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Nazis Stir Argentine Ire; Dutch Queen in Bay State; Churchill Victory Seen

The World's Day—June 24, 1942

Americas: Argentina Protests New Ship Sinking

Argentina protested vigorously to Germany the sinking of another merchant ship as pro-democratic President Ortiz resigned on grounds of physical disability. Acting President Castillo, slated to succeed Dr. Ortiz, has sought to avoid friction with the Axis. But his reaction to the latest U-boat aggression is that it constitutes a threat to Argentine sovereignty. [Effect on Argentina politics: Page 9.]

The Dominican Republic's Congress authorized President Trujillo to settle by decree any exceptional problem which might arise from the war.

New England: Dutch Queen Visits Lee, Mass.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands arrives for vacation in Lee, Mass. On her first visit to the United States, the Queen will visit President Roosevelt. [Page 2.]

Massachusetts State Guard emphasizes need for more recruits as Boston, key city of the State's war effort, lags behind in recruiting drive.

New England homeowners assured of sufficient fuel oil next winter as plans to convoy tankers along Atlantic seaboard near completion in Washington. [Page 5.]

Europe: Churchill Due to Stay Despite Criticism

Prime Minister Churchill was expected to face the heaviest adverse vote since his premiership began as a result of House of Commons criticism over the fall of Tobruk, but London newspapers predicted that the Prime Minister would retain firm control of the Government. [Page 7.]

King George VI ratified the Russian-British 20-year mutual assistance pact without awaiting the usual formalities of laying the treaty in Parliament for 21 days.

Reichsführer Hitler has written a letter complimenting French Chief of Government Pierre Laval on his solution of the problem of providing French labor for Germany, according to a Free French broadcast from Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

Conference in Egypt between Gen. R. G. W. H. Stone, commanding British troops in Egypt, British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson, and Egyptian Prime Minister Nahas Pasha, was reported by the BBC, picked up by CBS.

Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, arrived in Ceylon from India, on a tour of inspection, it was reported from London.

Washington: Pacific War Council Summoned

A special meeting of the Pacific War Council was called by President Roosevelt for Thursday at which both Prime Minister Churchill of Britain and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada will attend, the White House announced. [Page 3.]

Several hundred Washington taxicab drivers took a "vacation" in protest against new zone and rate schedules after the District Court refused to grant an injunction to delay enforcement of the schedules.

The Senate Appropriations Committee declined to supply funds for the Civilian Conservation Corps, voting 15 to 9 to eliminate the CCC as a wartime economy step. The House has taken similar action.

Gasoline stations whose supply is insufficient to meet all demands under the rationing program may give preference to defense workers, trucks, and ambulances, the OPA ruled.

Price ceilings on purchases by the Government for immediate delivery on "any commodity for which there is an emergency need" were lifted by Price Administrator Henderson.

National: Antiaircraft Guns Ahead of Schedule

Fisher Body division of General Motors Corporation is in production five months ahead of schedule on antiaircraft guns, described as the hardest hitting weapons known for aerial defense, E. F. Fisher, general manager, disclosed at Detroit.

Fire on the water front at San Juan, Puerto Rico, was brought under control by Army, Navy, and municipal fire fighters after three hours. Several warehouses were destroyed but oil cars in railway yards were pulled out of danger.

Women's hosiery needs for the remainder of this year can be supplied, Alfred Hoffman, First Vice-President of the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, said at New York.

The National Governors' Conference meeting at Asheville, N. C., elected the following Executive Committee: Governors Herbert R. O'Conor of Maryland, Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, J. M. Broughton of North Carolina, John W. Bricker of Ohio, and Herbert B. Maw of Utah. [Page 3.]

The War: Axis Moves South Along Egypt

Libya: Axis forces moved southward along Egyptian border in what may be start of attempt to flank British Egyptian defenses.

Russia: Russians conceded Nazi tanks had driven wedge in Soviet lines near Kharkov while Sevastopol still held out.

Far East: Chinese disclosed that capture of Kweiki had pushed back western claw of Japanese pincers seeking to close Chekiang-Kiangsi railway.

Oil Firms Back Rubber Drive To Save Wide 'Gas' Rationing?

The present nation-wide campaign to collect scrap rubber is being sponsored by the oil companies to prove to the Government that it is not necessary to ration gasoline in other sections of the country, Christian A. Herter, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, declared today at the luncheon of the Rotary Club of Boston.

Speaking before a capacity gathering Mr. Herter said that if the oil companies can produce sufficient amount of scrap rubber in this two-week drive he feels certain that other sections will not be subject to gasoline rationing as are the Atlantic and Pacific coastal states.

"This reclaimed rubber," he pointed out, "can be used for retreading and recapping tires. Those states which do not come under the gasoline rationing may be able to obtain enough of these retreads to keep essential wheels turning until the war is over."

Stressing the fact that there is no acute shortage of gasoline, Mr. Herter said that unless the gasoline which is piling up in abundance in the Southwest is used it is going to set up a serious problem for the oil refineries. This problem is storage facilities.

"And no one wants to see gasoline thrown away," he said.

As everyone knows, Mr. Herter continued, it is a matter of transportation on the Atlantic Seaboard which has caused the shortage. But it is believed that if the Government would give the public complete information on the shipping situation it would receive much better co-operation and a more favorable attitude from the public toward gasoline rationing in the eastern states.

Although Mr. Herter wouldn't predict how much gasoline would be allotted to individual motorists in New England he did say he felt New Englanders would have to do with even less than they now receive because of the acute fuel oil shortage.

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Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Street Lights Held Guilty Of Much Skyglow

Tentative Army reports say there was 'marked difference' before and after the shut-off.

First tentative Army reports on the laboratory test of skyglow over Metropolitan Boston indicated today that street lights in and near Boston "definitely contribute considerably" to the bright curtain of light in the sky.

Col. Harold G. Starke, First Corps Area dimout officer, reported that there was a "marked difference" between the skyglow just before and just after 10:30 p. m. last night, when street lights in Boston and 30 adjoining communities were shut off.

"Generally it was not a good night for scientific observations and readings," Colonel Starke said, "because of thunder clouds which hung low over shore areas and in part shut off direct visibility."

The Moonglow

He added, however, that the moonglow, which was so conspicuous to observers, did not affect the Army's light meter recordings, because the moonlight was "fairly constant."

To eye witnesses on a boat which circled the harbor and to others on a Hull, Mass., promontory, the moon cast a brilliant white sheen over the low hanging clouds and made it nearly impossible to tell how much skyglow was contributed by street lights, how much by automobile headlights, and how much from other sources.

Colonel Starke declared that "absolute conclusion cannot be reached" without "further facts."

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall is planning to issue an Executive Order providing for State prosecution of dimout violations, it was learned today.

Harold W. Fenner, Executive Secretary of Region V, who cruised on a Navy boat with other Region V officials 25 miles out last night, said that he believed "no submarine could possibly have picked out a victim off the Boston shore line last night after 10:30, when the street lights were first extinguished."

He said he noticed some difference in the skyglow after 10:30, but added that in his opinion it would not be necessary to blackout street lights for the duration.

Mr. Fenner pointed out, however, that although there were low-hanging clouds last night, there was little of the mist which ordinarily reflects light to form the

Continued on Page 5, Column 3

Nazis Move to Flank British in Egypt; House Report Raps War-Cost Waste; Army Discloses Improved Weapons

Widespread profiteering and inefficiency are laid to War Department at moment it tells Congress of enlarged Flying Fortresses and 75-mm. gun equal to Nazis' '88.'

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—Despite the improved efficiency of the War Production Board under Donald M. Nelson and the considerable economies in construction contracts recently achieved by the War Department, there is still widespread waste, unbelievable red tape and top-heavy organization cluttering the war effort, according to the House Military Affairs Committee, whose narrowly approved report is precipitating a divided opinion in Congress.

For the large minority group within the committee charge their colleagues with rushing into publicity with hasty and ill-informed conclusions and declare that the voluminous 77-page document was put together so hurriedly that they had only 15 minutes to scan its vast acreage of data before being called upon to approve it.

"There has been evidence of widespread and inexcusable waste of public funds amounting to millions of dollars," the report, prepared under the chairmanship of Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, submits. "Nearly every conceivable type of extravagant waste has been reflected by these investigations.

"The time has come, however, when the contractors' honeymoon at the expense of the taxpayers of the nation must end," the report adds.

$1-a-Year Men Praised

But the Committee majority is by no means dissatisfied with all phases of the production program. It praises the work of the WPB's dollar-a-year men and is pleased with the way in which Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, has handled the rubber situation.

Elsewhere, in Congress and out, the part which Mr. Jones has played in not averting the rubber shortage has found few supporters.

A strong dissenting report is to be forthcoming. Representative Erwin Thomason (D) of Texas, second ranking Democratic mem-

Continued on Page 8, Column 7

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24 — Greatly improved models of at least two of America's hardest-hitting pieces of military equipment are either in production or will be so shortly, it became known today.

The War Department has informed Congress that it will produce an enlarged and superior type of Flying Fortress bomber. At the same time, the Department revealed that it had been so successful in improving the 75-mm. gun carried in the latest model of America's 30-ton medium tanks that this gun is now as good if not better than the famed German 88-mm. piece which is credited with a substantial share in the Nazis' latest Libyan victories.

These major developments in the creation of a huge American striking force were announced to the House of Representatives by Representative Joe Starnes, (D) of Alabama, during the debate which preceded that body's unanimous acceptance of the $42,820,003,067 Army appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

In presenting the bill to the House, Mr. Starnes and other members of the appropriations subcommittee which handled the measure in secret sessions with officials of the War Department, expressed the strongest satisfaction with the manner in which the Army is being created, equipped and trained and with the technical and tactical foresight of the Army High Command.

Confident of Wise Spending

Although the bill, now in Senate hands, was described as "the largest, in a money sense, ever presented to any appropriating authority," House members were almost unanimous in expressing the conviction that the money would be used wisely and well.

In bringing the measure before the House, Representative J. Buell Snyder (D) of Pennsylvania, chairman of the subcommittee, warned that while it was not as large as the total of appropriations voted the Army for the fiscal year just ending, new requests for money would come before Congress.

"It embodies all needs presently visualized by our military leadership up to Dec. 31, 1942, in some respects, and for a longer period in others," Mr. Snyder said. "That the programs in the making will require the provision of additional amounts is a definite certainty."

Revelation of the Army's new bomber program came when Mr. Starnes gave a strong affirmative reply to a question if the subcommittee had been informed of any intention "to enlarge upon the Fortress type of long-range bomber in our contemplated program."

The new hitting power being built into the 75-mm. medium tank gun was disclosed when Mr. Starnes was questioned by an-

Continued on Page 8, Column 8

Three Officers Lost in Daring Effort to Save Torpedoed Craft

Returning to a sinking British freighter, hit by two torpedoes and abandoned, three officers made a daring but fruitless effort to save the ship early Tuesday morning, June 16, about 75 miles off the New England Coast.

This was disclosed today through interviews with a group of survivors resplendent in new clothing and shoes provided them by the British Consul-General at Boston. Most of the survivors lost all their possessions including clothes, and were fitted out temporarily by kindly friends on rescue ships, townspeople where they landed, or various welfare groups at Atlantic ports where they were ultimately landed.

One of the most stirring of all the thrilling episodes of submarine warfare in the North Atlantic, this calm recital of devotion to duty at the cost of the lives of the three officers, and under most trying circumstances, exemplifies the highest traditions of the sea.

Large Freighter

The vessel was prosaically described as a large freighter, carrying a crew of 85 and three passengers. Paul Stansbury, third officer, told the story in the offices of the British Consul-General.

"I was standing watch at 11:25 p. m. on June 15," he said, "when a sudden explosion on the starboard side, near the engine room, indicated that we had been torpedoed. The bridge fittings all around me fell, and I was unable to sound the alarm signals because instruments on the bulkhead, including the radio telephone, were torn from their positions by the concussion.

"Calling to Capt. H. C. Jeffery of London, who evidently was dazed and failed to come to the bridge for nearly three minutes, I sent up rockets. The crew quickly assembled at the boat stations. The second torpedo struck almost immediately, trapping two of the engine-room crew as the seas flowed in. We took to the boats. The skipper was in No. 2 boat with me. We talked during the darkness of the possibility of salvaging the ship should she stay afloat till daylight.

"A rescue ship picked us up in about an hour, and also the other survivors. The skipper and Philip Munday, Chief Officer, and an officer of the rescue ship, agreed to go back aboard the damaged vessel at daylight. With five of the crew of the rescue ship, they went to the ship in a small boat. Everything seemed safe aboard, and they signalled us to radio for tugs, as they thought they could save the craft, badly needed for the war effort.

Alarm Sounded

"Then the rescue ship's alarm bells sounded, and we saw the freighter begin to settle by the stern, eight hours after being struck. She went down fast, but

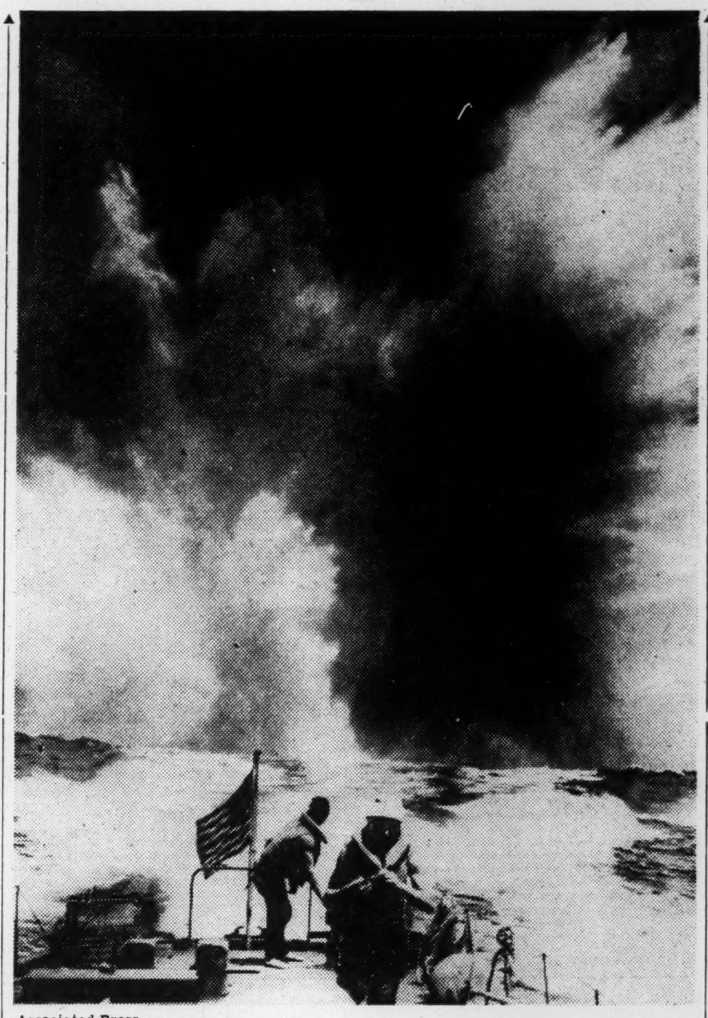
Continued on Page 2, Column 5

Rescue After East Coast Sinking

Associated Press

Dripping Survivor Pulled From Atlantic

Crewman from a collier sunk almost in sight of an East Coast port wipes water and grime from his face after being pulled aboard a Navy submarine chaser. The warship was protecting the convoy in which the collier was operating when it was sunk by an underwater explosion. At left is Eric Nyborg, captain of the lost vessel. Note depth-charge firing mechanism behind the men.



Associated Press

Geyser Meant for U-Boat

A depth charge just dropped from the stern of a United States Navy submarine chaser, operating in an Atlantic Coast convoy, throws a spray of water high in the air and sends devastating concussion through the water in search of an enemy submarine whose periscope had been sighted a few minutes earlier.

Better-Built U-Boats Key to Wide Sinkings

With submarine sinkings admittedly exceeding the officially announced totals, deep interest surrounds the character of the new undersea warfare and the present and prospective measures. Today The Christian Science Monitor's Naval Correspondent explains why the U-boats are able to make so much trouble in this war.

By the Naval Correspondent

of The Christian Science Monitor

Today's submarine is a far tougher proposition than its World War predecessor and techniques that were sufficient in 1917 are not good enough today.

There is small wonder that President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are reported occupied with the problem of shipping men and munitions to the world's battlegrounds. The German undersea campaign shows no signs of abating. Since the first U-boat appeared in the Western Atlantic on Jan. 14, 307 ships have fallen victim to shell or torpedoes from submarines—or in a few cases, to mines.

And now comes the announcement by the Navy Department of 13 ships having recently been sunk in 12 days in the Caribbean Sea.

The Nazi submarine is better designed and is built of better material than those of the Kaiser. Welded construction has proved stronger than the riveting formerly used. The electric gear is better. There are better methods of wiring, and circuit breakers that do not snap out under shock, throwing the vessel out of control. Switches have shock resisting latches as do the fuses, so that the lights do not fail under the impact of nearby depth charges.

Heavy as the toll of merchant shipping may be, successful protection of our troop convoys show that the submarine menace can be met. And appearance of submarine-sown mines is an indication that U-boats are abandoning areas in which they hitherto had worked with impunity.

Sinking a Submarine

To sink a submarine, its hull must be ruptured by some means. Even if only one compartment is flooded and the submarine retains sufficient buoyancy to float, it will have to surface immediately or else go out of control and plunge to the bottom.

The usual methods of inflicting damage on a submarine are depth bombing, ramming, gunfire, mines and entanglements. These methods are listed in the approximate order in which they are effective.

To accomplish results, a depth charge must explode fairly close to a submerged submarine. Naturally the greater the amount of explosive the bomb contains, the wider its destructive area. The standard depth charge formerly contained about 900 pounds of TNT, but it is safe to assume that heavier charges are now in use, perhaps 1,000 pounds.

The modern U-boat can dive to great depths and is faster. Taking into consideration that depth charges are usually laid on a hit or miss principle, it is easy to infer that the chances of it exploding at the right place are not great as it can easily be off in either depth, or laterally, or both.

If a submarine foolishly exposes its periscope while in the vicinity of a hunting craft, it is likely to receive a shower of fairly well directed depth charges. Should a hunting vessel be able to sail directly down the telltale path of a torpedo, it has fair chances of accomplishing results.

Listening Gear Limited

The most exact way of locating a submerged submarine is by means of the listening gear, but for it to be of any real value, the area must be clear of vessels set-

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Hitler tanks put wedge in Russian lines south of Kharkov — Sevastopol still holding.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Drawn from dispatches of the Associated Press and other sources

Strong Axis armored forces are moving southward along the Libyan-Egyptian border. This would seem to indicate that Marshal Rommel intends to strike into Egypt far to the south of the Mediterranean coastal road from Libya and then swing sharply north in an effort to outflank the British main defenses. It was a similar maneuver that enabled the Axis to swing around Bir Hacheim and drive successfully on Tobruk.

The British presumably must decide whether to move their strongest forces south with Marshal Rommel and engage him the moment he crosses the frontier or to wait in their lines near Salum. The danger in moving south with the wily Nazi tactician is that the Axis may have sufficiently strong forces in reserve along the coast to strike directly into the British lines the instant they are weakened.

Dispatches from Cairo say the Axis forces have been laying down a heavy artillery barrage on the British lines evidently in an effort to screen their movements. The British, meanwhile, are hitting by air at long Axis supply columns moving up toward Egypt, and Royal Air Force planes have attacked Nazi supply vessels in the Mediterranean.

In the fighting in Russia, Moscow conceded that massed German tank assaults had driven a wedge into the Red Army's lines just south of Kharkov in the Ukraine. Sevastopol still holds out, although the Black Sea port's heroic defenses appear to be succumbing slowly to the sheer weight of men and machines. The Nazis are attacking continuously with waves of tanks and infantrymen.

China reports further successes in combatting the multiple Japanese thrusts in Eastern China which are designed to gain possession of the strategic Chekiang-Kiangsi railway. Chinese troops in Kiangsi have recaptured the town of Kweiki, thereby repulsing a Japanese force that had come within 50 miles of closing the rail line. Other Chinese forces are reported to have seized two outposts of Japanese-held Kwangfeng, an important supply base in Kiangsi Province.

The sea-war situation continues grave with the German High Command announcing that U-boats preying on Atlantic convoys and operating "in strongly protected North and Central American coastal waters" had sunk 20 more United States and British merchantmen totaling 102,000 tons. The period covered by the sinkings was not disclosed. Critical aspects of the submarine menace were acknowledge by the Navy Tuesday in announcing that 13 Allied merchantmen had been sunk in the Caribbean alone in a 12-day period.

The war at sea, in all probability, will have a prominent place on the agenda at a special Pacific War Council meeting which President Roosevelt has called for tomorrow. Both Prime Minister Churchill and Prime Minister King of Canada will attend. Mr. King's planned attendance attaches special importance to the meeting. Canada usually is represented at Council sessions by its Minister in Washington, Leighton McCarthy.

North Africa

Activity in the Libyan-Egyptian theater for the most part consisted of "fencing" operations by British mobile forces and the vanguard of Axis divisions advancing on the Egyptian frontier. From time to time German long-range guns sent shells whistling over British lines in what was probably a prelude to battle.

A powerful Axis force of all arms was on the march south of Gambut, a desert town midway between Axis-occupied Tobruk and Bardia, and military commentators in London expressed the belief that a major action for Egypt was imminent.

Asserting that Axis sea lines to Tobruk would be difficult for sur-

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Congregationalists Condemn Totalitarianism and Support Democracy

N. E. Colleges To Help Girls In War Work

Young women seeking experience and training on the machines that make war materials today found the doors of New England's colleges, led by Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, opening to give them the education they desire.

Organization of a center for women to train workers between the ages of 17 and 24 in machine work was announced today by John L. Donovan, Jr., State Administrator of the National Youth Administration in Boston. The eight-weeks course at Mount Holyoke will begin on July 6. It is open to all young women, whether in college or not.

Mount Holyoke Step

Plans for the extension of the summer school curriculum to include training in machine work were recently completed by Mr. Donovan, Roswell Ham, President, and Dr. Amy Hewes, of Mount Holyoke College. The step taken by Mount Holyoke is expected to precede adoption of similar programs by many other women's colleges throughout the State, Mr. Donovan said.

"The ever-increasing demand for women workers by the industrial and munitions establishments of this State has prompted us to organize this center for women at Mount Holyoke," said the Administrator. "Industrial lessors throughout the State can use hundreds of girls who have combined a background of machine-shop, management, and personnel work."

Summer Course

Young women attending the summer course will work 25 hours a week on actual production work under NYA supervision. They will learn to operate lathes, planers, shapers, milling machines, and other metal-working tools. The output is planned on a regular industrial basis, with materials scheduled for use by Government agencies producing munitions.

In addition, 15 hours each week will be devoted to machine-shop theory under the supervision of the Massachusettts Department of Education. Another six hours will be spent in personnel and management training under Dr. Hewes, Professor of Economics and Sociology.

The pupils will receive room and board in the College dormitories, with full use of all recreational facilities. The dormitories will be operated on a co-operative basis, with all members participating in serving meals and general housekeeping duties.

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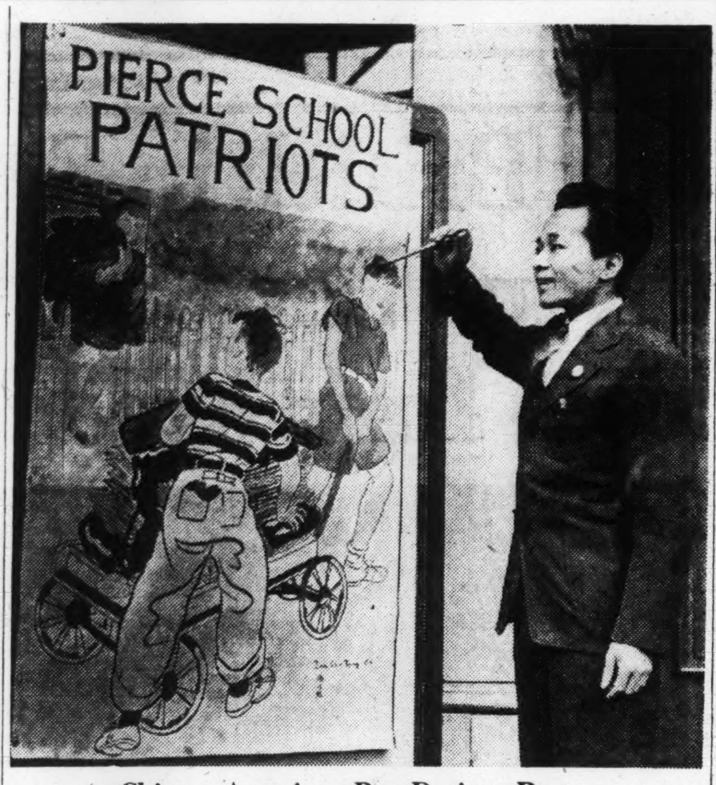

Chinese-American Boy Designs Poster

Joe Chu Tung, Chinese-American fifth-grader at the Pierce Grammar School, Brookline, and the poster he designed to aid in the collection of scrap for the United Nations. With this bit of inspiration, Brookline youngsters have collected tons of waste rubber.

Boston's Air-Raid Wardens To Visit Homes for Old Rubber

Boston homes will be given a final scouring for rubber scrap by the City's 21,000 air raid wardens beginning tomorrow night, as the State seeks a total of 21,500,000 pounds from its citizens.

Every warden in the Hub has been instructed to call at each home in his district as a final checkup in the rubber collection drive. Under the direction of Capt. James J. Hinchey of the Boston Police, the wardens will act as a "mop-up" squad following the cleaning given the city by Boy Scouts during the past week and a half. The Scouts' drive ends tomorrow night.

Meanwhile, Richard F. Paul, Secretary of the Petroleum Industries Committee, set five pounds of scrap rubber as the per capita quota for Massachusetts. "Every man, woman and child in the State must deliver a quota of at least five pounds of scrap rubber to a gasoline service station before June 30," said Mr. Paul.

In urging adoption of the 21,500,000-pound goal for the State's citizens, Mr. Paul appealed to adults to double or triple their contributions to make up for the small children and elderly unable to meet their quota.

Rent Executive For N. E. Is Named

Edgar J. Driscoll, Boston investment counsellor, was today appointed regional rent executive by Kenneth B. Backman, regional OPA Director in New England.

The new executive will direct administration of maximum rent regulations in New England's 23 defense rental areas. For 35 years the head of his own investment and analysis firm, Mr. Driscoll recently served on an unpaid legislative commission which investigated pardons and paroles in Massachusetts. He is also director of the Consumer Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety for Region 5.

Torrington Dispute Sent to Labor Board

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins certified to the War Labor Board today a dispute between the Henay Machine Company, Torrington, Conn., and the C. I. O. United Auto Workers. The union asks a general wage increase of 20 cents an hour for about 1,850 employees.

Queen Wilhelmina In Massachusetts

LEE, Mass., June 24 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, accompanied by her daughter, Princess Juliana, and her two granddaughters arrived here today from Ottawa where she has been visiting since her arrival from Britain several days ago.

The Queen planned to spend an indefinite vacation here with the Princess. They will stay at the summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. John Bross Lloyd of Kinderhook, N. Y., and Philadelphia.

Queen Wilhelmina and other members of the party expressed pleasure at being in the United States.

The Princess leased the Lloyd estate some time ago and has been spending part of her time there. This was the Queen's first visit to the United States and while in this country she planned to visit President and Mrs. Roosevelt.

Gen. MacArthur In Floral Design

The Boston Park Department has planted a floral profile of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Public Garden near the statue of George Washington, William P. Long, Park Commissioner, announced today.

After two weeks' work, Park Department employees planted a total of more than 19,000 plants of 10 different varieties, which were grown in the Franklin Park Greenhouse. Over General MacArthur's head, a motto in flowers reads: "I will return."

The design, including all the colors of the rainbow, is expected to last until Oct. 15, unless there is an early frost, Commissioner Long said.

Fall River Tax Down $1

FALL RIVER, Mass., June 24 (AP)—The City of Fall River today announced a $1 reduction in its tax rate, bringing it to $41.40.

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Parley's Only Variance Is In Methods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., June 24—Delegates at the General Council of the Congregational Christian Church, with almost complete unanimity, approved a statement condemning totalitarianism and supporting democracy. The statement for which practically all the delegates voted said, "The Church must boldly take her stand for justice, human rights and spiritual freedom. The Church must ceaselessly protest against the unjust treatment of minority groups and races everywhere, against the invasion of unoffending nations and the ruthless oppression of innocent people. Also, the Church must recognize that the democratic way of life is ominously threatened.

"We hold that this democratic ideal affords the best opportunity for Christianity to do its work in the world. This freedom of opportunity, now menaced by totalitarianism, must be maintained."

Differences Over Methods

There was a division of opinion as to how the Church could best help maintain the democratic way of life. Of the official delegates 409 were of the opinion that Christians should make every sacrifice in support of the war effort, but 139 believed that Christians should work by other means rather than participating in the war.

The larger group expressed their view in these words:

> In obedience to Christian conscience, we support the present war effort of our country at whatever sacrifice of life and treasure. They do this because the aggressions of the Axis powers are so unspeakably cruel and ruthless, and their ideologies so distructive of those freedoms we hold dear. They take their stand on the conviction that the defeat of the Axis powers is a preliminary necessity to a just and durable peace, and to the unfettered continuance of the world mission of the Church.

Those against participation in the war indorsed this statement:

> Others of us, convinced of the futility of war as a method to achieve the goals which should be sought, feel that they cannot, in loyalty to their Christian consciences, accept the way of violence and bloodshed. They are convinced that reconciliation, intelligent good will, Christian love and suffering are the most effective ways of meeting cruelty and wrong. They believe that the way of the cross requires them to endure suffering, if necessary, but not willingly to inflict it in order to enforce their purposes.

The officers of the Council were careful to point out that the action was not a vote of the Church on war. It was rather an expression of how those who were present felt toward participating in war activity. No one proposed or suggested opposition to the United States Government.

In appraising the meaning of this vote, one must keep in mind that of the toal number of delegates present 783 were pastors or preachers, 233 laymen and 666 lay women. Of the voting delegates the proportion of clergy to laymen may have been even greater. It was very noticeable that most of the laymen seemed to favor unreserved support of the war effort. And, of course, most Congregationalists in America are laymen.

Deep Underlying Unity

In view of that, it would be very inaccurate to state that a fourth of America's 1,000,000 Congregationalists are opposed to supporting the Government in its war efforts. Very probably an overwhelming majority of that million are vigorously behind the Government, and ready to make any sacrifice.

The preparation of the statement presented to the Council, the manner of its presentation and the voting on it revealed a deep feeling of unity and responsibility. It also showed a very keen realization of the extreme importance of preserving democracy and of putting an end to totalitarianism.

Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, of the World Council of Churches, New York, told the Congregational Council that the feeling of spiritual contact between the confessional churches in Germany and those of England and the United States is being maintained, despite the war.

"This was not true in the first World War," he said.

"That it is true this time is due in no small measure to the inner development of the ecumenical (universal) spirit and the outward development of ecumenical organization.

"It is solid ground for future rebuilding of closer relationships after the war." **R. R. M.**

Vonsiatsky's Fine, Only, Cancelled

HARTFORD, Conn., June 24 (AP)—Federal Judge J. Joseph Smith cancelled a $5,000 fine he imposed Monday upon Anastase A. Vonsiatsky after the Russian Fascist leader pleaded guilty to conspiracy to violate the 1917 Espionage Act.

Judge Smith corrected the sentence yesterday after he was informed by Thomas J. Dodd, Jr., special assistant to the Attorney General, that the statute, as recently amended, makes no provision for a fine.

Vonsiatsky was also sentenced to serve five years in prison. He remained at the Hartford County jail pending designation of a penitentiary by the Attorney General.

By a Staff Photographer

Capt. Wilfrid N. Derby

New District Coast Guard Officer, First Naval District. Command of the Boston Coast Guard District, one of the largest and most important in the entire country, extending from the Maine-Canadian border to the Rhode Island-Connecticut line, has just been assigned to Captain Derby, who came to Boston from Washington, D. C. He is a native of New Jersey, and has been making his home in Chevy Chase, Md. He was the first chief of the new United States Maritime Service, established to train personnel for the rapidly expanding American merchant marine. Captain Derby held that position three years. He also has been directing port security work for sometime, which is handled at the ports by Captains of the Port. Captain Derby commanded the Cutter Cayuga, based at Boston, a few years ago.

3 Officers Lost In Effort to Save Torpedoed Craft

Continued from Page 1

the three officers who were aboard, jumped safely to the small boat.

"Difficulty was evidently encountered in releasing the painter of the small boat from the large vessel. The latter tilted up, stood on end and sank, stern first. Four of the five crew men in the small boat were rescued, but the merchant skipper, and chief officer, as well as the rescue ship officer and one of his crew were lost."

Eric N. Howard of London, second officer, told how a black fog settled over the area after the ship disappeared, as if soot from the funnel mixed with the sea water and spread around like damp dust.

Francis Murray of London, fireman, was in the forward part of the stoke hole when the first torpedo struck. The fourth engineer had just "blown the glass" to find how much water was in the boilers. The seventh engineer was at the boilers.

"When the explosion came," he said, "water poured into the engine room and I clambered up the first of four ladders to reach the deck. I found the second ladder blown from its place, but the rising water lifted me up, and I guided my ascent by a pipe to the man-hole opening, then climbed the next two ladders to safety."

Pending assignment to other ships—and every manjack of the crew voiced determination to put to sea again as quickly as possible—the survivors are sojourning at the Seamen's Club of Boston..

Wage Raise Asked By Textile Council

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., June 24 (AP)—The New Bedford Textile Council today asked the National War Labor Board to recommend a wage increase for 20,000 textile workers in this city.

In a telegram to the Board, the union President, William Baron, and the Secretary, Albert E. Buckles, said that the Council may be unable to "avoid irresponsible action of isolated groups" if the increase were not granted. The telegram did not disclose the amount sought.

The New Bedford workers' demands followed similar action yesterday in Fall River. The Council is an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Garden Night and exhibition of flower arrangement at the Pops, sponsored by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Flower exhibits may be seen before and after the concert in the foyer of Symphony Hall. Doors open at 7:30 p. m., Pops at 8:30 p. m.

"Movie Night" showing "Our Russian Front" and "Girl from Leningrad" and benefitting the Winchester Committee of the Russian War Relief Society. At the Winchester Theater, 8:15 p. m.

Thursday

"Chinese Art," a gallery talk by Miss Maginnis at the Museum of Fine Arts, Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Violin recital by Dorothy Bales at the Gardner Museum. Margret Kurkjian will be the piano accompanist. The public is welcome to attend at 2:45 p. m.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

State Guard Recruiting In Boston Urged

War Activities in New England

State Guard Recruits Needed—Boston, key city of the war effort in Massachusetts, is reported to be one of several municipalities where the June recruiting drive has failed to bring State Guard companies to full strength.

The situation drew from Mayor Maurice J. Tobin a plea that able-bodied men between the ages of 18 and 50 join Boston units so that the Hub will "keep pace with other communities in the State." He asked that as many as possible join up by applying at the nearest State Armory for enlistment.

Boston Armories where applicants may enlist are: First Corps of Cadets, 105 Arlington Street, Back Bay; 380 Bunker Hill Street, Charlestown; Commonwealth Armory, 925 Commonwealth Avenue, Allston; East Newton Street Armory, South End, and South Armory, Irvington Street, Back Bay.

Pre-flight Training for Teachers—In response to a request by the Civil Aeronautics Authority and the U. S. Office of Education for a Statewide program of teacher-training courses in anticipation of the introduction of pre-flight aeronautical study in the high schools next fall, the State Department of Educaton is offering a new University Extension Course.

Known as "Methods of Teaching Pre-flight Aeronautics," courses will be held at the Massachusetts School of Art, Boston; the Brockton, Lowell, and Greenfield high schools; the Worcester and Fitchburg State Teachers Colleges; and the Springfield Trade School.

Opening on July 6, the courses will be held four days a week—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday—for four weeks, and will be evaluated at two semester hours of college credit. Instruction will include meteorology, navigation, and aerodynamics, as well as methods and materials for teaching these subjects in the secondary schools.

Radio-Phones, Binoculars Needed—The Navy is in need of raditelephone equipment, and issues a call today to radio amateurs and others who may have such equipment in their possession to contribute this material for the duration of the war. This radio apparatus is needed in the all-out war effort to aid in equipping Uncle Sam's expanding warcraft fleet. Citizens willing to contribute such material should forward same to the Commandant, Navy Yard, Boston, Mass.

The Navy also needs binoculars, particularly Zeiss and Bausch and Lomb, 6x30 and 7x50. Owners of these instruments desiring to contribute them should fasten an identifition tag bearing their name and address to each instrument. Binoculars should then be securely packed in a box or carton and shipped to the Naval Observatory, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

First Night Launching—The submarine U. S. S. Sawfish cut dark waters at the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard last night in the first night launching of the World War II program at the Yard. Sponsored by Senator Hattie Caraway (D) of Arkansas, the craft was the first to be launched under the Yard's new Commandant, Admiral Thomas Withers. Spectators were restricted to Navy personnel.

By a Staff Photographer

Discuss Consumer Interests

Dr. Margaret G. Reid, of Iowa State College (left) joined with Daniel Bloomfield, of the Retail Trade Board, Boston, (right) in discussing "Consumer-Retailer Co-operation under Price Control, Rationing, and Other Wartime Measures," at last night's dinner meeting of the American Home Economics Association at the Hotel Statler.

Home Economists Back Move For New Labeling Safeguards

At the final session of its thirty-fifth annual convention today, the American Home Economics Association adopted resolutions in support of complete labeling of packaged food as a safeguard to the consumer against lowered quality brought about by restrictions of price controls.

Referring to this lowering of quality as "hidden price rises," the resolution placed the Association squarely behind activity "by duly authorized Government agencies concerned with the protection of the consumer" to this end. It added, "we commend efforts to establish minimum specifications that will ensure such definite description of contents, as well as making price ceilings effective."

Another resolution adopted put on record the Association's support of "adequate nursery schools and school lunches as a means of safeguarding child health."

Dr. Louise Stanley, Chief of the Bureau of Home Economics at Washington, D. C., and Chairman of the Association's Lookout Committee, predicted that colder houses next winter would present difficult problems to the clothing manufacturers.

Pointing to the future that lay before home economists after the war, she warned that this group had the responsibility of showing consumers how and when to protect their interests in government. Consumption must balance production after the war, she said, and in this effort the home economist will have a large part to play.

It was voted to leave with the Executive Council the responsibility of deciding whether a 1943 convention should be held. It was the view of the meeting that probably an annual meeting next year would be impracticable, and the annual budget adopted yesterday has been based on that assumption.

That vitamin concentrates are not a good method of repairing nutritional deficiencies, is the opinion of Dr. George R. Minot, Boston surgeon and director of the Thorndike Memorial Laboratory at the Boston City Hospital. Dr. Minot is one of the speakers who have addressed the convention of the Association at the Hotel Statler.

Vitamin concentrates he termed a "shot-gun remedy" and of only the most temporary effectiveness, and asserted that "good food and plenty of it" was the proper source of vitamins and the only safe course to follow. Dr. Minot spoke yesterday at a meeting of the food and nutrition division of the Association.

A dinner at which consumer interests were discussed was held last evening. Daniel Bloomfield, Director of the Boston Retail Trade Board, described how retailers, by self-discipline, had refrained from advancing their prices even to a legitimate extent. The upward movement of retail prices between June, 1939, and March, 1942, he termed "the slowest in our entire economy," and said that this was not an accident but a deliberate contribution on the part of the retailers to the war against inflation.

Price control, said Mr. Bloomfield, must have the support of all factors in our domestic economy. "Mistakes will be made," he added, "but if the Office of Price Administration takes into its counsel and deliberations the people whom its controls affect, if its attitude continues to be constructive, and if wages and farm prices are stabilized promptly, we may expect this implement of an all-out war to be helpful in meeting the urgent needs of the day and in preparing the transition from war to peace."

The other speaker at dinner was Dr. Margaret G. Reid of Iowa State College, whose subject was "Consumer Public Relations." She predicted a very considerable increase in Government function in our economic system both during and after the war, and less of what we have thought of as free enterprise.

Navy Department Issues List of Casualties

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Navy Department announces 24 casualties, covering the period May 11 through June 6.

Massachusetts

Dead

Pidinkowski, Anthony Frank, seaman, sister, Mrs. Stella Seppila, Peabody.

Reynolds, Willard Jay, ship's cook, wife, Mrs. Stella E. Reynolds, Dorchester.

Missing

Manning, Alan S., 1st cl. U. S. Marine Corps, mother, Mrs. F. B. Manning, Fall River.

Anderson, Earl Gustav, fireman, sister, Miss Mildred L. Anderson, Everett.

Brennan, Ralph John, seaman, mother, Mrs. Anna Brennan, Springfield.

Claude, Henry L., sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps Reserve, sister, Mrs. Leona M. Blake, Boston.

Cohen, Mitchell, corporal, U. S. Marine Corps, sister, Miss Esther Cohen, Lawrence. (Reported wounded on Navy Department casualty list released May 11, 1942).

Dec, Mieczyslaw, machinist's mate, father, Maciej Dec, Holyoke.

Fisher, Henry Joseph, Jr., signalman, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry J. Fisher, Sr., East Bridgewater.

Fitzgerald, John P., sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, mother, Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald, Worcester (reported wounded on Navy Department casualty list released May 11, 1942).

Forsyth, William James, chief machinist's mate, sister, Mrs. Willis C. Taylor, Jr., Hyannis.

Freeman, Lawrence Irving, machinist's mate, father, Henry Freeman, Worcester.

Gorham, Martin Joseph, carpenter's mate, sister, Mrs. Catherine Kelly, Dorchester.

Guynup, Chester Arthur, chief yeoman, mother, Mrs. Eva Guynup, Worcester.

Hadley, Samuel William, aviation machinist's mate, parents, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel B. Hadley, Dorchester.

Ianuzzo, George R., private, U. S. Marine Corps, mother, Mrs. Jean Haley, Lowell.

Jordan, Julian, sergeant, U. S. Marine Corps, mother, Mrs. Apolonia Jordan, Indian Orchard.

Kenney, John, torpedoman, mother, Mrs. Margaret T. Kenney, New Bedford.

Kneeland, Harold William, signalman, mother, Mrs. Catherine Kneeland, Cambridge.

Krebs, Phillip Charles, torpedoman, father, Phillip F. Krebs, Quincy.

Laforet, Marshall John, electrician's mate, father, Louis Peter Laforet, Waltham.

Lilley, John, chief boatswain's mate, wife, Mrs. June Alice Lilley, Fairhaven.

Lynch, William J., sergeant, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Marie Lynch, Dorchester.

Malysiewski, Joseph, radioman—father, Peter Malysiewski, Clinton.

McEvoy, James Arthur, Jr., machinist's mate—father, James Arthur McEvoy, Sr., Methuen.

Morey, Edward Raymond, storekeeper—father, William B. Morey, Medford.

Norcross, Roger M., corporal, Marine Corps—parents, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth L. Norcross, Winchendon.

Paiva, Gabriel Dias, Jr., torpedoman—father, Gabriel Dias Paiva, Sr., Cambridge.

Perry, Joseph, Jr., torpedoman—father, Joseph Perry, Lowell.

Provencher, Raymond J., corporal, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Sarah Provencher, Salem.

Ray, John F., assistant cook, Marine Corps—brother, Joseph H. Ray, Medford.

Silverman, Carl, aviation machinist's mate—brother, Joseph Silverman, Wareham.

Stankatis, Anthony, corporal, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Kate Indelas, North Andover.

Tripp, Harry Preston, radioman—grandmother, Mrs. Emma F. York, Acushnet.

Tuscher, Joseph W., private, Marine Corps—parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Tuscher, Auburndale.

Walaszek, Edward Thadeus, seaman—mother, Mrs. Sophie Walaszek, Holyoke.

Welch, Martin F., corporal, Marine Corps—uncle, Daniel McCusker, South Boston.

Wojas, Julian J., private, Marine Corps—brother, Stanley W. Wojas, Lowell.

Yamolovich, Edward J., private, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Annie E. Yamolovich, Jamaica Plain.

Zorzanello, Baselio Gesippe, electrician's mate—father, William Zorzanello, West Stockbridge.

New Hampshire

Missing

Bradley, James V., Jr., major, Marine Corps—parents, Mr. and Mrs. James Bradley, Haddock, Lakeport.

Belliveau, Clayton Norman, Quartermaster—wife, Mrs. Olinna Belliveau, Lebanon.

Harold, Roy, pharmacist's mate—mother, Mrs. Guy Walter, Bath.

Rhode Island

Dead

Blair, Eugene, chief machinist's mate—wife, Mrs. Muriel Agnes Blair, Providence.

Fay, Charles Joseph, chief torpedoman—wife, Mrs. Agnes Mary Fay, Newport.

Fazzi, Victor Armiss, fireman—mother, Mrs. Christine Fazzi, Cranston.

Missing

Cowan, Alva Roberts, chief pharmacist's mate—wife, Mrs. Margaret A. Cowan, Newport.

Menna, William Albert, seaman—father, Albert Menna, Thornton.

Pallotti, Victor, corporal, Marine Corps—mother, Mrs. Julia Pallotti, Cranston.

Vermont

Missing

Lietz, Theodore Comerford, yeoman—wife, Mrs. Idellis F. Lietz, Burlington.

Von Dette, Robert Francis, seaman—parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Von Dette, Rutland.

Wiswell, Stanley F., private marine corps—parents, Mr. and Mrs. John O. Wiswell, Rutland.

Maine

Dead

Genthner, George William, chief storekeeper—mother, Mrs. Helma C. Genthner, Waldoboro.

Malear, Herbert Price, chief signalman—wife, Mrs. Celia C. Malear, Portland.

Missing

Dearborn, Harvey Willis, machinists' mate—wife, Mrs. Rilla A. Dearborn, Auburn.

Larock, Sherwood H., corporal, marine corps—father, Henry A. Larock, Cape Porpoise.

McIntire, Raymond Kermit, chief torpedoman—guardian, Bert McIntire, Dryden.

Stevens, James Jackson, pharmacist's mate—wife, Mrs. Adah V. Stevens, Dover.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

COOL | WARM | WARMER | DRIZZLE

Boston and Vicinity: Continued moderate temperature this afternoon and tonight. Moderate winds this afternoon becoming gentle tonight.

All New England States: Little change in temperature tonight.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 8:24 p. m.; height, 10.2 feet.
Thursday, 8:55 a. m.; height, 9.3 feet.
Light all vehicles at 8:58 p. m.

Sunshine Laundry
8 FLORA ST., BROOKLINE
Your washable wardrobe is deserving of real Hand Work.
Beacon 1790

Washington Officials Answer Queries at Governors' Meeting

By Ralph W. Cessna

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, N. C.—Eight top-flight Washington officials concerned directly with administration of the nation's war effort, and about 40 State Governors, primed with aggressive curiosity, faced each other in an open, off-the-record round table conference here at yesterday's session of the Governors' Conference.

It was an opportunity, if ever there has been one, for free and frank criticism of the men and the methods of waging the war effort. It was the kind of illustration of democracy in action that Hitler and Hirohito would hardly understand.

But even less would they have understood how, under the circumstances, such an opportunity could, as this one did, resolve itself into an earnest and spirited demonstration of support for and solidarity behind both the program and the people who administer it.

The Washington men were: Mr. Donald M. Nelson, Chairman of the War Production Board; Leon Henderson, Price Administrator; Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Paul V. McNutt, Chairman of the War Manpower Commission; James M. Landis, Director of Civilian Defense; Joseph B. Eastman, Director, Office of Defense Transportation, and Wayne B. Taylor, Assistant Secretary of Commerce.

They drew up chairs at the head of a huge rectangle of tables behind which sat the state executives, and declared, in effect: "O. K., we're ready. The lid's off."

There were criticisms, of course. There were pointed questions flung at these Federal administrators. But in no case was there criticism for the sake of criticism. The Governors made no effort to hide their dissatisfaction over the apparent reluctance of Washington to confide more in them. But explanations of the inevitable shortcomings in the administration of such a gigantic undertaking, and of the reasons for specific steps, were accepted with good grace.

In a situation seemingly dominated not by one, but by scores of political and administrative personalities, there was no indulgence in personalities.

And while some questions may have been left unanswered, and some disagreements may have remained, the weight of agreement, of the positive expression, was so great as to produce an unexpected and significant demonstration of national unity.

Partisanship Minimized

Partisan politics played no more a part in this session of the conference than in others. The conference chairman was Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, a Republican. The chairmen of this session were Gov. Homer M. Adkins of Arkansas, a Democrat, and Gov. Dwight Griswold of Nebraska, a Republican.

One of the most stirring tributes to the ability and accomplishments of the assembled officials, and of the whole Washington administration, came from another Republican, Gov. Payne Ratner of Kansas.

Even usually belligerent Gov. Leon C. Philips of Oklahoma diluted critical remarks about confusion over the rubber shortage with the homespun declaration, "Remember we're a hundred per cent for you."

Skillful handling of ticklish topics by the Washington men contributed to the amicable atmosphere, but one who has observed and listened to these Governors, not only in other sessions here but in action back in their home states, believes that in their attitude here they reflected, for the most part, a genuine unselfish, patriotic sympathy for those responsible for the prosecution of the war.

The Rubber Debacle

Mr. Nelson and Mr. Henderson presented the rubber situation so ably that considerations such as whether plants for the making of synthetic rubber are to be built in Oklahoma to use petroleum products, or elsewhere to use alcohol—or "smooganangoogal," as Mr. Nelson put it—automatically took secondary places.

The Governors have given up none of their active interest in maintaining traditional states' rights, but this interest was translated, in this session, into consideration of ways in which these rights could be preserved without any sacrifice of the efficiency of the war effort.

Misunderstandings Cleared

It was clear, for instance, that the Governors wanted very much for Federal officials to come to them, to clear through them all Federal matters having to do with their respective states.

"We'll swear to secrecy," pleaded Gov. Herbert B. Maw of Utah, "if you'll just let us in on what you plan to do in our states."

It was also clear that where criticism was felt it grew primarily out of confusion, out of what was assumed to be "bureaucratic methods." In many specific instances such misunderstandings were corrected.

In some cases complaints were based merely on the fact that the Governor had not been told what to do. They collectively insisted that they want to do something, everything necessary to the winning of the war, to co-operate with the Administration in the program already set up. But there hasn't been, they pointed out, sufficiently clear direction.

Both sides obviously learned much from the contact. The Washington folks were seen taking notes. They probably carried many new ideas back to the Capital. The Governors took back to their people word about the rubber shortage, gasoline, trucking laws, and even about progress of the war—presented forthrightly by Mr. Patterson. Both found the world represented by the other striving to do what is best and right—striving to understand the other, and aiming at precisely the same thing.

NLRB Asked to Decide Feud

PITTSBURGH, June 24 (AP) — A labor dispute arising from the feud between Philip Murray, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers of America, landed in the lap of the National Labor Relations Board.

In one of the first cases of its kind, an employer, the Harbison-Walker Refractories Company, asked the NLRB to determine whether it was to recognize a Lewis-led or Murray-led group of the C. I. O. as collective bargaining agency at its four Clearfield, Pa., plants.

The company explained its contract covering 624 workers with the United Construction Workers Organizing Committee, now claimed as a unit of the Miners' District 50, expires July 1.

Recently, A. D. Lewis, brother of John L., and director of the U. C. W. O. C., negotiated a deal whereby the U. C. W. O. C. dropped direct affiliation with the C. I. O. and became a part of the United Mine Workers' District 50. This district now embraces as members dairy farmers, chemical workers, perfumery workers and many others in an increasing number of occupations.

In retaliation, the C. I. O. issued a charter to Local Industrial Union 1196, which it claims has supplanted the U. C. W. O. C.

Other labor developments:

St. Louis, Mo.—Union employees of 11 machine shops, which have sub-contracts for war-vital precision tools, dies, and gauges, affirmed a decision to strike, charging the companies were "doing a lot of flag-waving to put something over on us" in a wage controversy.

The 400 men walked out yesterday morning after collapse of negotiations over their demand for an increase of 40 cents an hour from the minimum of $1.25 in contracts which expired June 1. The companies offered an increase of 10 cents an hour.

A spokesman for the 11 plants, which are negotiating as a unit, declared the union's wage demand was "out of line." One employer said his tool and die makers received $80 a week for 40 hours at regular pay and 16 hours of overtime under the old contract, and some working longer hours made as much as $136.

Chester, Ill.—After having been closed for two days in mass protest against demands of an A. F. of L. clerks' union, 65 retail stores in Chester reopened followed settlement of the controversy over a closed shop contract.

The merchants, who had taken a stand for the open shop in negotiations, agreed last night on a union shop provision, permitting the stores to hire nonunion clerks but requiring them to join the union after 30 days.

Settlement of the two-and-a-half-week-old dispute between the United Parcel Service and the Teamsters Union (A. F. of L.), which has disrupted delivery of merchandise from hundreds of stores in the Metropolitan area, was announced at City Hall.

The strike was chiefly over wages, and an agreement was reached less than 24 hours after Mayor La Guardia threatened both sides with arbitration. The United Parcel Service delivers in New York City and in communities in Westchester, Long Island, Northern New Jersey, and Connecticut.

Akron, Ohio—A sit-down strike by 60 C. I. O. mill room employees refusing to work with 25 reinstated alien employees made 500 others idle and halted production in the General Tire & Rubber Company's tire and tubes division, engaged wholly in war production.

The mill room employees reporting on the 7 a. m. shift failed to start work as the aliens—also members of the C. I. O. United Rubber Workers—returned to their jobs for the first time since Pearl Harbor. Sherman H. Dalrymple, International U. R. W. President, said the strike was unauthorized.

Trans-Atlantic Passengers

Associated Press

British Admiral Flies From England to Work With U. S. Navy

Among the passengers aboard the American Export Lines "Flying Ace" which completed its first East-West ocean flight to New York on June 23, was Sir Andrew Cunningham, British admiral who formerly commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, and his wife, Lady Nona. Here is Sir Andrew and Lady Nona as they discussed their trip with reporters. Sir Andrew, who is to head the British Admiralty Delegation to the United States, left immediately for Washington.

Cunningham Heads British Delegation

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Sir Andrew Cunningham, British Admiral who formerly commanded the Mediterranean Fleet, arrived yesterday to assume the post of head of the British Admiralty Delegation to the United States.

With his wife, Lady Nona, Sir Andrew was among 17 passengers who were aboard a Flying Ace four-motored flying boat, which was making its first trip with passengers from Europe. The Cunninghams left La Guardia Field in a U. S. Navy transport plane for Washington.

"I very much look forward to working with the chief of the American services," Sir Andrew said before his departure for the Capital. "I hope that in a small way at least I may make my contribution to an earlier victory."

Asked for comment on the fall of Tobruk, he declared: "No, definitely no. You have Mr. Churchill here to comment on that."

Another passenger on the flying boat was Sir David Kelly, who is en route to Buenos Aires as the new British Ambassador to Argentina. Sir David, who was formerly British Minister to Switzerland, declined to be interviewed.

Drive to Popularize Flying Makes Big Progress in Brazil

Wide World-Associated Press

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, June 24—The national campaign to popularize flying in Brazil, begun 18 months ago by Assis Chateaubriand, President of the newspaper chain, Diarios Asociados, is rapidly building up a reserve of aviators to match a young but growing aircraft industry.

Since the publisher, who controls 16 of Brazil's newspapers, started his drive, 326 aviation clubs have been established, two in Rio de Janeiro and the others in 324 cities and towns throughout the country.

Brazil is turning out planes from three factories and equipping them with motors made in a government plant to complete a Brazilian-designed and Brazilian-constructed airplane.

Light trainers and pleasure craft are made at the island plant of Henrique Lage Enterprises near Rio, and powered with motors from a national factory in the southern state of Santa Catarina.

In addition a Brazilian army plant builds two Waco-type trainers and a naval plant is constructing light twin-engined bombers, modified from original German designs for the plane and British designs for the motors.

The aviation clubs have a membership of about 10,000. Each club has a trained instructor and every member is eligible to become a civilian pilot. Expenses of training and flights are kept as low as possible. About 600 pilots have already been trained.

The value of the clubs to national defense was seen recently when President Vargas signed a decree permitting the Brazilian air force to call up civilian pilots as air force reservists, eligible for immediate advanced military training and commissions.

The majority of those called had received their primary training at the aviation clubs.

Most of the clubs have their own fields and hangar facilities, constructed and paid for by the local membership, sometimes assisted by municipal governments.

The planes are donated by citizens and groups.

Employees of the Bank of Brazil, for example, are giving one plane a month. Others are given by businessmen and industrialists, whose interest in the campaign is kept alive by the dynamic Chateaubriand.

The gift planes so far include 150 Piper Cubs, 10 Taylor craft and 10 Aeroncas for primary training; six Stinsons for intermediate training and 10 Fairchilds for advanced training.

The clubs expect to expand present instruction to include courses in rudimentary navigation, blind flying and advanced navigation.

Buffalo Art Gallery Getting Dr. Ritchie

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 24—Dr. Andrew C. Ritchie, member of the staff of the Frick Collection in New York since 1935, will become Acting Director of the Albright Art Gallery on July 1, when Gordon Washburn, Director for the past 10 years, leaves to become Director of the Museum of the Rhode Island School of Design in Providence.

During his directorship, Mr. Washburn has made the local gallery a force in the life of this City, concentrating on building up a representative room of contemporary art and acquiring for the City many fine examples of prints, paintings and sculptures.

The new Director was active in the organization of the Frick gallery's education program and has won recognition as a lecturer. He is visiting lecturer at New York University and at Johns Hopkins and is identified with the editorial staffs of the "Art Bulletin" and the "College Art Journal."

A native of Scotland, he came to this country as a boy and has been a naturalized citizen for years.

Japanese Camp Conditions 'Good'

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 23—The BBC quoted a Red Cross report as calling conditions in an internment camp for British subjects in Japan "good."

News has reached the British Red Cross at Geneva, that visits have recently been paid to two Japanese internment camps, where British subjects are detained.

"The Red Cross has been informed that conditions in the camps are good, and that the occupants are being well treated," BBC said.

Nazis Sow Seed For Tokyo Drive Against Russia

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—An Axis propaganda campaign, either preparing advance excuses for a Japanese attack on Russia or signifying ardent German desires for such an attack, was launched yesterday on the German Radio.

The Tokyo newspapers Asahi and Hochi were quoted at length as saying that Great Britain and the United States were fomenting a Russian attack on Japan, that this was a main purpose of Prime Minister Winston Churchill's visit to the United States, and that Mr. Churchill soon would go to Moscow to put the proposition up to Premier Stalin.

Russian Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff rejected such a proposal when he recently was in London and Washington, the radiocasts said.

Of possible significance was the fact that no such comment was heard from the Tokyo Radio. All was from Berlin, which might or might not quote the Japanese accurately, depending on the Germans' propaganda aim.

Russia and Japan both have been carefully honoring their neutrality pact, at least on the surface, but Chinese sources have reported Japanese troops moving in force into Manchuria near the Siberian frontiers.

Indian Girls Exclusively

Sylvan Lake Hotel in the Black Hills of South Dakota is one of the few hostelries in the United States employing Indian girls exclusively as waitresses. Many of the girls are college students.

More Tangible Aid to China in Prospect

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Roosevelt-Churchill war conferences are being broadened to take in the Pacific, with the prospect of more tangible Allied aid to China in the near future.

The White House announced today that President Roosevelt had summoned a special meeting of the Pacific War Council for Thursday which both Mr. Churchill and W. L. Mackenzie King, Canadian Prime Minister, would attend.

Mr. King will remain in Washington for further consultations with the President and Mr. Churchill.

This will be the first time that the British Prime Minister has been able to meet with the members of the Pacific War Council and it is indicated that the session will take action on the urgency of getting increased air support to the Chinese as well as dealing more vigorously with the entrenched occupation of the westernmost Aleutian Islands.

The participation of Mr. King in the deliberations of the Pacific Council may well underline the growing acuteness of the Aleutian occupation since, it is now officially announced, Canadian troops are associated with American forces in the defense of Alaska.

While, apart from the Aleutian thrust, the Japanese have apparently been checkmated in any new offensive in the Pacific, they have lately been driving into China with renewed power.

It is to turn back this extension of its invasion of the Chinese mainland and to prevent the Japanese from so consolidating their position as to be able to reduce their forces that Chungking is making the strongest possible appeal to Washington for early support.

Planes Will Help

It is known that T. V. Soong, the Chinese Foreign Minister, made an impressive and persuasive statement of China's necessities in his long session with Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill two days ago and he urged the view that it was possible to relieve the dangerous pressure on China without seriously cutting the flow of supplies to other fronts.

Some Chinese spokesmen here contend that if America, out of its mounting aircraft production, could get 50 planes to China immediately and 50 more each month, its armies could hold back the Japanese offensive.

Churchill May Prolong His Visit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, June 24

Stephen Early, the White House Presidential aide, said again today that the British-American conferences are continuing and there was evidence that Mr. Churchill would be at the White House for at least several days longer.

This morning the President had an appointment with The Netherlands Minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon and with Dr. Ellco van Kleffens, The Netherlands Foreign Minister who recently arrived in the United States from London.

Allied Heads Greet Editors

QUEBEC, June 24 (AP)—President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill sent greetings to the opening session of the National Editorial Association Convention, attended by 400 delegates from the United States.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed "deep appreciation of the part played during the past year in the war effort" by the editors and publishers. "There is no force equal to the driving determination of an aroused and informed democracy," his telegram said.

Mr. Churchill sent "best wishes to you all" and expressed regret that "my arrangements unfortunately make it impossible for me to attend."

Mr. Roosevelt's telegram said it was sent "to express to the National Editorial Association and the publishers and editors who make up its membership, my deep appreciation of the part they have played during the past year in the war effort of the American people. None of our democratic institutions is better qualified to bring the meaning of the common people's war closer home to the common people than the country weeklies and small-town dailies. This, to my knowledge, these newspapers have been sincerely endeavoring to do.

"It has been a cynical assumption on the part of those who would force an unnatural form of government upon free men and women that a democracy cannot be efficient in war. This, of course, is false. An informed democracy can be efficient in any or every function of human society. There is no intelligence that exceeds the mass intelligence of all the people, and no wisdom greater than that of all the people when the people have the facts. There is no force equal to the driving determination of an aroused and informed democracy.

"The Government accepts as its first responsibility its duty to keep the people informed in every way. The assistance being rendered by newspapers, which accept this also as a duty of their own, is very gratifying.

"It is pleasing to note that your annual meeting this year is being held in Canada. There is much the people of the United States needs to know about the magnificent part being taken by our neighbor democracy in the present world-wide struggle. You doubtless are getting some glimpse of this and will be able to tell the folks back home. This will be a very real service, for the peoples of all the United Nations need to know and understand one another."

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Films in Prospect for Hub Screens–Good Labor Relations as 'Third Front'

New Shirley Temple Picture For Paramount and Fenway

Extended engagements continue to be the rule in the first-run movie houses. At the Keith Memorial a third week starts today for the "My Gal Sal," with Rita Hayworth and Victor Mature, and "The Night Before the Divorce," with Lynn Bari and Joe Allen, Jr. A third week likewise is scheduled at the Metropolitan for its Technicolor film of the Marine Corps, "To the Shores of Tripoli," with John Payne, Maureen O'Hara, and Randolph Scott, and "The Remarkable Andrew," with Brian Donlevy, William Holden, and Ellen Drew. A second week begins at the State and Orpheum tomorrow for "Tortilla Flat," in which Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield are the principal players, and "Fingers at the Window," with Lew Ayres, Laraine Day, and Basil Rathbone.

Shirley Temple Film

"Miss Annie Rooney," which will be the principal item in the new double bill coming Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway, is the newest starring vehicle for Shirley Temple. In the cast with her are Dickie Moore, William Gargan, Guy Kibbee, Peggy Ryan, and Roland Dupree.

The companion feature will be "In Old California," a Western melodrama, with John Wayne, Binnie Barnes and Albert Dekker as the principal players.

'Private Buckaroo'

Joe E. Lewis, comedian, will make his first film appearance in "Private Buckaroo," which comes Friday to the Keith Boston. In the cast with him will be Harry James and his Music Makers, the Andrews Sisters, Dick Foran, and Ernest Truex.

The second feature will be "Who Is Hope Schuyler?" with Joseph Allen, Jr., and Mary Howard.

'At the Telepix

"Japanese Menace," describing Japanese preparations for conquest, will be the chief item on the program of short features at the Telepic starting Friday. Included in the program will be a Donald Duck film, an Emil Coleman picture, Fitzpatrick traveltalk, Pete Smith novelty, informal shots of movie stars, "Byrd's Antarctic Outposts," and half an hour of newsreels.

'At the Exeter

The movie version of J. B. Priestley's "Laburnum Grove," with Edmund Gwenn and Cedric Hardwicke in the cast, will be on the program at the Exeter starting Thursday. The other feature film will be "Nazi Agent," with Conrad Veidt and Ann Ayers.

Eccles to Speak In Anti-Inflation Program Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Marriner Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, speaks tonight on the "Fight Against Inflation" program. His subject is "Save and Save and Save," MBS-WNAC, 8:15 p. m.

The Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada, will speak, by recording, at the closing ceremonies of the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont., MBS-WNAC, 8:30 p. m.

The role of copper in winning the war will be dramatized in "Three Thirds of the Nation," Blue-WHDH, 10 p. m.

Excerpts from Victor Herbert's operetta, "Mlle. Modiste," will be presented on "Great Moments in Music," by the regular cast, Jean Tennyson, soprano, Jan Peerce, tenor, and Robert Weede, baritone. The orchestra and chorus will be conducted by George Sebastian, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

John Payne and Maureen O'Hara
In "To the Shores of Tripoli," held for a third week at the Metropolitan

'At Vose Gallery

At the Robert C. Vose Gallery, 559 Boylston Street, is an exhibition of pictures of the sea and ships. There are contributions from artists of New England.

A marine by Charles H. Woodbury is the most fanciful among these depictions of our seacoast. "Surf and Rocks" by Jay Connaway contrasts with the Woodbury. This painter strives to inform his canvases with a quality of seaside atmosphere. "Sparkling Waters" by Frank H. Myers is veiled in dashing spray. "Threatening Weather" by Frederick B. Waugh shows light glistening on the waves.

P. L. Dougherty provides a marine view from Cornwall, England. His "Across the Bay" is one of the most vigorously executed pictures in the exhibition.

Frank V. Smith is a portraitist of ships, great clippers and schooners navigating the waters with sails full-blown.

Simultaneously, there is an exhibition of oils and pastels by Henry Davenport, that has hung at the Vose Gallery since May. Architectural themes, picturesque bridges, highways and byways of the old world are recorded by an appreciative traveler and artist.

D. A.

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Theaters

Colonial— "My Sister Eileen," comedy by Joseph Fields and Jerome Chodorov, featuring Betty Furness, Leo Chalzell, Georgette Leslie and King Calder. 8:30. Matinees, Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Majestic— "Watch on the Rhine," by Lillian Hellman, starring Walter Gilbert, Jessie Royce Landis and Cecilia Loftus. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theaters

Brattle Hall, Cambridge— "Theater," by Somerset Maugham, starring Elissa Landi. 8:40. Matinee Saturday at 2:40.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—8:30.

Wednesday Evening, June 24

Procession of Bacchus, from "Sylvia" ... Delibes
St. Paul's Suite, for String Orchestra ... Holst
"In the Village," from the Caucasian Sketches ... Ippolitoff-Ivanoff
Viola Solo: Jean Cauhapé
English Horn Solo: Jean Devergie
Adagio and Farandole from "L'Arlésienne" ... Bizet
"The Incredible Flutist," Suite .. Piston
Concerto for Pianoforte in A minor, Op. 16 ... Grieg
Soloist: Hazel Hallett
Spanish Dance from "La Vida Breve" De Falla
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka Strauss
Salute to Our Fighting Forces
Arranged by Bodge

Films in Boston

Exeter— "Joe Smith, American." Robert Young. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fenway— "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda. 6:50, 9:45. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:35, 8:30.

Keith Memorial— "My Gal Sal," Rita Hayworth, Victor Mature, John Sutton and Carole Landis. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "The Night Before the Divorce," Lynn Bari, Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:05.

Kenmore— "Paris Calling," Elisabeth Bergner. 1:25, 4:50, 8:10. "Song of the Islands," Clark Gable, Victor Mature and Jack Oakie. 3:15, 6:35, 10.

Metropolitan— "To the Shores of Tripoli," John Payne, Maureen O'Hara and Randolph Scott. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. "The Remarkable Andrew," Brian Donlevy, William Holden ad Ellen Drew. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:05 a. m., 2:40, 6:10, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 9:25 a. m., 12:55, 4:30, 8:05.

Orpheum— "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:10. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 11:05 a. m., 2:20, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount— "Rings on Her Fingers," Henry Fonda, Gene Tierney, Laird Cregar. 10:44 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 9:50. "Murder in the Big House," Faye Emerson and Van Johnson. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6:05, 8:50.

RKO-Boston— "The Falcon Takes Over," George Sanders, Lynn Bari. 9:50 a. m., 12:40, 3:25, 6:10, 9. "The Gold Rush," Charlie Chaplin. 11:05 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:25, 10:10.

Scollay— "In This Our Life," Bette Davis, Olivia de Havilland. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:15, 9:40. "Always in My Heart," Kay Francis and Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 1:20, 4:40, 8.

South Station Theater— "Glacier Park and Waterton Lake," "Byrd's Antarctic Expedition," "Strange Animals of Australia," "Andy Clyde Comedy," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State— "Tortilla Flat," Spencer Tracy, Hedy Lamarr and John Garfield. 11:30 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. "Fingers at the Window," Lew Ayres, Laraine Day and Basil Rathbone. 1:30, 5:05, 8:40.

Telepix— "Defense of Moscow," Bugs in "Wacky Wabbitt," "Grantland Rice," "Picture People," "Donald Duck," "Soarin' Stars," "At the Country Fair," "Ted Weems and Orchestra," 30 minutes of latest news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux "Tower of Terror," 9:45 a. m., 12:20, 2:50, 5:20, 7:45, 10:10. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert. 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:35, 9.

Uptown— "The Wife Takes a Flyer," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1:15, 4:40, 8:10. "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. 2:45, 6:10, 9:40.

Washington Street Olympia— "True to the Army" Judy Canova and Jerry Colonna. 10:35 a. m., 1:25, 4:10, 6:55, 9.45. "Whispering Ghost," Milton Berle. 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:50, 5:40, 8:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Drums of the Congo," Stuart Erwin. 1:45 8.
Allston: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan "Hellzapoppin," Olsen and Johnson. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane. "Butch Minds the Baby," Virginia Bruce. 1:45, 8.
Regent: "Lady is Willing," Marlene Dietrich and Fred MacMurray. "Three Cockeyed Sailors," 2. Evenings continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Playmates" Kay Kyser and John Barrymore. "Gentleman After Dark," Brian Donlevy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Mr. Bug Goes to Town," 1:59, 8. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young, Marsha Hunt. 3:24, 9:34.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Jungle Book," Sabu 3:20, 6:37, 9:33. "Gentleman at Heart," Cesar Romero, 2, 5:10, 8:12.
Brookline Village: "Larceny Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. 3:30, 6:20, 9:25. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10.
Cleveland Circle: "Larceny, Inc.," Edward G. Robinson. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "True to the Army," Judy Canova and Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Milton Berle and Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.
Harvard: "Joan of Paris," Michele Morgan. "Gentleman After Dark," Cesar Romero. 2 and 8.
University: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 2:50, 6, 9:12. "Dumbo." 1:35, 4.50, 8.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. "Almost Married," Jane Frazee. 2 and 8.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Saboteur," Robert Cummings, Priscilla Lane. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2. Evenings 7:30-11.
Strand: "True to the Army," Judy Canova. 3:17, 9:17. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:55, 7:55.
Codman Square: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. 1:45, 7:45.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 1:45, 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Captains of the Clouds," James Cagney. 2:51, 7, 9:28. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth. 2:04, 8:45.
Park: "Two Yanks in Trinidad," Pat O'Brien. "Gentleman at Heart," Carole Landis and Cesar Romero. 1:30, 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. 1:50, 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. 3:39, 9:39. "Bugle Sounds," Wallace Beery. 1:53, 7:54.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Mayor of 44th Street," George Murphy and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Landis and Jack Benny. 2:30, 8:15. "No Hands on the Clock," Jean Parker. 4, 9:45.

LYNN—Open-Air Theater: "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne and Robert Montgomery. "Sealed Lips," William Gargan. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN—Granada: "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 1:40, 4:47, 8:08. "Rio Rita," Abbott and Costello. 3:07, 6:15, 9:35.
Maplewood: "Shanghai Gesture," Gene Tierney, Walter Huston. 3:36, 9:31. "All That Money Can Buy," Edward Arnold and Ann Shirley. 1:45, 7:40.
Mystic: "Unseen Enemy," Andy Devine and Leo Carrillo. 2:10, 7, 9:50. "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:15, 8:15.
Strand—"Mister V," Leslie Howard. 3:10, 9:10. "On the Sunny Side," Roddy McDowall. 1:55, 8.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 1:52, 7:52. "True to the Army," Allan Jones and Judy Canova. 3:22, 9:22.

MEDFORD — Fellsway: "Male Animal," Henry Fonda and Olivia de Havilland. "North of the Klondike," Brod Crawford and Lon Chaney. 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "To Be or Not to Be," Carole Lombard and Jack Benny. 3:30, 8:20. "Frisco Lil," Irene Hervey. 2:20, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Larceny, Inc." Edward G. Robinson. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Stardust on the Sage," Gene Autry. "Remember Pearl Harbor," Donald Barry. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Roxie Hart" Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 2 and 8.

NEWTON — Paramount: "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope and Madeleine Carroll. "Fly by Night," Nancy Kelly. 2 and 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rito Rita," Abbott and Costello. "Nazi Agent," Conrad Veidt. 2 and 8.
Strand: "Mister V," Leslie Howard. "Frisco Lil," Irene Harvey and Kent Taylor. 2 and 8.

REVERE — Revere: "Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.
Boulevard: 'Saboteur," Priscilla Lane and Robert Cummings. "Don't Get Personal," Hugh Herbert and Mischa Auer. 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable, Victor Mature and Carole Landis. "Niagara Falls," Marjorie Woodworth and Zasu Pitts. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Central: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour "Young America," Jane Withers, 2 and 8.
Strand: "How Green Was My Valley," Walter Pidgeon and Maureen O'Hara. "Tanks a Million," William Tracy. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON — Strand: "Swamp Water," Walter Huston and Walter Brennan. "Right to the Heart," Brenda Joyce. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.
Broadway: "To Be or Not To Be," Jack Benny and Carole Lombard. "Man Who Returned to Life," John Howard. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Courtship of Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "Four Jacks and a Jill," Ray Bolger and Anne Shirley. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Lady Eve," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanwyck. 2:09, 7:54. "One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello. 3:45, 9:30.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "True to the Army," Judy Canova, Allan Jones. "Whispering Ghosts," Brenda Joyce. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Lady for a Night," Joan Blondell and John Wayne. "Stork Pays Off," Rochelle Hudson. 1:45, 7:45.
Coolidge: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Torpedo Boat," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Moon Over Her Shoulder," Lynn Bari. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "The Invaders," Laurence Olivier and Leslie Howard. "Blondie's Blessed Event," Penny Singleton. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Roxie Hart," Ginger Rogers. "Joe Smith, American," Robert Young. 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "2 Latins from Manhattan," Joan Davis and Jinx Falkenburg. "Secretas of the Lone Wolf," Warren William and Ruth Ford. Continuous from dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "The Fleet's In," Dorothy Lamour. 3:38, 8:05. "Go West, Young Lady," Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford. 2:15, 6:40, 9:45.

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PORGY AND BESS
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ALEXANDER SMALLENS, Conductor
MAJESTIC—West 44 Street Air-Cooled
Evgs. Incl. Sun. $2.75-55c, Mats. Wed., Sat., $2.20-55c

"A Hit."—Watts, Herald Tribune
"Town's Newest Click."—Walter Winchell
EVA Le GALLIENNE JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
UNCLE HARRY
BROADHURST, W. 44th St. Air-Cooled
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(BOSTON STAGE)

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JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS ★ CECILIA LOFTUS ★ WALTER GILBERT
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WED.-SAT. MATINEES 50c 77c Plus Tax
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ARTHUR FIEDLER—Conductor
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In Technicolor
'TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI'
Plus "The Remarkable Andrew"

NOW PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY
Henry FONDA • Gene TIERNEY
"RINGS ON HER FINGERS"
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MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
June 25 to July 1. Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"SABOTEUR"
Robert Cummings and Priscilla Lane
"ALL-AMERICAN CO-ED"
Frances Langford and Johnny Downes

Managers of theatres advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

Many Firms Seen Needing 'Labor' Gains

Good labor relations were held to be the country's "third battlefront" by T. G. Spates, Director of Industrial Relations of the General Foods Corporation, who addressed members of the Executives Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at luncheon yesterday.

"A high level of labor relations throughout the United States would be equivalent to a third front in winning the war," he maintained, "and must have an 'A-1 priority rating' in postwar adjustment."

New England, Mr. Spates held, is off to a head start in production, but business executives have wide opportunities to help further in winning the war by exerting their rightful leadership in the field of labor relations.

"Although there are numerous examples of firms here with high standards of industrial relations," said Mr. Spates, "there are still many more businesses which have a long way to go in establishing this third front. Since the days of John Hancock and John and Samuel Adams, Boston has traditionally led the fight for the rights of the common man. Later, William Lloyd Garrison and Wendell Phillips played a large role in the abolition of slavery. And while the New England spirit of social democracy flourished, New England gained industrial leadership in the rapidly growing country.

"Today, New England, however, in the opinion of industrial relations men, is not one of the most progressive regions of the country in capitalizing on the now vital tools of personnel administration.

"We can neither legislate nor contract out the spirit of friendliness which must prevail throughout work relationships, if human happiness in our daily tasks is to be assured," Mr. Spates said, adding, "there is no ersatz for good personnel administration. Only good personnel administration will eliminate the subtle abuses that are the underlying causes of human friction and inefficiency, in commerce, industry, and government."

Concluding, he said: "Good labor relations can be attained most advantageously through the tools and technics of personnel administration, exercised by executive leadership in commerce, or industry, or government. This is true because good labor relations simply are based upon consultation—not upon compulsion. They are, therefore, most consistent with the principle that the highest and best form of efficiency is the spontaneous co-operation of a free people."

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, June 25
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

4:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 11.79mc, and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News broadcast from the Studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
6:45 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc, 9.70mc, and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast by recording.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL, 6.04mc, 9.70mc, or 11.73mc
6:30 p. m.—News Commentary, in French.
6:45 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor (Recorded).
7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:20 p. m.—Ramblers with the Vagabond Traveler (English).
7:50 p. m.—Sports News for Service Men.
8:00 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
9:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.

WBSO, 11.87mc (25.6m)
5:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
5:30 p. m.—Portuguese Program.
7:00 p. m.—English Program.
8:00 p. m.—Spanish Program.
11:00 p. m.—English Program.

Today on Short Waves

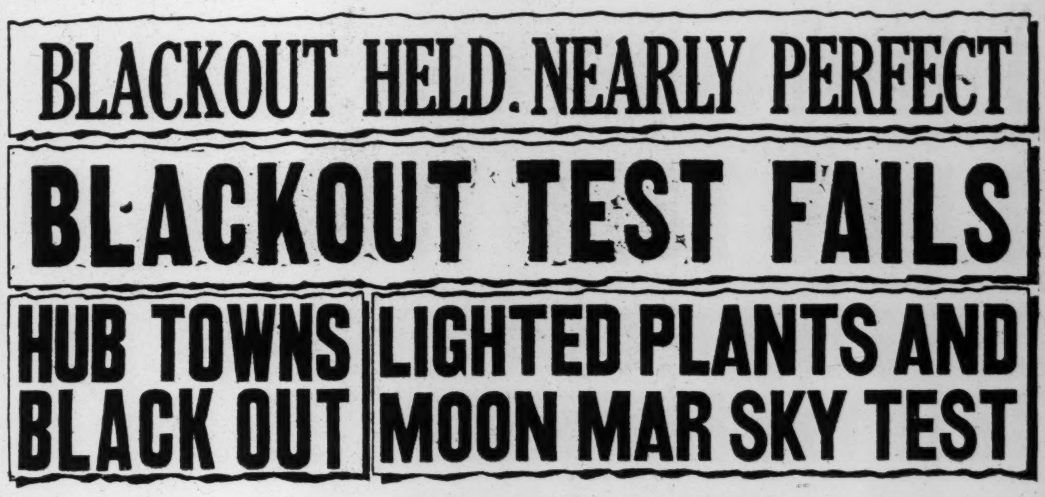
London—6:30 p. m.—War Review. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.2 m.
London—7:45 p. m.—"Khaki Scrap Book." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 26.6 m.
Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 15.02 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLG7, 15.23 meg., 19.7 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"In Australia This Week." (Pacific War Time) VLQ2, 11.87 meg., 25.2 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—"Something Going On in Britain Now." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—First Act of "Der Rosen Kavallier." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B Boston (46.7mc)
3:00 p. m.—News; organ.
3:15 p. m.—Education Talk.
3:30 p. m.—Meet the Band.
3:45 p. m.—Novelty Time
4:00 p. m.—News; Stock quotations.
4:15 p. m.—"The King's Men.
4:30 p. m.—"String Time."
5:00 p. m.—News; music.
5:30 p. m.—"Mandolettes"; music.
5:45 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:00 p. m.—News; U. S. Navy Band; News.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Music.
6:45 p. m.—Edwin LeMar, Organ.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
8:00 p. m.—News; Military Band.
8:15 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:30 p. m.—"Musical Headliners."
8:45 p. m.—Diana Gale.
9:00 p. m.—Sign Off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)
2:00 p. m.—First Baseball Game, Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals.
3:30 p. m.—Baseball Interviews.
3:45 p. m.—Second Baseball Game, Boston Braves-St. Louis Cardinals.
5:30 p. m.—"Dansant"; popular music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Sports Round-up.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.
7:15 p. m.—"Date With a Disc."
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods"; Music.
8:00 p. m.—Sizing Up the News.
8:15 p. m.—Marriner Eccles: "Inflation."
8:30 p. m.—Earl of Athlone, Governor General of Canada.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review."
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Robert Trendler's Orchestra, Songs; Comedy.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Tune Up America!" Dave Rose's Orchestra.



BLACKOUT HELD. NEARLY PERFECT
BLACKOUT TEST FAILS
HUB TOWNS BLACK OUT
LIGHTED PLANTS AND MOON MAR SKY TEST

The Press Speaks—a Blackout Is Judged

A diversity of opinion as to the effectiveness of last night's trial blackout is expressed in the headlines of four Boston newspapers. The enemy was in the dark about it, too.

N. H. Seeks Conservation of Auto Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 24—An active campaign is under way in New Hampshire to conserve automobile travel. Arthur S. Morris of Littleton has been named to head the drive and mayors of the various cities of the State have been named local administrators.

A survey is now being made in the major cities to determine methods of eliminating as much excessive transportation as possible, staggering service for transporting factory workers, businessmen and school children, aiding in the more efficient movement of passenger vehicles through traffic regulation and employing private automobiles for group use. The drive is expected to increase public interest in curbing auto travel.

Mount Washington

It was 300 years ago this month that Darby Field became the first white man to climb 6,290-foot Mount Washington. A lot has happened on the mountain since Field's climb. Many of those who have visited the mountaintop since his climb have gone on foot, as he did. But they now have the aid of carefully laid out trails and various huts and cabins. Others who have visited the mountaintop have made the trip by automobile, carriage, or the cog-wheel railroad—means that Darby Field never dreamed of when he made his trip. Mount Washington at various periods in history has been known as Agiocochook, "The place of the Great Spirit of the Forest"; Waumbekketmethna, which meant White Mountains; and White Hills.

The Week in New Hampshire

The use of names signifying more than one mountain is attributed to the fact that observers believed that nearby peaks were separate mountains.

Evacuees Seminar

More than 40 evacuee scholars, teachers, and artists will learn how to adjust themselves quickly to the American way of life in a seminar to be given here June 26 to August 8 by the American Friends Service Committee in co-operation with the University of New Hampshire. Studying American democracy and history and, where necessary, improving their oral and written English, the evacuees will live in an informal democratic community on the campus. They will mingle with the regular summer school students, take part in the social activities and study under individual programs arranged to suit their special needs. Both newcomers and professional people already employed in the United States will be assisted.

New Appointments

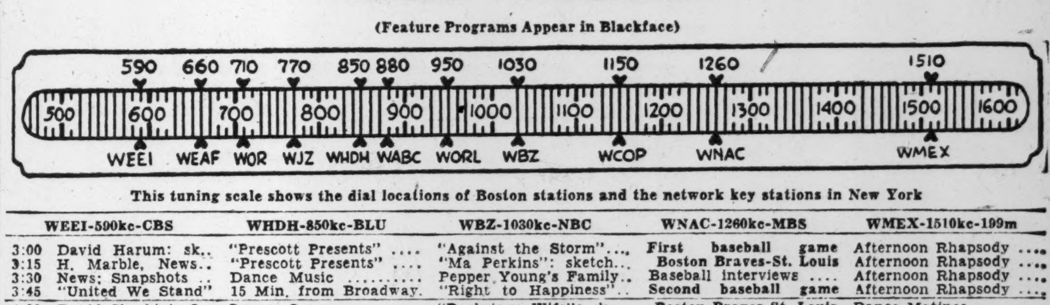
During his year and a half in office, Gov. Robert O. Blood has had an opportunity to make a long list of appointments and indications are that more are coming. In a majority of cases the Governor has displaced the holders of the higher paying posts whose terms have expired. Recently he named a new Liquor Commissioner, a new Motor Vehicle Commissioner, and a new head of the State Police. An appointment can be made anytime on the Racing Commission as Democratic member Edward J. Maley of Newport is a holdover. And the term of the State Insurance Commissioner expires in August. There is a great difference of opinion as to what effect the Governor's distribution of patronage will have on his campaign for re-election.

Tin Salvaged

Tons of tin cans have already been collected in New Hampshire's newest salvage drive. In many quarters it was argued that a tin can salvage drive involved the co-operation of so many different interests and that there was so small a margin to work on that there was little opportunity for such a campaign to work out successfully. The drive is still far from reaching the goal of 75 to 100 tons a month for the State and many of the cans are coming in in poorer condition than had been hoped for. Much depends upon the housewife as she is the one responsible for starting the movement of the tin cans back to the steel plants. She must remove both ends of the cans, remove the labels, clean out the cans, and crush their walls together, preferably by stepping on them. If all of this is not done before the cans are returned to the grocers, the program is bogged down. From then on the process is simple. The wholesale grocers pick up the cans from the retailers as new shipments are delivered. The cans collected are deposited at central depots for shipment by railroad to steel mills.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	David Harum: sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm"	**First baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	H. Marble, News	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dance Music	Pepper Young's Family	Baseball interviews	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	"United We Stand"	15 Min. from Broadway.	"Right to Happiness"	**Second baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:00	David Cheskin's Or.	Songs; Organ	"Backstage Wife": sk.	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Dance Matinee
4:15	Victory at Home	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": serial	**Second baseball game**	Dance Matinee
4:30	Children Are People	Club Matinee: Variety	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Dance Matinee
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown".	**Second baseball game**	Dance Matinee
5:00	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries",	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Dance Matinee
5:15	Musical Camera	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	**Second baseball game**	Dance Matinee
5:30	Songs; Music	"Flying Patrol": drama.	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie; Music	Wanderer of Wasteland.	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service; Talk
6:00	News reports	War News; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sport reports
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Newscast; War News	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Town Crier; Music
6:30	Frank Parker, songs	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Nature of Enemy":	"The Lone Ranger":	Caribbean Nights: music	"Red Ryder": drama	Jim's Texas Ramblers
7:45	Recorded; News	drama	Frontline Headlines	"Red Ryder": drama	U. S. Army Program
8:00	Nelson Eddy; or-	"Quiz Kids," with Joe	"Adventures of the Thin	"Sizing Up the News"	Three Modernnaires
8:15	chestra; chorus	Kelly, m. c.	Man": dramatic sketch	**Marriner Eccles: Inflat'n**	Irish Music
8:30	Drama, with Jean	"Manhattan at Mid-	"Uncle Walter's Dog	**Earl of Athlone, Gover-**	Drama Shop
8:45	Hersholt; News	night": dramatic sketch	House": orchestra	**nor General of Canada**	Drama Shop
9:00	**Shirley Temple in**	Chamber Music Society	Eddie Cantor; Dinah	Gabriel Heatter, News	**Pages From the Classical**
9:15	**"Junior Miss"**	of Lower Basin Street	Shore; orchestra	News Service	**Album**
9:30	Ransom Sherman;	Cab Calloway's Orch.	"Mr. District Attorney":	**"Pass in Review": Army**	**Classical Album**
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; Jingle	dramatic sketch; orch.	**entertainment**	**Classical Album**
10:00	**Moments in Music:**	**"Three Thirds of the**	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, News	News reports
10:15	**"Mlle. Modiste"**	**Nation": drama**	Musical Knowledge	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:30	Dramatization	Band Music; Sports	Kay Kyser's College of	Robert Trendler's Orch.;	Jimmie Lunceford's Or.
10:45	News; Sports	"News Here & Abroad".	Musical Knowledge	songs; comedy	Sammy Kaye's Orchestra
11:00	News; Wm. Shirer.	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News	Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra
11:15	Rideout; Orchestra.	News Service	Music You Want	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	"Tune Up America":	Day's End: music
11:45	Dick Jurgens' Orch.	Duke Ellington's Orch.	News Service	interviews; music	Day's End; News

Thursday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLU	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	Uncle Elmer	Newscast	Music; News	News	
7:30	Music; News	Religious Service; News.	Reveille Roundup	Garden Talk; Music	
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Religious Service; News.	News Service	Musical Clock	
8:00	**News of the World.**	Adrian O'Brien: music	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	News report
8:15	Caroline Cabot	and time	Military Band; News	"George & Dixie"; News	"Post Exchange"
8:30	Carl Moore's variety	Music of Many Lands	"Morning Toast": Fred	Ruth Moss, Interviews	"Post Exchange"
8:45	program; News	Newscast; Morning Notes	and Posey	Ruth Moss, Interviews	The Eaton Boys
9:00	Priscilla Fortescue	Fishermen's News	News; Hum and Strum	News and Rhythm	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Ambitious Guest".	Breakfast Club	Funny Money Man	Food News	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Interview	Breakfast Club	News; Melodeers	"At the Console"	"Morning Pickup": orch.
9:45	"Thus We Live"	Breakfast Club	Shopping News	Musical Roundup	"Morning Pickup": orch.
10:00	"Valiant Lady": sk.	Air Express Music	"Bess Johnson"	Recorded BBC News	Studio speaker
10:15	American Stories	Helen Hiett, News	"Bachelor's Children"	"Sing and Swing Shop"	"Handy Andy"
10:30	"Stepmother": sk.	Club News	"Help Mate": drama	Choir Loft	"Shopping With You"
10:45	WEEI Food Fair	Morning Serenade	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Dramatization	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	"Second Husband": sk.	"The Bartons": sketch.	New England Cupboard.	"The Esquires"
11:15	News; Music	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Australian News	Organ Recital
11:30	"Bright Horizons"	"John's Other Wife"	"Road of Life": sketch	"Yankee House Party":	Dance orchestra
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Just Plain Bill"	"David Harum": sketch.	variety show, with orch.	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum	Boake Carter, News	**Monitor Views the News**
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Jerry O'Leary's Quiz	Judy and Jane: sketch	Eleanor Early, talk	Circle C Ranch Boys
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home	News Service	Gene and Glenn	Italian Melody
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday".	Hour	"Bouquet": music	Musical Roundup; Orchid	Italian Melody
1:00	"Life Beautiful"	War Commentary	Mildred Carlson, talk	News Service	Council for Democracy.
1:15	Serial drama	Gospel songs	Jack Berch's Gang	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Vic & Sade: sketch	"Hollywood and Vine":	"Rubber for Victory"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Words and Music"
1:45	"Road of Life"	vocalists; commentators	News Service	Cedric Foster	Freddy Nagel's Orchestra
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Church Nat'l Convention	'Light of the World': sk.	Musical Roundup	Victory program
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Dance music	"Grimm's Daughter": sk.	Musical Roundup; News.	Victory program
2:30	"We Love & Learn"	Air Express Music	"The Guiding Light": sk.	School of the Air	Ruth Gevalt, songs
2:45	'The Goldbergs': sk.	Fishermen's News	Hymn Recital	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	"Prescott Presents"	"Against the Storm": sk.	Sports Comments	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:15	News Reports	"Prescott Presents"	"Ma Perkins": sketch	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:30	News; Hollywood	Dance music	'Pepper Young's Family'	**baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
3:45	Jobs for Victory	'15 Min. from Broadway'	"Right to Happiness"	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Price Control; Orchestra
4:00	"Swing Time"	Songs of the Islands	'Backstage Wife': sketch	**baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:15	Interviews	Air Express Music	"Stella Dallas": sketch.	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:30	Studio Speaker	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	**baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
4:45	Press News	Club Matinee: News	"Young Widder Brown".	**Boston Braves-St. Louis**	Afternoon Rhapsody
5:00	Musical Camera:	Afternoon Symphony	"When a Girl Marries".	**baseball game**	Afternoon Rhapsody
5:15	Jean Collins; orch.	Afternoon Symphony	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Afternoon Rhapsody
5:30	Songs; Jay Wesley.	"Flying Patrol"	Jack Dalton, songs	Sports Matinee	Sports; Music
5:45	Ben Bernie: music.	'Wanderer of Wasteland'	Salon Serenade	Sports Comments	News Service
6:00	News comment	War Headlines; Sports	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Sports comments
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	News: War Commentary	Herb Lewis, songs	Sports Roundup	Sports; Waltz Time
6:30	Frazier Hunt, News	Variety Show	Sports Digest; Music	Press Roundup	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45	**The World Today**	Soldiers' & Sailors' Quiz	Lowell Thomas	Sports; Music'l Rend'zv's	Sports results
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces": sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory
7:15	Glenn Miller's Or.	"Mr. Keen": sketch	News of the World	"Date With a Disc"	Richard Salinger news.
7:30	"Maudie's Diary":	Civic Production	Al Pearce's Gang	"Confidentially Yours"	Andre Kostelanetz' Music
7:45	dramatic sketch	Frontline Headlines	Al Pearce's Gang	"Inside of Sports"	Treasury Star Parade
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	"Tintypes": Joe Rines'	Frank Morgan, Fanny	"Brazil Presents": music	Larry Adler's Music
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	Orchestra	Brice; guests; orchestra	"Sinfonietta"	Price Control; Songs
8:30	Jim Backus Show:	"Sur Les Boulevards"	The Aldrich Family:	'It Pays to Be Ignorant':	"Songs of the Range"
8:45	c'm'dy; songs; news	Raymond Clapper News.	dramatic sketch	quiz show	Negro Spirituals
9:00	Major Bowes' Ama-	**America's Town Meeting:**	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby;**	Gabriel Heatter, news	**"Pages From the Classi-**
9:15	teur program	**"Wages, Taxes and In-**	**Mary Martin; Victor**	News Service	**cal Album": records**
9:30	"Big Town": drama	**flation"**	**Borge; orchestra; Music**	**'Americans at the**	**Classical Album**
9:45	"Big Town": drama	**Town Meeting; Jingles**	**Maids; guests**	**Ramparts': music-drama**	**Classical Album**
10:00	"First Line": de-	Lum 'n' Abner	**Rudy Vallee; Joan Davis;**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News report
10:15	fense program	Swing Parade	**guests; orchestra**	Joseph Sudy's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orchestra
10:30	Talks	Band Music; Sports	"Your War": drama	Abe Lyman's Orchestra.	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra
10:45	News; Sports	News Here and Abroad	"Your War": drama	Ted Weems' Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orchestra
11:00	**Hon. Francis B.**	Dance orchestra	News; Sports Reporter	News Service	Drama Shop: "Devil's
11:15	**Sayre**	News Service	Music You Want	J. B. Priestley: recorded	Henchmen"
11:30	**Francis B. Sayre**	Fishermen's Program	Music You Want	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End: music
11:45	Johnny Long's Or.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	News Service	Dick Jurgens' Orchestra	Day's End; News

Plans to Convoy Fuel Oil Tankers Along Seaboard Declared Near Completion

Why Is Not Peace Worthy Of Sacrifice?

By Donald Messenger

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., June 24—"If war is worthy of sacrifice, why is not peace?"—asked Dr. J. Anton de Haas last night, in the first of the series of public evening lectures at the New England Institute of International Relations, now in progress on the Wellesley College campus.

Dr. de Haas, who is Professor of International Relations at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration, took as his subject, "The Postwar Economic World." But the question of the necessity of sacrifices of special individual interests for peace as well as for war which was the keynote of his discussion, seems likely to be the main thread of interest uniting all the different series of discussions and lectures in the institute's 10-day schedule.

Destroy Economic Force

The only way to "make the world safe for democracy" this time, Dr. de Haas insisted, is to destroy economic as well as military forces threatening it. After the World War, he explained, the military threat was removed, as far as seemed possible, but the economic threat was aggravated.

The lecturer strongly disagreed with the theory that inequities of the Versailles treaty are largely to blame for the outbreak of the present conflict. The rise of Hitlerism in Germany, he said, was only one attempt to escape the consequences of allowing the world to remain poorly organized economically. Not only Germany, he added, but all nations have been on an increasingly unsound economic basis since the World War.

U. S. "Have Not" Nation

Dr. de Haas also scouted the idea that the existence of "have" and "have not" nations is at the root of the trouble. The need for rationing of such essential things as rubber in America today, he declared, proves that even the United States has been a "have not" nation in many respects. In fact, he asserted, to be a true "have" nation, it would be necessary to possess the greater part of the world.

That being so, it would appear that the only way to avoid any "have" and "have not" basis of conflict, is to develop some kind of world organization in which all nations have free access to markets as well as raw materials.

To speak of free access to raw materials as a solution to economic difficulties, is to ignore the main factor in the problem, Dr. de Haas declared—for without markets, access to raw materials does little good.

Free Access to Trade

The basic principles on which a co-operative world must be built, he asserted, are free access to trade, and recognition that no nation can be prosperous or safe unless its neighbors are equally prosperous and safe. World equality in buying, he added, must be balanced by world equality in selling—a fact which was completely overlooked in the period between the World War and the present conflict, when the United States, for example, sought to sell to other nations, while erecting barriers against buying from them.

The real issue in international relations, as in domestic affairs, Dr. de Haas emphasized repeatedly, is the question whether special interests of the few shall be allowed to control the broad interests of the many. As an example of preference given to the special interests of the few—through pressure—he pointed to the continued sale of scrap iron and oil to Japan until not so many months before Pearl Harbor.

A close student of human nature as well as of economics, Dr. de Haas is inclined to think that some new form of the League of Nations—allowing retention of a large degree of sovereignty in individual nations—is likely to be a more practical plan than proposals such as Clarence Streit's "Union Now."

Trade Cartels

Asked, in a question period, what he thought of international trade cartels, he admitted that they had good and bad effects. But—properly supervised—he believed they could be most powerful instruments for bringing about better trade balance, with consequent economic co-operation and security.

He pointed to examples in which great American and European companies had reached cartel agreements which—by eliminating unnecessary competition—had made it possible to reduce prices to consumers—and which, furthermore, had prevented pressure being exerted for high protective tariffs to protect the interests involved.

Thus, Dr. de Haas suggested, economic co-operation for the benefit of the many can be arranged by the few—through economic, rather than political, machinery.

Prospects Better

The prospects today of establishing a better world order are infinitely superior to those of World War days, he concludes—largely because of recognition that the basis of such an order must be economic, and because President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Cordell Hull are taking definite steps in that direction already.

Finishing his lecture last night, Dr. de Haas said: "The lights are being rekindled over Europe and the world today—and it lies in our power to keep them lighted."

The keen interest in the postwar problems which are the general theme of the whole institute this year is indicated by the size of the enrolment and by the fact that last night's audience in Alumnae Hall was as large as in earlier years—even though the big automobile parking space was comparatively empty.

The subject of tonight's lecture is "The Western Hemisphere Grows Together," and the lecturer is Dr. Hernane Tavares de Sa, distinguished Brazilian educator and journalist. The lecture will begin at 8:15 and end at 9:30. Trains leave South Station, Boston, for Wellesley at 6:20 and 7:30 p. m. Busses leave Newton Center at 7:06 and 7:36 p. m.—passing the entrance to Alumnae Hall.

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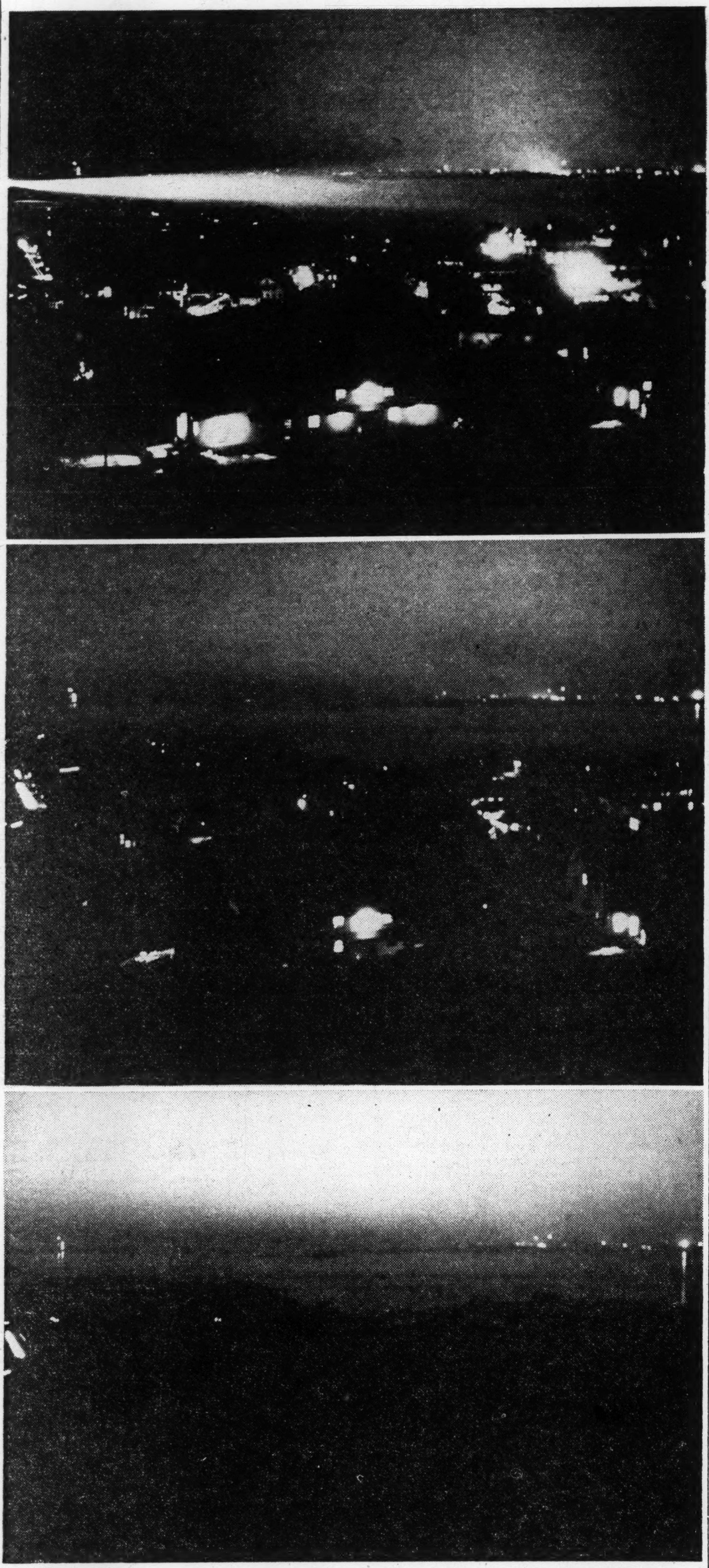

By a Staff Photographer

Blacked-Out Boston Area as Viewed From Eight Miles Distant

These pictures, each a 10-minute exposure, at intervals before and during last night's blackout test, were taken from an Army designated point in Hull, Mass., about eight miles from, and looking toward the Custom House Tower, the blinking red light of which could be plainly observed before the complete blackout. Upper picture, taken between 10 and 10:10 p. m., shows Town of Hull in foreground, harbor islands just beyond, and Boston in the distance. During this exposure, a searchlight (extreme left) sent its beam flashing out to sea. Skyglow may be plainly seen over Downtown Boston, just to the left of upper center. Middle picture was taken between 10:30 and 10:40, just after street lights in many areas had been extinguished, and skyglow missing. Lower picture was taken between 11 and 11:10 p. m., during height of blackout. By this time, however, the moon had come out from behind clouds and lighted the sky over Boston. Bright lights showing at extreme left of this picture were caused by automobile lights.

Street Lights Held Guilty

Continued from Page 1

skyglow. He said that under more unfavorable conditions, the street lights might be considered worse offenders.

The Executive Secretary had special praise for the Revere, Mass., shore line, which he said was "perfect" during the 20-minute blackout from 10:50 to 11:10.

Meanwhile the three-way blackout came off like clockwork, and 57 communities embracing nearly 3,000,000 persons went 99 per cent black at 10:50 p. m.

Before and After

In an effort to determine how much skyglow was contributed by street lights in Boston and towns close by, these lights were extinguished first, at 10:30 p. m. Before and after measurements were made—but the moonglow was a complicating factor.

Ten minutes later, street lights in 26 communities on the outskirts of Metropolitan Boston were extinguished, and again, before and after measurements were made—but with a degree of success as yet undetermined.

At 10:50 p. m., all lights went out in a total regional blackout, with only a few spots of illumination from war plants breaking into the inky blackness.

The blackout was quick—house lights snapping out almost immediately after the sirens sounded. To observers on the top of the Suffolk County Courthouse tower, it appeared that Boston co-operation was at least 50 per cent faster than it was in the City's two previous blackout tests.

No Serious Crime

Almost no serious crime nor vandalism confronted the police. Only 11 Boston violations of general blackout regulations were reported to John J. Walsh, Executive Director of the City Safety Committee. Of the 144,115 ARP workers in Massachusetts' Region V (Metropolitan Boston), approximately 80 per cent, or 115,000, reported for duty.

[In the daylight test Monday, only 30 per cent of the Boston wardens reported, causing Mr. Walsh to issue an appeal for women volunteers. No women have previously been admitted to this branch of the Boston civilian defense organization.]

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin commented that the blackout in Boston proper was so good that he wished he had invited out-of-town guests to view it.

Col. Thomas Sullivan, City Blackout Officer, said the people's co-operation was "too good." Some began to black out as soon as the street lights went out—that is, at 10:30 p. m.—instead of waiting until 10:50, he complained.

Special instructions had been issued not to begin the blackout as soon as the street lights were extinguished, but apparently some had not heard that this departure from the usual practice was planned.

Distributors Confident Of Needed Supply

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Plans are now near completion in Washington to convoy tankers along the Atlantic seaboard to insure New England of enough fuel oil to avoid suffering this winter, according to large-scale oil distributors in Boston today.

Although all of these distributors are way below the safety margin in fuel on hand and cannot deliver more than 50 per cent of last year's quota to any family, they expressed confidence in the Navy's ability to bring the tankers safely into port as soon as the convoying system is initiated.

"There is plenty of oil available," said the Treasurer of one large company, "but the costs of transportation by land are so great that independent oil dealers are being forced out of business and the large companies cannot stand the strain very long. At the same time, producers are compelling local agencies to accept at least two gallons of gasoline to every one gallon of fuel oil, because they make more money on gasoline."

Logical Solution

Adequate convoying of tankers by the Navy is held to be the only logical solution to a problem that momentarily evolves rumors of serious repercussions next winter. The immediate concern is that of empty storage tanks throughout the Greater Boston area which are losing rather than gaining volume weekly. Meanwhile, the Government has frozen millions of gallons of high octane gasoline for which it has not paid the distributors, and which is not being used.

The need of the military services for this gasoline as a backstop against any possible emergency is clearly recognized by the distributors. Yet the evaporation is at the rate of thousands of gallons, and no company is able any more to borrow fuel oil from any of its competitors.

The Government-stored gasoline is high octane which could not be used for civilian use without mixing it with two thirds of some lower octane gas. If the Government should suddenly release this gasoline and the two thirds mixture could be brought in, the companies could triple their existing supplies, it was stated.

Tank Capacity

One large distributor said the capacity of its tanks was 15,000,000 gallons of which less than one half was being utilized. Of the 7,000,000 gallons in storage, less than 500,000 gallons was fuel oil. And this company deals strictly in domestic fuel oil.

The Treasurer of this company explained that during a single month in the middle of winter, the public demands for fuel from his concern totaled 4,000,000 gallons of oil. Warmer months like last November called for only 1,500,000 gallons. Yet there is not even one-third of the latter supply on hand at this time.

This of course is not as discouraging as it sounds. Like any rumors at this time, they bear detailed analysis based upon circumstances to be safely considered, the Treasurer warned. For at this time in any year the fuel oil supplies are virtually flat. But ordinarily the companies can count on getting oil by tanker in the Fall to meet all their needs. Hence, the whole New England situation this winter appeared to this official to depend largely upon the convoy system which the Navy is expected to inaugurate momentarily.

Skyglow Over Massachusetts Turns Out Mostly Moonglow

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

There was skyglow over the Massachusetts coast last night during the blackout but it wasn't man-made. It came from some 250,000 miles away.

Boston newsmen, taken six miles down the harbor in two coast guard patrol craft to see with their own eyes the Army's blackout test, held in an effort to determine the chief causes of skyglow, found a brilliant half moon darting in and out of clouds and making it practically impossible for the untrained eye to distinguish between skyglow and moonglow.

From a vantage point off Graves Light, the blackout was not a dramtic thing to watch. Only a few coastal lights were visible at this distance from the city, and there was no sudden change in the skyline as the various stages of the blackout were reached.

Ship Passes Press Boat

To the newsmen aboard a blacked-out press boat, skippered by Bos'n Harry "Salty" Watters, the veteran of 17 years in the Coast Guard, the blackout, when total, appeared successful in eliminating much of the skyglow which military authorities say is contributing to the high rate of sinkings by silhouetting ships.

During the darkest period of the test a ship, passing within half a mile of the press boat, was not discernible until its running lights were flashed on to warn of its presence.

Looking seaward from the observation craft the effect was one of total darkness with no skyline discernible. Landward, however, the skyline was discernible in some degree at each stage of the blackout. How much of this was attributable to moonlight and how much to man-made lighting only Army experts may determine with their highly-sensitive light meters, developed for the purpose by General Electric Company engineers.

North Shore Dark

Allowing for the possible differences caused by moon, cloud, and mist conditions, the newsmen agreed that the North Shore above Boston appeared to be most successfully blacked out. Possibly some allowance should be made for the larger number of big defense plants in Boston and on the South Shore, which were not required to participate in the blackout.

Col. Harold G. Storke, in charge of seacoast lighting in the First Corps Area, C. A. B. Halvorson, consulting engineer of the General Electric Company, and other officials aboard a third ship made numerous light-meter readings which will probably tell more about the success or failure of the skyglow tests than the speculations of newsmen, most of whom never heard of skyglow until the recent dimout of the Atlantic Coast.

Ickes Repeating Advice as to Coal

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Fuel Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes is repeating his advice to home-owners and commercial and industrial coal users in New England to order coal for storage.

By ordering coal now and accepting shipments when they can be delivered, fuller use can be made of available transportation equipment, he said. Rail facilities for coal movement are likely to be curtailed as the volume of war freight rises later in the year, he added.

Total shipments of bituminous coal and anthracite into New England for the week ended June 13 were 6,986 cars, or approximately 384,230 net tons.

This was a slight improvement over the previous week, when 6,753 cars were moved. Total shipments into New England from January 1 to June 13 were 149,972 cars, or 50,382 cars fore than for the similar period last year.

C. I. O. to Enter Political Field

Massachusetts Congress of Industrial Organizations unions today are preparing for a special state convention called for July 19 to organize support for "real win-the-war candidates" for State and National offices.

The convention call was issued by Joseph A. Salerno, State C. I. O. President, who said "labor will enter the campaign with both hands and both feet. We are not going to wander all over the political lot.

"We are going to center our activities and make the appeasers and the enemies of labor and the President the number one targets of our campaign."

Engineer Groups Of East to Confer On War Output

Seeking a solution of manufacturing problems in war production, 12 leading engineering groups of the East have called a conference of production men and shop officials on Friday at Northeastern University, E. Bigelow Thompson, Regional Director of the Office for Emergency Management, announced in Boston today.

The conference, expected to bring several hundred representatives of firms engaged in war work to Boston, was scheduled following the urgent appeal of Donald Nelson, War Production Board Chairman, for free exchange of information.

Walter H. Wheeler, Jr., Regional Director of the WPB in New England, is slated as keynote speaker on Friday afternoon. Prof. Joseph W. Zeller, Chairman of the Boston Section, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is general chairman of the conference.

Twelve panels have been listed, calling for discussion of ordnance inspection problems, manufacturing methods, idle machine tool hours, metallurgical and other problems. They will be led by the top men in their field.

Ballot Board Issue Returns To Saltonstall

Back on Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's desk for decision today was the question of whether to investigate the State Ballot Law Commission on charges of "dereliction of duty." The charges were made in connection with the Commission's recent action barring from the State ballot the referendum on a proposed State fund for workmen's compensation.

Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General, informed the Chief Executive that the Governor has the sole responsibility for deciding whether an investigation should be ordered.

After receiving complaints from Kenneth I. Taylor, Secretary-Treasurer of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and Frank B. Wallis, counsel for the referendum petitioners, Governor Saltonstall requested Attorney General Bushnell to determine his responsibilities and powers in the case. Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wallis had demanded a complete investigation of the Ballot Law Commission.

Mr. Taylor, whose organization sponsored the initiative petition for a State fund, accused the Commission of "dereliction of duty" for failure to stipulate in its final decision its rulings on legal points during the public hearings.

The labor leader charged that such failure prevents the petitioners from appealing to the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

Mr. Bushnell, in his letter to the Governor, said: "Whether you should or should not make an investigation such as that requested by Mr. Taylor is a matter of executive policy, to be determined solely by you."

Mr. Taylor has promised to start a new initiative petition to be filed before the 1943 Legislature, if efforts to overturn the Ballot Law Commission ruling fail.

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HERE'S OUR REGULAR SUNDAY TRAIN SERVICE-
As Announced in Our Summer Time Table

PLYMOUTH via THE WEIRS and WINNIPESAUKEE

Any Sunday from June 28 through July 26 inclusive, this train leaves the North Station at 9:00 a. m. and

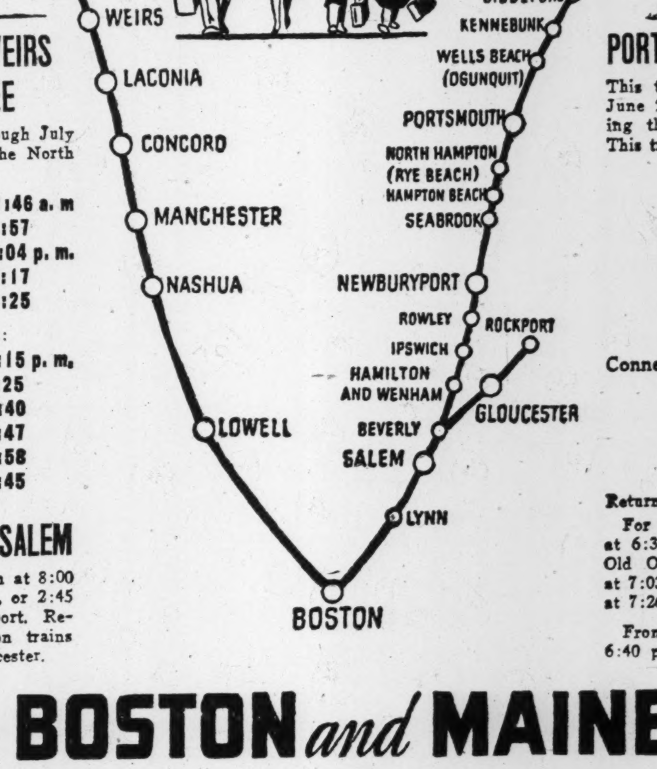
Arrives Laconia	11:46 a. m
Weirs	11:57
Meredith	12:04 p. m.
Ashland	12:17
Plymouth	12:25

There are two returning trains:

Leave Plymouth	4:10 p. m.	7:15 p. m.
Ashland	4:20	7:25
Meredith	4:35	7:40
Weirs	4:42	7:47
Laconia	4:55	7:58
Arrive Boston	7:40	10:45

CAPE ANN via LYNN and SALEM

Any Sunday leave North Station at 8:00 a. m., 10:25 a. m., 12:30 p. m., or 2:45 p. m. for Gloucester and Rockport. Returning, there are six afternoon trains which leave Rockport and Gloucester.



PORTLAND via the BEACHES

This train operates every Sunday from June 28 through July 26 inclusive, leaving the North Station at 9:00 a. m. This train stops at:

Lynn	9:18 a. m.
Salem	9:27
Portsmouth	10:20
Kennebunk, Me	10:59
Biddeford, Me.	11:11
Old Orchard Beach	11:20
Portland	11:35

Connecting train leaves every Sunday:

Beverly	9:04 a. m.
Hamilton & Wenham	9:11
Ipswich	9:18
Newburyport	9:31

Return:

For North Shore points leave Portland at 6:35 p. m., Scarboro Beach at 6:46, Old Orchard Beach at 6:54, Biddeford at 7:03, Kennebunk at 7:18, Wells Beach at 7:26. Arrive at Boston 9:37 p. m.

From Portland for Boston only leave 6:40 p. m., arrive Boston 8:45 p. m.

BOSTON and MAINE

Consult your local ticket agent for service from your station to these and other Beach Points.

'Rigorous Economy' in Canada Forecast in Ottawa Budget

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 24—Tax increases which are "substantial and severe" are proposed by Finance Minister James L. Ilsley in a budget just presented to Parliament which will exact the "most rigorous economy" from every Canadian.

The estimated total expenditure for the fiscal year is placed at $3,900,000,000—including war costs of $2,400,000,000, "gift" supplies to Britain of $1,000,000,000 and non-war costs of $500,000,000.

Of this $2,050,000,000, or about 52 per cent, will be covered by ordinary revenue from taxes, leaving the rest to be raised by borrowing.

An estimated increase of $378,000,000, or about 22 per cent on last year's revenue figure of $1,672,000,000, will come mainly from higher income taxes on individuals and corporations and the excess profits tax raised now from 75 per cent to 100 per cent.

"Equity incentive and encouragement of saving" are the considerations which the Finance Minister stated he kept in view in deciding new income tax rates, and method of collection, "but the rude facts of war press us hard."

The national defense tax and the graduated income tax are combined in a single assessment and for the first time provision is made that part of the increased tax will be refundable with accrued interest at the rate of 2 per cent after the war. Taking as an example a single person with an annual income of $3,000 who has been paying a tax of $622, he will have to pay $824 plus a refundable amount of $240.

It is provided that refunds shall not be greater than 8 per cent of the income of a single person or $800 whichever is the lesser, or 10 per cent of the income of a married person or $1,000 whichever is the lesser. Provision is made for increase refundable amount equivalent to 1 per cent of income for each dependent.

Taxes are increased on spirits, tobacco, long-distance telephone calls, Pullman berths, and railway fares. A new tax of 25 per cent is placed on luxuries such as jewelry, articles made of semiprecious stones, of glassware and porcelain and on trunks and suitcases.

Deduction From Pay Rolls

The increased income and national defense taxes, which will include a "minimum savings" plan, will be deducted from employers' pay rolls where possible, leaving the employee with a smaller pay check, but no necessity of meeting tax deadlines.

Under this system, a married man with two children earning $3,000 a year would find his tax increased from $215 to $668. But of this amount, $334 would be returned to him after the war with 2 per cent interest. In the higher brackets, a $100,000 income in the same category would be taxed $78,771, with only $1,200 to be returned after the war.

Single persons with incomes under $660 a year and married persons making less than $1,200 will be exempt from the tax.

The Finance Minister, under the new schedule, also increased the excess profits tax from 75 per cent to 100 per cent. This, he said, would "increase substantially the tax liability of all those whose profits have increased by more than one-sixth of their standard profits."

Other new taxes include a 2 per cent tax on life, fire and casualty insurance premiums and increased taxes on liquor, tobacco, soft drinks, furs, transportation and telephones. Others are on candy, chewing gum, photo supplies, jewelry and trinkets, smokers' supplies, fountain pens, and luggage. Customers of night clubs, cabarets and dance halls will pay a new 20 per cent tax.

Road's 'Pioneer Zephyr' On Second Million Miles

America's first diesel-powered, streamline train, the Burlington Route's "Pioneer Zephyr," although well along on its second million miles of service, is in regular daily operation, clicking off a 456-mile round trip between Lincoln and McCook, Nebraska.

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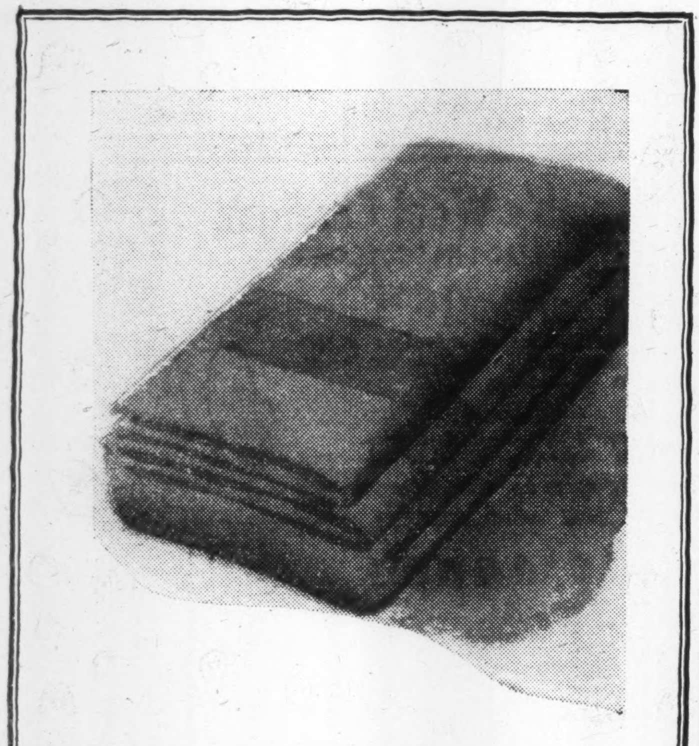

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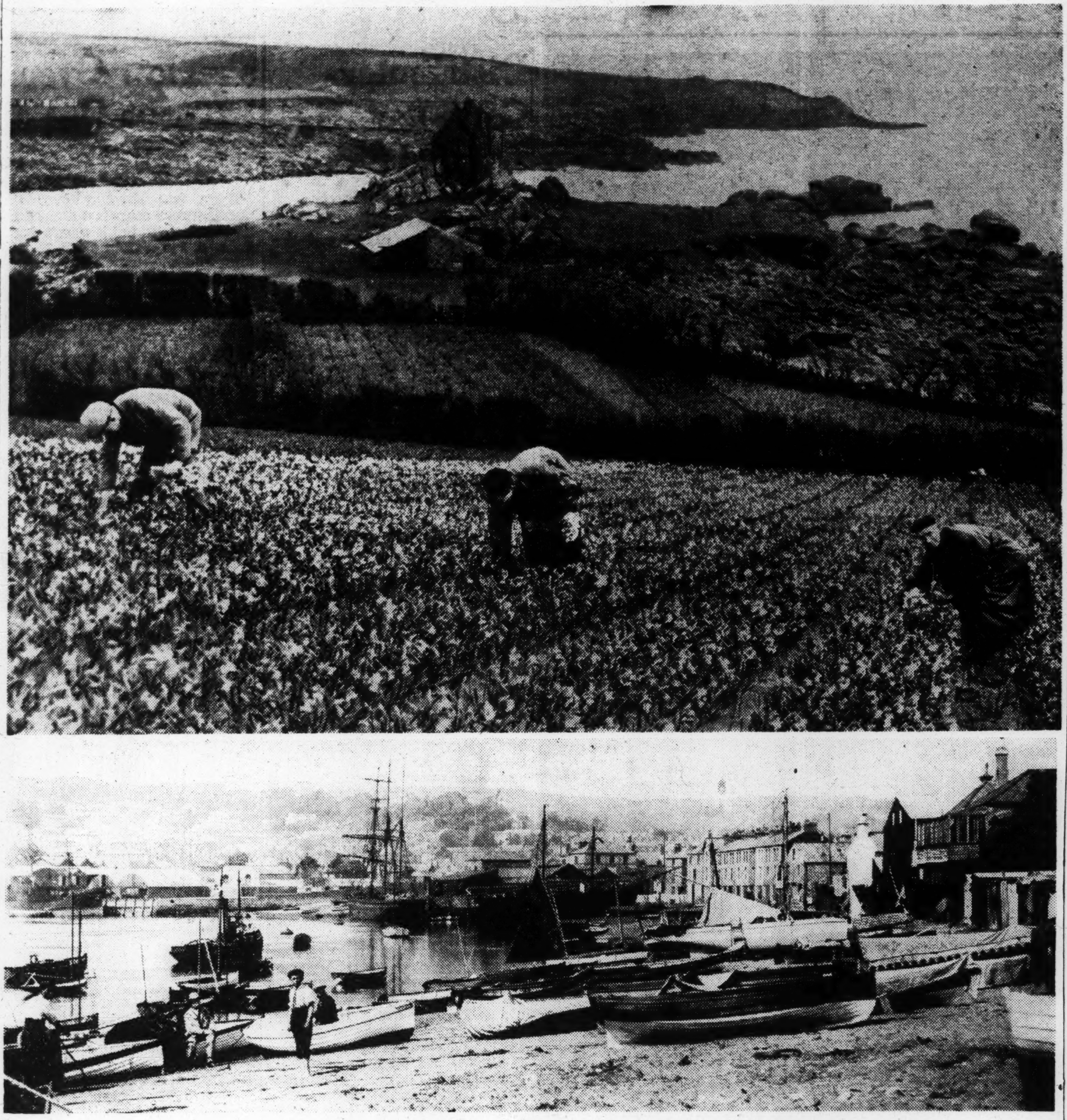
War Finds Lost Kingdom of Lyonesse



Fox

Scilly Islands Feel Impact of War

Above: Flower fields of the Scilly Islands, close to the Atlantic Ocean, as they used to be when flower growing was the mainstay of the Islands. Now all these fields have been turned over to vegetable growing during the war. Below: When these fishing boats sail out of their Scillonian harbor, far below their hulls lie the forests of the lost kingdom of Lyonesse. And as the waves disturb the depths, the fishermen hear—or so legend says—faint peals of the bells from the church towers of the lost kingdom.

Scilly: Kingdom of Flowers Becomes Vegetable Garden

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. MARY'S, Scilly Isles—With the summer, a deepening shadow of war has found the lost Kingdom of Lyonesse.

Here in the Islands of Scilly—claimed as the last low rocky outposts of a submerged domain that was King Arthur's—a few hundred islanders, filled with an intense local as well as national patriotism, have turned their lives topsy-turvy and slashed their incomes to meet the demands that war presents.

This summer the very color of their miniature fields is evidence of the drastic change that has been wrought in the cluster of islets that are England's most southerly Atlantic outposts.

In peace the islanders worked only to bring color and fragrance into the homes of England. They lived in the Kingdom of Flowers. From the very beginning of each year—there is no winter in these islands — their fields began to gather fuel for the blaze of color that came to them earlier than to any other English garden, and lasted longer. Now the flowers no longer flame. Field after field has been stripped of its plants and seeds. The cabbage and the potato have taken the place of the narcissus and the orchid. And pennies have taken the place of shillings in the pockets of the islanders. Romance and progress have been swept away.

Slow to Start

To begin with, the islanders were slow to root out the beauty that was theirs. They agreed, very early in the war, to reduce their flower acreage, but they were averse to taking this first cut to its logical conclusion. Like many others in those early months, they did not appreciate the implications of the word "total" in the phrase Total War.

Then came the day when a notice went up on the board outside the town hall of St. Mary's, capital town of the islands. It was signed by the leading landowner, whose garden of rare and exotic plants, most of which can be grown in the open nowhere else in Britain, was the island's greatest showpiece in peacetime. Its tone was stern. It told of strange years to come. It meant that half of the flower garden that is the Islands of Scilly would have to be dug up there and then. It meant that most of the rest would have to follow.

The notice is still there. You pass it every time you go into the wooden hall to make merry at the periodic dances the islanders give for the troops or the return engagements the troops give for the islanders. It was a challenge and it has been met.

"That was a shock. Yes that was a shock," one of the former flower-growers told me. "But, well, look at us now. We are only a kitchen garden surrounded by barbed wire."

Not a Kitchen Garden

That is not quite true. The islands are more than a kitchen garden. They are in this war in earnest.

The Master of the Scillonian, small shallow-draught packet that was built specially for, and is owned by, the islanders, was recently awarded the M. B. E. You don't get that for digging in the back garden.

St. Mary's had a Warship Week a little while back. They "bought" a Motor Torpedo Boat, raising £25,000. Small craft of the Navy came and gave a special display in the shallow rock-strewn bays and most everybody turned out to watch that. There was a parade, too. There weren't so many to watch that, because nearly everybody on the islands seemed to be in it.

There are no visitors now. In the summer, many folk used to come over from the mainland to see this lovely miniature Kingdom where distance is measured in yards instead of miles and a hundred feet makes a hill. They would sail in and out of the rocky and romantic bays, and wonder at the strange plants that grow here. But now, except for the forces, the islanders are on their own.

Yes, they are on their own all right. You buy Sunday's newspaper on Tuesday morning in St. Mary's.

"Why not have a game of golf?" a resident asked me once. "The course is a bit overgrown, but you will have it to yourself. We have the only clubs on the islands, I believe."

Many of the young islanders are in the Forces. A few have gone to the mainland to work in factories. There seem to be no residents left between the ages of 14 and 50.

The older ones will not leave, even if it means great hardship. They are immensely proud of their isolated little kingdom and would rather do their own humble war service in their own fields for little money than leave and live well on the mainland.

They will tell you that their islands were known to civilization long before the rest of England. Phoenician traders discovered them and kept their whereabouts secret. They tell of one ship that, finding itself followed by a rival, was deliberately run onto rocks, whereupon the rival followed, rather than that the secret of this land should be given away. The Phoenicians mined tin here many hundreds of years before King Arthur ruled in Cornwall.

They will tell you that King Arthur's Kingdom, the lost Kingdom of Lyonesse, lies beneath the seas that surround the Scillies, having been engulfed in a great submarine disturbance. As evidence, there are the stumps of former forests to be seen beneath the waters in several places in this area.

They will tell you, with pride, of their development into the lovely flower-garden of England, of how their lives have been filled with the fragrance of the blooms they love.

And as they survey the spinach and cabbages and beans and "spuds" that grow in the fields today they will tell you to come back again when the war is over, and then you will know what Scillonian hospitality is and understand why they will not now leave the fields that were once their fortune.

Britain Bans 'Summer Sales'

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Summertime sales of clothing and textiles have fallen into that category of peacetime "sports" which has been banned for the duration. Most West End shops are dropping the practice and other purveyors are limiting the sales to stocktaking clearances of seasonal goods.

Textile trades, worried over labor deficiencies, breathed a little easier this week as the Government ruled that women workers in the cotton industry were to be exempted from further call-up for Government service.

Still troubling the industry, however, is the question of raw material rationing for the next four months, in which time textile manufacturers will have an opportunity to demonstrate to what extent they are able to clear their full order books.

Manchester reported that Government business has been slackening, with most export turnover directed to the dominions and other export trade negligible.

Demand for all qualities of rayon yarns continued to run far ahead of production, spinners already having sold the bulk of their scheduled output for July and August.

Reports from Bradford said that manufacturers who booked substantial business in woolen "utilities" were trying to cover commitments as far ahead as possible but had found spinners unwilling to accept new orders because they were in arrears on deliveries against outstanding contracts.

Licenses for export trade in yarns and fabrics indicated total shipments would be cut to about one-quarter of last year's volume.

Subpoenaed Bundist Suicide in New York

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—The second suicide of a prospective witness before a Federal Grand Jury investigating German-American Bund activities was revealed by U. S. Attorney Mathias Correa.

Mr. Correa said that George Schwindl, German-born naturalized American citizen, who was found a victim of gas poisoning in his East Side apartment, had been served with a grand jury subpoena.

Mr. Schwindl had been a Bund member since 1939, Mr. Correa said.

First prospective witness to kill himself was George Froebese of Milwaukee, mid-West Bund leader, who jumped under a railroad train in Waterloss, Ind., last week while en route to New York to testify.

Mr. Schwindl's wife, Hilda, told police her husband had been brooding over the loss of his job at the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation of Long Island City. He came to the United States in 1928, became a citizen in 1936 and worked for the aircraft plant for about two years.

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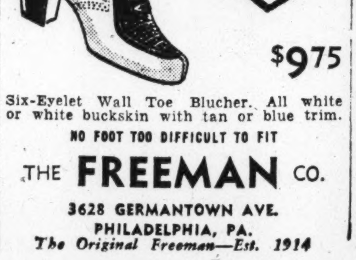

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Peace in British Mines Helps War and Workers

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—Delegate representatives of Britain's coal miners have by their unanimous acceptance of wage increases as recommended by an independent tribunal not only strengthened Britain's difficult coal production situation, but have also helped consolidate the Labor front in this country at a critical period of the war.

The new basic minimum for coal miners of £4 3s. for underground workers still leaves a considerable gap between miners' wage packets and those of munitions workers.

But it represents a rise of 2s. 6d. per shift and goes considerably more than half way toward meeting the miners' latest claims.

Also it meets the long-standing grievance that there has hitherto been no national minimum basis for mine workers.

Power and Heat Involved

Britain's coal miners, it has been contended, could on their own action jeopardize the very outcome of the war. For coal drives British industry and maintains the temperature of British civilian morale as well.

Moreover, coal mines have always served as a barometer indicating fine weather or storms in the British industrial field generally. And just lately the barometer has been falling for reasons which include the fact that many of the best miners are in the fighting forces while those now called on to step up production are neither physically best fitted for any extra effort nor in some cases in the best frame of mind for the required spurt.

Coal miners are generally recognized to have had a difficult time in the past and they are still suspicious of the owners, the Government, and even sometimes their own leaders.

Conflict of Interests

The recent coal debate in Commons redrew something of the great century-old drama of coal mines with all the tense conflict of feelings, influences, and interests.

The public glimpses this great story in movies like "How Green Was My Valley." And lately the specter of a crisis in the coal mines once again threatened this country.

But the prompt and far-sighted decisions by the Government, the coal owners, the coal miners and the independent tribunal under the chairmanship of Lord Greene have not only staved off the threat of major disputes in the coal fields but have already led to a better feeling all round.

Admittedly at the very moment the miners' leaders were accepting the new terms yesterday afternoon some of the pit boys and men were quitting work in South Wales and Staffordshire.

One of the reasons back of these fresh strikes, which are unauthorized by the unions, is that sisters of the boys are earning bigger money in munition work which represents a proper bombshell in many an old-fashioned mining home.

Bonus Plan Proposed

But it is anticipated that the recent marked improvement in the strike situation in coal mining will be maintained by the wage increases. There are also good prospects of an agreement being reached to institute a bonus system for increased output in individual mines.

Discussing the strike situation with the trades union Congress headquarters here it was suggested to the writer that statistics needed careful handling and explanation lest they be misleading.

Any comparisons between British and American records are complicated, it was asserted. British trade union leaders were disinclined to make comparisons.

But the following information about Britain did emerge—the number of work people involved in all disputes in progress from January to April, 1942, was 77,400, of which 39,000 were in coal mines.

The aggregate duration in working days of all disputes in progress was 197,000. Comparative figures for the first four months of 1941 were 121,200; 44,200; 529,000; 116,000.

It was admitted that statements such as that to the effect that the million working days lost in 1941 suggest the serious effect strikes must have on the war effort. But against this figure should be set the unprecedented extent to which British people are now mobilized and the very long hours many employees are working, while the length of the general working day is also considerably higher.

A further important point is that the majority of the strikes in this war have been in small sections of industry and have lasted only a short time. The average duration is about two to three days, and only about one concern with as many as 20,000 workers has been affected.

Several Major Issues

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, Minister for Production, during his visit to the United States was reported here to have said that working time lost in Britain owing to labor disputes since the outbreak of the war has been less than one hour for each worker a year.

On the other side of the picture there is no denying that absenteeism is a considerable problem. Overwork and its effects is another question having to be constantly watched and remedied.

The steadily growing field of wage increases is causing concern among economists and Government officials. High wages leading to higher taxation is still causing a number of persons to do fewer hours of work than they could do so as to decrease income tax contributions.

But the solid far-reaching achievement in the labor situation is marked by the new agreement over coal-mine wages and by the accompanying indication of all-round improvement in the traditionally eruptive industrial field.

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War Impels Soviets Into National Unity; London Exhibit Tells Russian Strength

By John Evans
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

KUIBYSHEV, U. S. S. R., June 24—In one year of war against Nazi aggression Soviet Russia has done more than defend itself valiantly. It has done more than deprive Hitler of his power to launch a general offensive, as President Kalinin pointed out on June 22. It has done more than give Britain and the United States the respite they have needed to build up their own striking power.

In the past 12 months Russia and its historically polyglot peoples have come of age.

With accurate foresight President Kalinin described what has occurred in Russia when, in a speech at Kuibyshev last November, he declared:

"In war a man in one or several months lives through as much as he would ordinarily experience in ten years of peacetime, and perhaps in a single battle he experiences as much as he would otherwise experience in half a lifetime."

Unity of Purpose

Under the stress of a war of survival Russia has acquired that inner unity of purpose and historical perspective that makes a population a nation. After 12 months of struggle against Germany, the October Revolution, Communist reconstruction and collectivization seem remote to the average Russian, while the exploits of Alexander Nevsky and other ancient heroes have been brought almost into the focus of contemporary events.

Russia's coming of age can be seen in the changes that have taken place in the Soviet Union since the war began. First the Russian people see plainly how the German "workers and peasants" in their great majority have allowed themselves to be deluded into working or fighting for the antiproletarian Hitler, and thus the Russians have recognized the true nature of this war.

Secondly the war revealed to Russian authorities from top to bottom the "right men" who can be put in the "right places" which all too often is a matter of guesswork in the long years of peace.

Thirdly, the war brought tremendous extension of the activities of local authorities in remote provinces in connection with the evacuation of industries from the western and central zones (opening of giant blast furnaces in Uzbekistan, for instance) mobilization of local labor resources, training of army reserves, participation in large-scale industrialization, emergency housing schemes in addition to fire precautions and fortifications.

Seasoned Army and Navy

Another example of the maturing of the Soviets since the first experimental body was formed spontaneously 37 years ago on the river Talka near Ivanovo Voznessensk is shown in the independent existence of Russian authority over a wide area in the German rear, the so-called Partizansky Kral.

The events of the last few months already have obsoleted Stalin's statement, "Our Army and Navy are young," as he himself hoped these events would.

A provincial agronomist named Krasnoff, with blond whiskers, is now a seasoned divisional commander for whose capture the Germans outside Leningrad offered 50,000 marks.

An unknown sea captain named Basisty in the Crimea gave British sailors an objest lesson by landing troops on a coast held by hostile forces and is still harassing the Germans outside Sevastopol.

Productivity of Labor

Moreover, the war has greatly accelerated the process which so closely engaged the attentions of the Government since the launching of the first Five-Year Plan—increasing the productivity of labor.

With millions of workers ungainfully employed the achievement here is obvious. It has continued the Soviet's ability to maintain supplies of tanks, guns, and ammunition in nearly sufficient quantities.

In addition the Soviet peasantry's efforts are already compensating in no small degree the loss of acreage in the Ukraine, White Russia, and the Baltic States, not only in food produce but in vital chemurgic products.

In expressing confidence in ultimate victory for Russia and its Allies, President Kalinin declared on June 22 that the Red Army had "passed through the great school of experience" and was now stronger for it.

Czech Unit Headed For Russian Front

By Overseas News Agency
London, June 23

First United Nations military unit to take up battle positions on the Eastern front alongside the Russian troops will be a new Czechoslovak legion now being organized on Russian territory, Czech circles in London have disclosed.

Gen. Sergei Ingr, Czechoslovak War Minister, is reported now en route to Moscow from Palestine to complete arrangements for the organization which will be formed from cadres of Czech officers who escaped into Poland in 1939 and formed the Czech legion which fought as part of the Polish army against the Nazi invaders.

By R. Maillard Stead
Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 24—As disturbing reports come in of German progress at heavily dive-bombed and bombarded Sevastopol, the strength and confidence with which Russia is striding into the second year of war are reflected at the exhibition of Soviet war material opened here yesterday at Devonshire House in Piccadilly by the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky.

The Society for Cultural Relations with the U.S.S.R. has collected specimens of Red Army war equipment, photographs of military, air and naval operations and factory work, posters and letters to people in Britain from Russian soldiers at the front "to commemorate a year of heroic endeavor on the eastern front and illustrate a year of growing friendship and mutual aid between the peoples of Britain and the Soviet Union."

Also on view are samples of raw materials—tin, timber, tar, chrome, phosphates, magnesite, licorice—sent to Britain from Russia.

"All for the Front"

Said Mr. Maisky in his opening speech: "Every man, woman, and child in the Soviet Union stands by the slogan, 'All for the front.' The deeper that spirit is spread among all the peoples of the United Nations the sooner will victory be won."

The Ambassador did not allude specifically to the much-discussed second European land front, but discussion among Russians here leaves no doubt whatever that they view the recent British-American-Russian manifesto as a solemn pledge that British and American soldiers will be operating on continental soil before this year ends.

While British military spokesmen refuse to read into the declaration of understanding more than it said—namely, the fact that an understanding had been reached either to open a second front or not in 1942—the Soviet War News Weekly says in a current editorial: "The news that a second front would be established in Europe this year brought the Soviet people joy but no surprise. It surprised the Nazis . . . They will soon have the pleasure of meeting the British soldier not only in the air but also on the ground."

German Gains Expected

Meanwhile the Germans are battering with relentless ferocity at Sevastopol, and Soviet war communiqués appear to be preparing the world for news of further Nazi gains there.

On other sectors of the front, too, some further German advances appear to be anticipated. But the Red Army, Air Force and Navy are plainly girding themselves for a fresh attempt to obtain the initiative along and on the flanks of the 2,000-mile front.

Astronomical figures have just been issued of Russian and German casualties that suggest that the Soviets are having the better of the exchanges. German casualties for the first year of the eastern war list 10,000,000 killed, wounded, or missing. [at least 3,500,000 said to be in the first category] against the Russians' 4,500,000 all told.

The Soviet information Bureau also specified that Germany lost 20,000 airplanes to the Russians' 9,000, 24,000 tanks to 15,000, and 35,500 guns to 22,000.

Comparison of Losses

The casualty figures add up to far more than Germany's total of 7,025,972 soldiers killed, wounded, or missing in the whole four years of the First World War.

Then they lost 1,718,246 killed, 4,234,107 wounded and prisoners.

More convincing than these Russian claims, however, as proof of their ability to handle the prodigious job on their hands is the record of what they have done since the first Nazi columns rolled into Soviet territory with guns blazing on June 22 of last year.

Many lessons of that year's grim fighting are summed up in a new textbook issued by the Press Department of the Soviet Embassy in London entitled "Strategy and Tactics of the Soviet-German War," by officers of the Soviet General Staff and Soviet war correspondents.

Review of Services

The parts played by all the arms of the Red services are reviewed and the tactical aspects of some major battles of those 12 months which have gone so far toward nullifying the legend of German invincibility are discussed.

Here the story is told of how it was done, the efficacy of Russian methods being vouched for by what was done in the face of an immense German military achievement.

The Russo-German war is now entering its fourth phase—the phase of intense German assault in the south while the rest of the line holds against Soviet counterattacks.

By their traditional tactics of concentrating maximum strength at a point they have selected to attack the invaders have taken Kerch and are making relentless progress with the next objective which is to capture Sevastopol to clear the path for the Caucasus drive and threat from the northeast to Egypt at the same time that General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel seeks to come in from the Libyan desert on the west.

Withdrawal of Plants

The first phase of the Nazis' eastern campaign was two months of rapid German advancing behind the retreating Russian armies which maintained cohesion while industrial plants were withdrawn.

Then followed three months of methodical German attacks closing in on Leningrad, Moscow and Kharkov. But the Russian defenses held out better against the Germans than the Germans did against the Russian winter.

In the third phase the Soviets, counterattacking vigorously through the snows and checking the Nazi spring offensive before it started, recovered at least one-tenth of the territory lost, exhausted in great measure some three-quarters of the German field army and so altered the complexion of the war that, when the Nazis' 1942 offensive did start up not even Hitler envisaged its being brought to a successful close before another winter had to be faced.

That is the bare record of actual achievement, quite divorced from propaganda at which the Soviets are past masters. And, whether a second European land front materializes this year or next, nobody doubts any more Russia's military ability to hold Germany in a vise while the weight of British and American fighting resources are brought to bear in the west.

South Africa Determined on Victory

Wide World

Field Marshal Smuts Returns From War Tour

The picture shows the Field Marshal signing his autograph for a nurse at the No. 5 South African General Hospital in the North African war zone during his recent Middle East tour. He covered some 2,000 miles in Egypt and Libya by airplane and motorcar.

PRETORIA, Union of South Africa, June 24 (AP)—Premier Field Marshal Jan Smuts, referring to a British announcement that only a few of the South African Troops in Tobruk escaped before the German occupation, said yesterday, "Our sorrow will but harden our determination."

"The spirit of South Africa matches that of its men at the front," he continued, "and no setbacks or losses will affect our unalterable resolve to fight until final victory is won."

Churchill Likely to Defeat Ouster Attempt in Commons

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Two Opposition movements against Prime Minister Churchill's war leadership were developing in the House of Commons today, but politically wise observers predicted he would spike them both by challenging his critics to oust him.

A large section of the press likewise predicted that, although opposition would be strong, the Prime Minister would weather it with a safe margin.

It was expected that he would use the same tactics he employed in the challenge to his leadership after Singapore—introduce his own motion of confidence in his Government in defiance to the Opposition.

The showdown was believed to be not far off since Dominions Secretary Clement R. Attlee, Mr. Churchill's deputy in the House, said Tuesday that the Prime Minister, now in the United States, was "fully aware" that he was wanted urgently at home.

Besides the motion of nonconfidence in the war leadership offered Tuesday, with the supposed backing of such influential members as Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, Mr. David Lloyd George, Earl Winterton and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, another motion demanded "complete reconstruction of the Government" on a merit basis.

Independent Coalition

It was prepared by Mr. W. J. Brown and Capt. Alec Cunningham-Reid, who recently formed a small independent coalition in the House. They were believed, however, to lack the necessary strength to push their motion to a vote.

The Labor Party, which is expected not to vote as a group against the Prime Minister, although some of its members probably will as individuals, met to discuss Libya. No conclusions were announced.

When the Prime Minister returns he probably will hear the bitterest criticism of his career. But the British newspapers predicted he would retain firm control of the Government barring further critical military losses.

The disquiet displayed in the Commons was "more serious than that after the fall of Singapore" when Mr. Churchill's Government was given a 464-to-1 vote of confidence, the Yorkshire Post declared.

"This is the most serious personal issue Mr. Churchill has faced since becoming Prime Minister," the London Mirror added. "It will undoubtedly mean the heaviest adverse vote the Government has had to face."

"The Government," said the London Daily Mail, "is faced with all the possibilities of a serious political revolt."

Little Support Seen

The Times of London expressed the belief, however, that the forthcoming motion in the House to censure the military direction of the war would not get much support beyond its original 25 to 50 signers. The Times pointed out that these, in the main, were the same members who have been critical of the Government for months.

"Indications are that the adverse vote likely will be comparatively small," said Lord Beaverbrook's London Daily Express.

Meanwhile Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Minister of State in charge of production, told Commons that henceforth British and United States troops operating in the same theater of the war would have equal priority on supplies from the United States.

Reporting on his recent mission to Washington, Captain Lyttelton said the new combined British and United States Production and Resources Board already was at work integrating the total resources of the two countries and planning war production in such a way as to effect the greatest economy of shipping.

Captain Lyttelton said the idea was to have weapons of types which could be used by the forces of both countries, manufactured wherever facilities were most convenient.

Rubber Production

Mr. Harold MacMillan, Undersecretary for Colonies, told Commons that rubber production was being intensified in Ceylon and East and West Africa in the hope "that we may help fill the gap before great production of synthetic rubber begins in the United States."

Reminding the House that Britain had lost 90 per cent of the world's rubber production and 60 per cent of tin production, and other important raw materials, Mr. MacMillan said colonial output must be increased "on an immense scale."

Prof. Fiske of M. I. T. Heads Cost Accountants

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Wyman P. Fiske, professor of accounting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, was elected President of the National Association of Cost Accountants at its annual meeting yesterday.

John H. De Witt, Erie, Pa., and Martin A. Moore, Harrison, N. J., were elected Vice-Presidents, and Philip J. Warner, New York City, Treasurer.

Hitler's Strategy Unfolds: Middle East This Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal, June 24—From a variety of reliable sources reaching here from enemy territory a possible strategy of Hitler's summer plans may be deduced. The two fold scheme is believed to be:

While General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel has orders to drive forward toward Alexandria, Egypt, a second German, Hungarian, Bulgarian, and Rumanian force will attempt to conquer Persia.

This would be preceded by either a blitz attack on Turkey or a landing in Syria with the ultimate objective a junction with Marshal Rommel in Egypt. Although an invasion of Turkey may never take place, it is quite certain that the necessary plans have been made to the customarily last Teutonic detail.

Thus his main objectives in 1942 are first, the Persian and perhaps the Caucasian oil fields; second, reduction to impotence of the British Mediterranean Fleet and the elimination of any threat to Italy; third, cutting the Russian supply line through the Persian Gulf; fourth, closing the Suez Canal; fifth, liquidation of the Russian Black Sea Fleet. All of these objectives would be obtained simultaneously if the vast pincer movement converging on Cairo were successful.

It is important for Americans to realize that Hitler still has 10,000,000 men under arms while serious calls have not yet been made on Hungary and Bulgaria, both of which countries would participate in this movement. For the accomplishment of this scheme, the loss of 1,000,000 men this summer would not be regarded as expensive by the German High Command. It is considered folly on the part of the United Nations to underestimate the strength of Axis resources even after the Russian winter campaign.

Germany has reached the stage in the war where its chance of victory depends on this one tremendous gamble and the assault will be launched with the usual mixture of method and fury.

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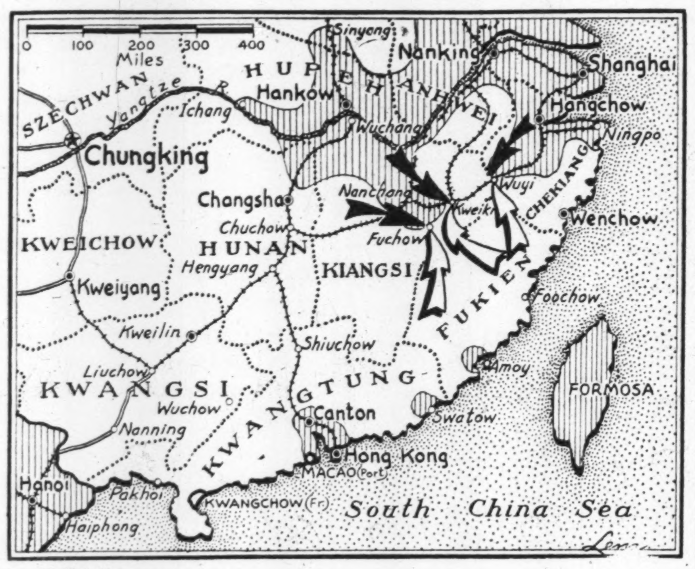


By a Staff Artist

Battlefront in China

Black arrows indicate paths of Japanese thrusts to gain control of 50-mile stretch of the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railroad still held by Chinese. White arrows represent Chinese counterattacks. The section of the railroad remaining in Chinese hands is shown between the two black arrows on the right.

Continued from Page 1

face ships to cut, one authoritative London source said the British Navy would be able to make a "really effective attack" only with large numbers of submarines.

The Axis advance also limited fighter protection that could be given Malta-bound British convoys, he said, and brought German bombers within 300 miles of the British naval base at Alexandria, Egypt.

The Royal Air Force announced in Cairo, however, that torpedo planes scored hits on two Axis merchant ships and a destroyer in the Central Mediterranean Tuesday, which would seem to indicate that the British Middle East Command had profited by the lessons of recent weeks and would make an effort to cut or seriously hamper by air power the flow of reinforcements across the Mediterranean.

London observers said General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel apparently intended to assault northern British positions, perhaps using this to mask a sweep by his armored formations around the British left flank through Fort Maddalena, 50 miles southwest of Salum, and Bir el Shegga, 20 miles farther inland from the Mediterranean.

The German High Command in a broadcast from Berlin said the number of prisoners captured at Tobruk had been increased to 33,000 and reported local fighting under way on the Libyan-Egyptian border.

DNB, the Nazi news agency, quoted German military sources as placing the number of Tobruk prisoners unofficially at 35,000.

This was 7,000 higher than the previous German and Italian figures on the number captured.

Eyewitness' Story:

A young army truck driver, one of the few soldiers to escape from Tobruk, disclosed upon his arrival at British Headquarters in Egypt that the British commander surrendered only when the fortified town itself was overrun by Axis forces which shattered the outer defenses.

"It was worse than Dunkirk," he said, adding that he had seen both.

The driver, Private William George Downes of London, limped into a British advanced camp after surviving machine-gun fire, the sinking of a tug in Tobruk Harbor, and the shelling of a minesweeper at sea.

The real assault on the eastern defenses of Tobruk started early Saturday morning, Private Downes said. He had driven out of Wadi Auda, northeast of the town, onto the Bardia road but turned back about mid-day because the shelling became intense and he sighted German tanks. By that time, he said, shells were dropping everywhere, Stukas were dive-bombing and machine guns and rifles were crackling.

"I made for the docks and got there just as a shell blew up a building behind me," said Private Downes. "Some ships were leaving the harbor and I got aboard a tug.

"We got two or three direct shell hits amidships and the oil tanks were ablaze. Then a shell hit the stern. I saw sailors jump overboard, so I followed them."

The Londoner told of swimming through the harbor, ablaze with oil. Wounded men were about him in the water.

He said his cries attracted attention aboard a minesweeper which he believed to be South African, and he was picked up.

By the time darkness fell, Tobruk was a roaring inferno of exploding shells and of fighting within the town itself, he said.

The minesweeper was hit by one shell but got out to sea, with the fires of Tobruk still visible in the distance.

Private Downes said that when he awoke early Sunday three Italian torpedo boats were approaching the minesweeper, whose guns finally were silenced as the gunners were killed. The Italian ships kept up their fire, circling around the damaged craft.

Once more Private Downes went overside into the oil-coated water. This time he managed to swim to a raft to which he and others clung throughout the day watching the minesweeper burn but not sink.

Private Downes and the others were picked up by a British torpedo plane which took them to Matruh.

Bombers Reach China; Flown From India

Recorded by CBS
New York, June 24

The British Radio this morning quoted a New Delhi correspondent as reporting that "four-engined bombers and fighters have now reached China by way of air transport from India.

Here is the text of the radiocast:

"A correspondent in New Delhi tells of how supplies for China from India are sent to an airport somewhere in Northeast India, and of how American Army pilots, flying big freighter planes, carry them over one of the world's most difficult routes to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's army.

"The correspondent adds that four-engined bombers as well as many fighters have now reached China in this way."

Russian Fronts

In the rising intensity of their attack on Sevastopol, the Germans apparently are oblivious to immense losses as they throw in ever greater numbers of tanks, planes, and infantry. But in spite of this they still have not managed to achieve any notable success, Red Star, the official Russian Army paper, said.

The Russians admitted, however, that the strong attack in the Kharkov area was gaining steadily in vigor.

"The enemy is supporting his troops with large numbers of aircraft, raiding many advanced lines of our defenses and the adjoining rear," said Red Star.

"Our fliers patrolling over the strong area are repulsing the enemy in the air . . . they are greatly assisted by our reinforced antiaircraft defenses. . . .

"The Germans are using big tank masses to clear the way for their infantry.

"Yesterday 200 enemy tanks followed by several infantry units attempted to break through in one sector.

"Our troops staunchly met the enemy's blow. The experience of previous battles with German tanks helped them correctly to organize antitank defense.

Heavy Nazi Losses:

"The enemy is sustaining heavy losses in war equipment and manpower but continues to increase the weight of attacks and in one sector succeeded in wedging somewhat into our defense line.

"Simultaneously, the Germans attempted to break through in other sectors, bringing into action groups of 20 to 30 tanks each.

"They met with no success, however, and after stiff engagements only a few of our units were compelled to retreat and take up new defense lines."

The German High Command's divergent view of the situation said part of the Russian forces still resisting on the extreme tip of an isthmus north of Sewernaja Bay, in the Sevastopol area, had been annihilated and that from June 7 to last Monday 11,000 prisoners had been taken at the Black Sea fortress.

In the same period, a Berlin communiqué said, the Russians have lost 158 guns. Earth and concrete pillboxes captured were listed at 2,014.

The Nazi communiqué said German and Rumanian troops penetrated strongly fortified and stubbornly defended positions and captured further works on the east of Sevastopol's defensive zone in broken and difficult terrain.

Dive bombers were used effectively against artillery and field positions at Sevastopol, Volkhov in the north, and along the southern (Ukraine) and central fronts, the Germans said.

China

China's need for more planes and big guns in anticipation of a full-scale clash with the Japanese is believed in Chungking to have been a prominent factor in Chinese Foreign Minister Dr. T. V. Soong's recent discussions with President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill in the United States.

Stephen Early, President Roosevelt's Secretary, said Tuesday in Washington that talks with Dr. Soong had dealt with "China in a military sense."

Observers have noted increasing indications that Hunan Province, one of the richest sections of China and an important bread basket for Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies, might become the battleground for such a major test of power.

The stakes, of course, would be higher than in Kiangsi and Chekiang Provinces to the east where the heaviest fighting now is underway. It was believed, however, that the Chinese who have defeated the Japanese three times at Changsha, Hunan Capital, regard Hunan as a more favorable battlefield than the eastern provinces because the Japanese lines would be farther extended.

Meanwhile, Chinese dispatches said, Chinese forces in a maneuver to cut off a Japanese army driving westward in Eastern Kiangsi Province, had captured two outposts of Japanese-held Kwangfeng and killed or wounded 4,000 Japanese. These local successes were in addition to the Chinese recapture of Kmeiki.

The Japanese are trying to seize a 50-mile stretch of railroad in Kiangsi Province as part of a purported plan to establish a rail route from Shanghai to Singapore, but Chinese resistance has held two prongs of the Japanese drive about 50 miles apart for a week. Kwangfeng is on the westbound line of this march, some miles to the rear.

Chinese Advance:

Chinese dispatches said the 4,000 casualties were inflicted when Chinese troops fought their way into Sanki, east of Kwangfeng, and Wutu, southeast of the city. These troops are now putting pressure on Kwangfeng itself and the city is "directly menaced," the dispatches said.

Kwangfeng is an important Japanese base, which the Chinese believe is serving not only the westbound column, but also a force expected to attempt the invasion of Fukien Province southeast of Kiangsi.

The Chinese High Command also reported that the Chinese had recaptured several points on the outskirts of Linchwan (Fuchow), 45 miles southeast of Nanchang in Kiangsi.

A counterattack also succeeded in regaining temporary possession of Wuyi, south of Kinhwa, Japanese-held Capital of Chekiang, Chinese dispatches said, but a reinforced Japanese column struck back and occupied the town again and advanced to the south.

New Drive Starts:

A Chinese communiqué said 15,000 Japanese troops had started a new drive in Chekiang Province, east of Kiangsi, aimed toward Lishui, important highway center 175 miles south of Hangchow and midway between the coast and the rail line where fighting previously has centered.

Japanese radiocasts described the new thrust as a strong offensive and said Lishui was "the last airport still in enemy hands" in Chekiang Province.

In Kwangtung Province, where the Japanese several weeks ago began a campaign to complete their railway links, the Chinese said the enemy had been brought to a stop at the Pa River, about 40 miles north of Canton. In the Tsungfa area, 35 miles northwest of Canton, the Chinese have recaptured several villages, while in the Samshui sector, 30 miles west of Canton, the Japanese likewise have been unable to make progress.

Some of the bitterest fighting was reported in the Honan-Shansi border region north of the Yellow River, where Chinese charged headlong from their destroyed Taiheng Hill position.

Gen. Liu Yueh-ting, divisional commander, despite wounds, led the charge, was wounded a second time and finally was captured. The Chinese said they killed between 400 and 500 Japanese.

A Chinese communiqué said the Chinese, who previously were reported defending a mountain pass with rocks, grenades, and machine guns against a foe armed with artillery and planes, were continuing the battle.

Sinkings

The high toll being taken by the German U-boat campaign in the Western Atlantic and in the Caribbean was reflected today in an announcement that the Institute of London Underwriters had increased from 5 to 15 per cent war risk rates between North and South America and Australia by the way of the Panama Canal. The increased rates are effective immediately.

The London announcement follows hard on the heels of the disclosure Tuesday that enemy submarines over a 12-day period sent 13 United Nations' merchantmen to the bottom of the Caribbean. With the announced loss of two more vessels in the Atlantic the war total of Western Atlantic area sinkings was swelled to 309.

Casualties ran high, with 48 known fatalities and 87 missing in the Caribbean sinkings occurring between June 3 and 14; 3 fatalities and 85 missing in the June 15 sinking of a medium-sized United States merchant vessel off the New England Coast and 5 fatalities in the torpedoing of a British freighter the same day in the same area.

The Caribbean victims were five United States ships, 2 medium-sized and 3 small; 5 British merchantmen, 4 medium and 1 small, and 1 Honduran, 1 Norwegian and 1 Dutch vessel, all small.

Torpedoes, shellfire, or both, were used in sinking the Allied ships.

A German High Command announcement said 20 more United States and British merchantmen totaling 102,000 tons and one small escort vessel had been sunk by U-boats in attacks on Atlantic Ocean convoys and "in strongly protected North and Central American coastal waters." The communiqué did not tell in what period the sinkings were supposed to have occurred. It added that torpedo hits were scored on four others.

Casualties

In announcing war casualties of above 10,000 thus far in the war, the Navy listed 98 as killed, 8 as wounded, and 2,101 missing.

The Army has reported 796 fatalities in battle and the wounding of 930 American soldiers.

The new Navy list covered casualties reported to next of kin between May 11 and June 6, covering the Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard. It noted that many of those listed as missing were serving in the Manila Bay area when it capitulated to the Japanese and "likely are prisoners of war."

Australia

The Australian war theater remained quiet today, with Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters reporting only that one Japanese fighter was shot down and seven others driven off when they tried to intercept Allied reconnaissance planes at Rabaul, New Guinea.

Australian Air Minister Arthur S. Drakeford announced, however, that the operation and functional control of the Royal Australian Air Force had been reorganized for closer co-operation with the United States Air Force.

Details of the reorganization were not disclosed, but one result was the assignment of United States air units at airdromes previously used as RAAF training bases.

Mr. Drakeford said the new setup placed Allied air forces in Australia in a much stronger position. He added that every vital part of the continent was covered by a protective screen of either American or Australian fighters.

Meanwhile, word came from Honolulu that Maj. Gen. Willis H. Hale had been appointed commanding general of the Seventh Air Force, covering all Army air units in the Hawaiian area.

General Hale replaces Maj. Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, reported missing in the Battle of Midway Island earlier this month. He served under General Tinker since his arrival in the islands shortly after Dec. 7.

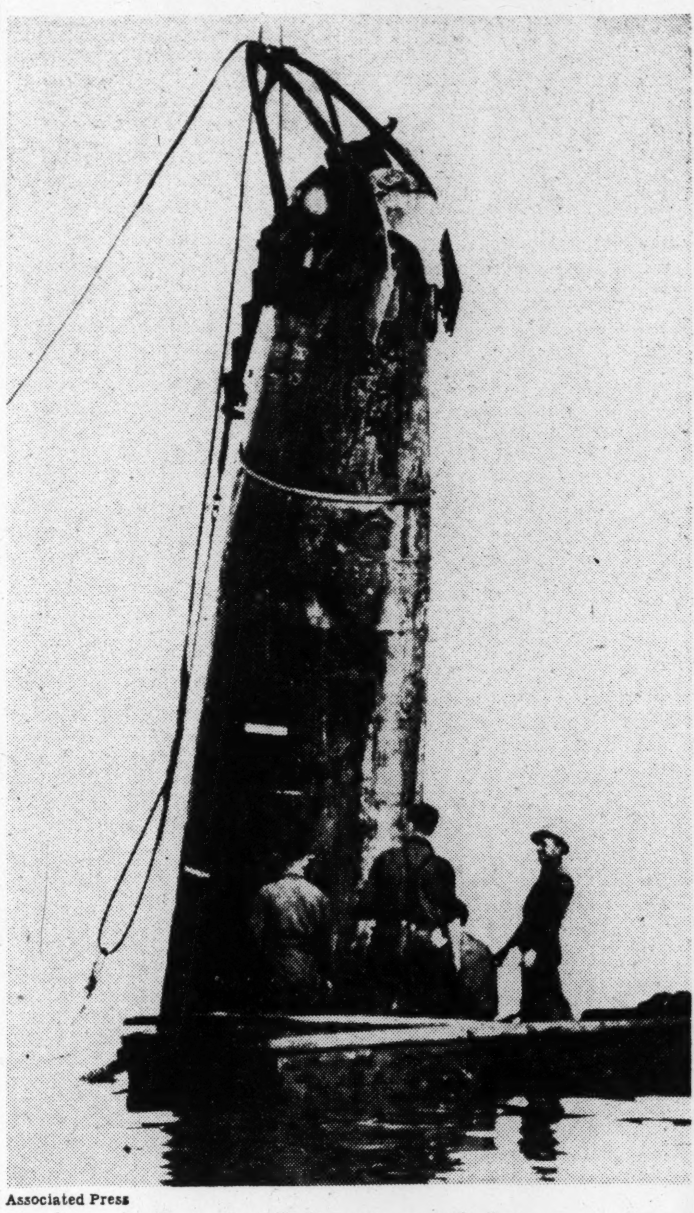
During the Midway battle, General Hale commanded Army units which co-operated with the Navy and Marines in repelling the Japanese attacking fleet.

Aleutians

The German Rario said today in broadcasts heard in New York that first photographs and the first eyewitness report of Japanese landings on the Aleutian Islands were published in Tokyo newspapers.

The account said a landing was made on one island on June 7 without bloodshed, six barracks being occupied by the Japanese but only two United States Marines being captured. It said the remainder had fled.

On another island, the Japanese were declared to have taken possession of a wireless station and four barracks in which the lights still burned but which were abandoned.



Associated Press

Japanese Submarine at Sydney

A giant crane raises a midget Japanese submarine from the bottom of the harbor of Sydney, Australia, where it was sunk during an attempted raid in May. Torpedoes still were intact in the tubes of the submarine.

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Better-Constructed U-Boats Index to Expanded Sinkings

Continued from Page 1

ting up distracting noises. In convoy work only those escorts considerably removed from the main body find their listening gear useful.

A submarine is exceedingly vulnerable to ramming as it does not require much of a blow to shove a ship's bow entirely through one of them.

Even the impact of a fair sized propeller is sufficient to lay a submarine's hull wide open. Unfortunately the opportunity to ram is seldom presented, and rarely comes about except through gross carelessness on the part of the submarine.

All too frequently news items appear which claim the sinking of a submarine by gunfire, the usual allegation being a hit on the periscope. As a matter of fact few submarines have ever been sunk by gunfire. Hits on the periscope, conning tower, or even parts of the superstructure do not affect the seaworthiness of a submarine. There must be holes in the hull—and this result can only be attained on a submarine surprised before it can submerge, or that has been forced to the surface through some mishap.

Damage to submarines by mines or entanglements in the Western Atlantic has been practically negligible. However, there is no weapon more feared by submarine personnel than the mine.

Convoys Successful

The World War demonstrated the effectiveness of the convoy system when sufficient escorts were made available, and so far in this war the same premise holds true. For instance, consider the large number of troop convoys which have traversed the North Atlantic without being successfully attacked by U-boats.

Lack of sufficient escorts has largely been responsible for the high toll exacted by U-boats in the Western Atlantic. This lack is directly attributable to the strange lethargy which gripped the United States during the years when it was patent that another world war was just below the horizon. Had the present program of submarine chasers and escort vessels been started three or even two years earlier, the U-boat menace would never have attained its present acute stage.

It has now been revealed that the convoy system has been placed in effect along the Atlantic Coast from Florida to Maine, and this announcement explains the comparatively low number of sinkings in that area in recent weeks.

It also means that the husky 173-foot and other types of subchasers have become available in sufficient quantity to exert pressure on the U-boats.

For this close inshore convoy duty, all suitable craft, large or small, have been utilized. Anything that can keep the sea and has sufficient speed to get clear of the explosion of its own depth charge has been pressed into service.

Added to the array of surface craft is a constantly increasing force of airplanes and blimps. The latter seem to find special favor and a very sizable increase in their number has been contracted for.

Refueling at Sea

As a result of the better protection along the Atlantic Coast, the U-boats have shifted their base of operations to the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean. To work this far afield unquestionably means that they are being refueled at sea or at some secret rendezvous. Perhaps huge submarine tankers are involved.

An aftermath of the U-boats having been ejected from the Atlantic seaboard has been the devastating appearance of submarine-planted mines off several important ports. If the mine-laying becomes general, it will indicate the U-boats have permanently abandoned operations in the area.

Unfortunately the Atlantic seaboard by reason of the comparatively shallow water that extends seaward for an average distance of about 100 miles, lends itself only too well to enemy mine-laying, and will require constant sweeping of specified areas to keep them clear of mines.

It is reasonable to assume that as fast as additional patrol craft become available, they will be assigned to the most critical areas, and that eventually the gulf and the Caribbean will be rendered unprofitable cruising grounds for U-boats.

Shipping Conference Delegates in London

LONDON, June 24 (AP)—Three delegates from the United States arrived in London today to attend the first wartime meeting of the Joint Maritime Commission of the International Labor Office starting June 29.

They are Joseph Curran, President of the National Maritime Union of America; Morris Weisberger of the Seafarers International Union of North America, Seamen's representatives; and Commander R. C. Lee, Executive Vice-President of the Moore McCormack Lines, ship owners' representatives.

Australia Convicts Two In Sabotage Conspiracy

PERTH, Australia, (AP) — Two men who helped form a branch of the "Australia First" movement, with the reported object of organizing sabotage to assist the Japanese, were convicted June 23 of conspiring to aid the enemy. **Sentence will be passed later.**

Waste in War Expenditures Assailed in Report to House

Continued from Page 1

ber of the committee, told the House yesterday that "not a human who voted for the report had read it." Nine committeemen rejected the report. Twelve approved it.

Cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts were criticized as producing extravagance, exorbitant salaries were cited and excessive commissions and excessive profits were declared to be still obtaining. The report blamed Congress and the country for being too concerned with social reform and not concerned enough with national security before the war.

It is not clear that the conclusions of the report are based upon current information since the report is largely drawn from various investigations the committee has conducted into the progress and conduct of the war program.

Main Text

The following is the main text of the committee's own summary of its findings:

"The Army's program of expansion has been prosecuted at high speed with the winning of the war as the goal. Mistakes, however, have been made and irregularities have occurred.

"Under the War Department's cost-plus-a-fixed-fee contracts, the incentive toward extravagance and disregard for economy appears to have been the rule rather than the exception. There has been evidence of widespread and inexcusable waste of public funds amounting to millions of dollars.

"This type of contract, among other things, permitted excessive personnel, exorbitant salaries, and led to the refusal on the part of contractors to sublet specialty contracts such as electrical installations, plumbing, heating and the like when they were totally unprepared either to plan or execute them.

"There are indications of improvement in the War Department's construction activities since jurisdiction was transferred to the Corps of Engineers, but evidence of reckless expenditures in other branches under fixed-fee contracts, particularly the Air Corps branch continues to increase in committee files.

Accounting System Faulty

"Much of the extravagance and waste from fixed-fee contracts can be minimized by the maintenance of a proper accounting system by the War Department to keep close check upon costs. Continual evasion of responsibility by the contractors and War Department representatives, however, has led in many cases to a virtual breakdown as far as the reporting of true costs is concerned.

"There are few wars in which profiteering has failed to become an issue. Excessive war profits are important from a moral point of view, from an economic point of view, and from the point of view of our entire financial structure. Responsibility is on the Government to eliminate exorbitant profits, not after the war is over but during the period the war is being prosecuted.

"The recent creation of a War Frauds Unit in the Department of Justice appears to be a proper step in this direction and action was promptly taken by the Committee to co-operate.

"Evidence developed by the Committee files reveals a sordid picture of excessive commissions by brokers, profits by vendors, exorbitant salaries, bonuses and huge fees for management and related services in many War Department contracts.

Taxpayers' Burden

"Regardless of contention these necessarily become a war program expense and, in the final outcome, a taxpayer's burden, because regardless of the source of original payment of commission to the broker or profit to the vendor, it eventually becomes cushioned into the war cost. In justice to the War Department, corrective actions have been initiated in nearly every instance whenever these conditions have been brought to its attention, but the Committee feels that there is a necessity for a far more stringent control by the War Department over these practices which still persist.

"This control can be found to a large extent by a better and closer bargaining on the part of the War Department, together with an insistence that excess profits resulting from war activities be recaptured. Progress in this direction has resulted through various corrective measures, and particularly in the enactment of legislation by Congress, where it has been specified under the provisions of Title IV, of the Sixth Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, that all contracts over $100,000 shall include a renegotiation clause.

"From investigations by the Committee this has already resulted in the savings of hundreds of millions of dollars.

Vision of the Minority

"For several years only a minority of Government officials, technical organizations and farsighted members of Congress have had the sufficient vision to foresee the present situation in respect to raw materials. Only through persistent efforts was this minority successful in helping to enact legislation which we now have.

"Since Pearl Harbor and since the Japanese successes in the Pacific, the crushing realities of the lack of sufficient stock piles in this country of strategic and critical materials, including crude rubber, have been brought home to the American public. As a result there has been a considerable effort and in some instances a campaign to fix the responsibility on certain individuals and agencies.

"The real responsibility, the Committee believes, lies with no one individual or agency, but rather with the Congress, the Administration and the public. . . .

Committee's Own Foresight

"These facts, with additional information and specific recommendations concerning our lack of stock piles in critical and strategical materials, together with our neglect to provide for them, were all made known to the public by the Committee on Military Affairs of the House five months before Pearl Harbor; but heed was conspicuous by absence.

"Even at the present time the necessity for the conservation of critical materials vital to the war effort is being recklessly disregarded. . . .

"There is only one conclusion the Committee can draw in light of the evidence and that is that there has been a tragic waste of copper which has been permitted and condoned and which amounts to nothing short of criminal negligence during a national emergency.

"A typical instance of waste of steel developed at a hearing before this Committee was the use of thousands of tons of steel in the construction of transmission line poles for Bonneville power administration where wooden poles would have served.

"The appointment of Mr. Donald M. Nelson in January, 1942, as Chairman of the War Production Board and his forthright attack on the affairs of the war production setup promised a new and better chapter; a belated adoption of one of the Committee's recommendations.

"There has been an improvement, but unbelievable red tape, top-heavy organization, and a lack of orientation to a state of war still lead the parade in wartime Washington."

Weapons

Continued from Page 1

other member of Congress on press reports that the American M-3 or "General Grant" tank had been badly mauled by the German

Explaining that the M-3s are early models of the medium tank and that later editions have a greater, all-around fighting efficiency, Mr. Starnes said that "the testimony before us by the present Chief of Ordnance was to the effect . . . the 75-mm. gun has been improved and the muzzle velocity stepped up to such an extent that it was equal or superior to the 88-mm. gun.

"This was the testimony of those who have spent a lifetime on the job," he declared.

Mr. Snyder then added that "it should be brought out here that we did not have in Libya any of our medium tanks that have revolving 360-degree turrets on them, and we did not have any of the 75-mm. guns in any of the tanks with the recent improvements in striking power on them."

Still another significant step in American military development was uncovered when Representative James A. Shanley (D) of Connecticut stated that "the Army has been in the vanguard of all those who believed in the use of aircraft for cargoes."

"I also know that they are attempting to reach the high mark—but perhaps they will not arrive at that this year—of the Nazis who use 16 per cent of all their air transports in transportation of cargoes."

Cost 60 Times More

A partial explanation for the vastly increased expense of today's war over that of 25 years ago was given by Mr. Snyder when he pointed out that "our whole bill for military airplanes in that war—World War I—was $608,865,307," whereas "from July 1, 1939, to July 1, 1941, expenditures, actual and estimated, on account of military aviation by our War Department aggregate approximately $35,710,000,000."

Thus, up to July 1 of last year, Army aviation had cost the country roughly 60 times what it did during the first world war. It is pointed out, moreover, that that was long before President Roosevelt called for a 1942-43 program of 185,000 new planes and before the Army had decided to build an air force of 2,000,000 men.

Another terrific expense, according to Mr. Starnes, is due to the fact that "the lines of communication and supply over which the United States of America must keep its field armies in motion are the longest in the history of the race." "No man in all history has ever been faced with the problems with which General Somervell, Chief of the Service of Supply, is faced," Mr. Starnes said.

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THE LAUNDRY WAY

Ortiz Quits; Situation Is Complicated

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 24 (AP)—Resignation of Argentina's incapacitated President, Dr. Roberto M. Ortiz, was announced today amid a tense diplomatic situation created by the sinking of another Argentine freighter by a German submarine.

Additional police guards were sent to the German Embassy last night as a foreign office spokesman announced that Argentina was taking a serious view of the destruction of the 4,800-ton Argentine freighter Rio Tercero and the killing of five of her crew.

100 Miles From New York

The Acting President, Dr. Ramon S. Castillo, whose "policy of prudence" has kept Argentina one of two South American countries maintaining relations with the Nazi-Fascist-Japanese Axis, conferred with Foreign Minister Enrique Ruiz Guiñazú and the Ministers of War, Navy and Interior yesterday after announcement of the German attack, about 100 miles from New York.

The Nazi Charge d'Affaires, Otto Meynen, who only last week expressed the "profound regret" of the Reich over the torpedoing of the Argentine tanker Victoria, made another call at the foreign office.

A Socialist Party caucus last night authorized Deputy Nicholas Repetto to call for an explanation of the Government's position from Foreign Minister Ruiz Guiñazú Friday.

Only Protects Nazis

"Our neutrality serves only to protect the Nazi fifth column's work," Senator Alfredo Palacios said.

Another deputy, Americo Ghioldi, said, "our neutrality must be amended to take care of the latest events."

Many legislators and political leaders visited President Ortiz, an ardent supporter of President Roosevelt's policies. Dr. Ortiz, one of the visitors said, was greatly disappointed at the result of recent physical examinations.

With the Argentine public aroused over the torpedoing of the Rio Tercero, the German film company UFA presented today a new motion picture: "Submarines Westward."

Large newspaper advertisements described the movie as "A theme of palpitating actuality."

Powers Granted

SANTIAGO, Chile, June 24 (AP)—The Senate passed a bill granting President Rios extraordinary economic powers until Dec. 31.

The measure also authorizes the President to establish emergency zones anywhere in the Nation when such action is required in the interests of national defense.

During yesterday's session a bloc of radical, socialist and communist deputies offered a joint resolution requesting that diplomatic and commerical relations be established with the Soviet Union which the resolution called "the most heroic defender of the democratic system in the current war."

Mexican Roundup

MEXICO, D. F., June 24 (AP)—The Interior Ministry announced yesterday that 13 Germans and 5 Italians who had escaped from a concentration center had been rounded up in various parts of the country.

Dried Eggs by Million On Sale in Britain

Recorded by CBS

LONDON, June 24—The British Minister of Food, Lord Woolton, disclosed that millions of dried eggs would be on sale in this country today, the British Radio reported.

The dried eggs, in tins equivalent to twelve eggs, have come to us from the United States, Canada, Australia and the Argentine, it was stated.

Already 19,000,000, tins equal to well over 200,000,000 eggs, have been distributed to the shops.

Lord Woolton described the new dried egg distribution as the largest piece of food reorganization that had been done during the war.

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Coming Soon!

M-G-M Studios, Culver City, California

The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

"What movies shall we see?"

Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.

For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for (M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.

The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.

ADVENTURES OF MARTIN EDEN—Uneven but absorbing drama with harshness and brutality in portions of narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

AFFAIRS OF JIMMY VALENTINE—Moderately entertaining comedy drama about radio idea man.—M. Y.

ALIAS BOSTON BLACKIE — Minor melodrama about reformed lawbreaker who becomes innocently involved in jail-break, and solves homicide case. M. Y.

ALMOST MARRIED—Trivial comedy about singer and socialite whose marriage of convenience turns out to be true love.—M. Y.

ALWAYS IN MY HEART—Modest melodrama introducing Gloria Warren, a lively and attractive coloratura.—M, Y. C.

BABES ON BROADWAY — Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland bright and talented in big musical, well furnished with production numbers, but script is tiresome.—M, Y, C.

BAHAMA PASSAGE—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

BALL OF FIRE—Comedy about some scholars and assorted night club characters. More amusing for the linguistic twists and gags than for plot. —M, Y.

BIRTH OF THE BLUES—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

BLUES IN THE NIGHT—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

BLUE, WHITE, AND PERFECT—Conventional melodrama, with more emphasis on strong-arm action than adroitness.—M. Y.

BORN TO SING—Youthful talent in a song-and-dance show. Entertaining despite intrusion of conventional gangster motif.—M, Y.

BROADWAY—Modernized adaptation of comedy melodrama about murder and romance in a speakeasy of the 'Twenties. Well done of its type.—M. Y.

BULLET SCARS—Formula melodrama about doctor captured by gangsters. —M. Y.

BUTCH MINDS THE BABY—Comic hokum. Some uproariously funny business in this underworld item. —M. Y.

CADET GIRL — Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

CANAL ZONE—Routine action drama agreeably acted and liberally supplied with shots of planes in action. —M, Y. C.

CAPTAINS OF THE CLOUDS—Magnificent aerial photography and a number of interesting scenes at RCAF training centers. The story is the old one about business and romantic rivals who take their rivalry into the air.—M, Y.

CASTLE IN THE DESERT—Charlie Chan mystery melodrama with startling discoveries and comedy relief combined according to formula. —M, Y.

CHOCOLATE SOLDIER—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity. —M, Y.

CONFIRM OR DENY—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

COURTSHIP OF ANDY HARDY — Amusing adventures and mishaps, mingled with touches of pathos, understandingly written and neatly filmed.—M, Y, C.

DANGEROUSLY THEY LIVE — Spy melodrama seeking excitement in suggestion of violence and peril. —M, Y.

DESIGN FOR SCANDAL—Program farce-romance, efficiently acted. — M, Y.

DR. KILDARE'S VICTORY—Routine installment, introducing an attractive ingenue, Ann Ayars. There is the usual comedy, melodrama, and operating-room scene.—M.

DON'T GET PERSONAL—Mild nonsense about eccentric heir and radio entertainers whom he attempts to help.—M. Y.

FEMININE TOUCH — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

FINGERS AT THE WINDOW—Comedy murder thriller. Well written, acted and directed. May be too horrific for some—M.

FLEET'S IN—Song, dance and wise cracks by some musical comedy sailors on shore leave. Some tasteless humor, but otherwise shipshape film musical entertainment.—M, Y.

FOUR FLIGHTS TO LOVE — Lacy triviality from France. Occasional charm and a newcomer, Micheline Presle, lighten sufficiently the sentimentalities.—M, Y.

FOUR JACKS AND A JILL—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

FRISCO LIL — Loosely constructed gangster melodrama about girl law student who gets evidence to free her gambler father from charge of murder.—M. Y.

GENTLEMAN AFTER DARK—Sentimental crime melodrama.—M, Y.

GHOST OF FRANKENSTEIN—Pale but unpleasant carbon copy of horror-story idea.—M.

GOLD RUSH—Chaplin comedy that still seems one of the funniest of them all.—M. Y. C.

GRAND CENTRAL MURDER — Fairly entertaining mystery.—M. Y.

GREAT MAN'S LADY — Pretentious and sentimental story of long-suffering wife.—M. Y.

GUERRILLA BRIGADE—Thrilling account of how German invaders and local puppets were driven out of the Ukraine in 1918. Excitingly photographed and vividly acted.

HELLZAPOPPIN — Some hilarious cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance.—M, Y.

H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment. Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

HOW GREEN WAS MY VALLEY—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY—Leon Errol in a midly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

ICE-CAPADES — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining. M, Y. C.

INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON — War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

IN THIS OUR LIFE—Bette Davis in unsparing characterization of a woman who wrecks other people's lives and finally her own. Several brilliant performances but material is harsh and unpleasant. Plight of a young Negro is treated with exceptional enlightenment.—M. Y.

IT HAPPENED IN FLATBUSH—Sentimental comedy about major league baseball player who, after seven years' exile in the minor leagues, returns home to win back fame and honor. Moderately entertaining.—M. Y.

I WAKE UP SCREAMING — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

I WAS FRAMED—Melodrama about crusading reporter, "framed" by political opponents who escapes jail, establishes himself under new name and is cleared by a confession.—M. Y.

TRUE TO THE ARMY—Pleasant amusing and modestly tuneful little musical comedy—M. Y.

JOAN OF PARIS—Melodrama about a Parisienne who sacrifices herself to aid a Free French flier and his four comrades. Marks Hollywood debut of Michele Morgan and Paul Henreid.—M, Y.

JOE SMITH, AMERICAN—Domestic comedy and action drama skillfully interwoven with legitimate patriotic theme. Some overstressing of brutality. M, Y.

JOHNNY EAGER—Melodrama about a gangster. Brutal and suggestive.—M.

JUKE BOX JENNY—Another "musical" snob is converted to swing.—M. Y.

JUKE GIRL—Melodrama about revolt of truck farmers against chiseling dictatorial wholesaler. Rough and tough but effectively done, except for protracted climax.—M.

JUNGLE BOOK—Technicolor photography of animals magnificent but film may be found labored by some and too horrific at times by others.—M, Y.

KATHLEEN—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

KEEP 'EM FLYING—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

KID GLOVE KILLER—Neatly compounded detective melodrama.—M. Y.

KINGS ROW—Dreary and pointless rehearsal of human misery, with insanity, murder and suicide piled on one another.—M.

KIPPS—Unconventional comedy about provincial snobbery in early 1900's. Unhurried, excellently acted, full of exquisite little strokes to highlight detail.—M. Y.

LABURNUM GROVE — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

LADY FOR A NIGHT—Implausible costume drama.—M.

LADY HAS PLANS—Entertaining combination of farce and spy melodrama. M, Y.

LADY IS WILLING — Begins with amusing comedy—ends with overdone pathos, centering on hospital operation.—M, Y.

LADY IN QUESTION—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

LARCENY, INC.—Underworld farce. Confused ethics and elemetary humor.—M. Y.

LAW OF THE TROPICS — Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

LOUISIANA PURCHASE—Rowdy fun in handsome Technicolor frame. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M, Y.

LYDIA—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

MAJOR BARBARA—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreward by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

MALE ANIMAL—Academic freedom, entrenched trusteeship, and football involved in campus free-for-all. Resulting fun almost always excellent, and freedom of speech wins the day. There is one lengthy sequence of intoxication.—M, Y.

MAN WHO CAME TO DINNER — Comedy of insult. Monty Woolley repeats his Broadway performance with benefit of close-ups. Entertaining for those who relish this kind of comedy writing.—M, Y.

MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

MARRIED BACHELOR — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrificed marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

MAYOR OF 44TH STREET—Pedestrian melodrama with swing music interludes. Hoodlumism featured in story. —M.

MELODY LANE—Musical film with comedy trimmings, running pretty much to pattern.—M, Y.

MISS ANNIE ROONEY—Shirley Temple as a poor girl who once more conquers high society. Routine, but the youngsters act it believably.—M. Y. C.

MISTER V—Spy melodrama, with Leslie Howard posing as an inoffensive professor who leads students on a holiday (1939) excursion to Germany. Coincidental escape of several anti-Nazis puzzles the Gestapo and excites the spectator.—M, Y.

MOKEY—Restraint and sincerity in story of young wife who begins to understand lively but inarticulate little stepson before it is too late. Unpretentious, affecting.—M. Y.

MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII — Slender musical about two partners each of whom decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

MOONTIDE—Effective and often moving study in character, with mutual affection and decency saving two people from misery.—M. Y.

MOON OVER HER SHOULDER—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

MR. BUG GOES TO TOWN—Emphasis upon the grotesque as comedy rather than on the beautiful or the fantastically satiric. Final sequences exciting and imaginative M, Y. C.

MRS. MINIVER—Jan Struther's heroine in M-G-M tribute to Britons under fire. Some artificiality, but several superlative performances. Many will find film inspiring and moving.—M. Y.

MURDER IN THE BIG HOUSE—Two reporters solve prison murder hard way in routine mystery melodrama. —M. Y.

MUSICAL STORY—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad tax driver who becomes an operatic star.—M, Y, C.

MY FAVORITE BLONDE—One of Bob Hope's best.—M. Y. C.

MY FAVORITE SPY—Another in series of spy stories about chuckleheaded hero who tracks down foreign agents. —M. Y.

MY GAL SAL—Fairly entertaining but rather overdone musical in high Technicolor.—M. Y.

NIGHT OF JAN 16—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

NINE BACHELORS — Sacha Guitry's fabulous farce in which tenderness combines with sly humor.—M, Y.

NO HANDS ON THE CLOCK—Mystery melodrama, mingling excitement with comedy. About average of its kind. M. Y.

NORTH TO THE KLONDIKE—Fairly effective routine melodrama about homesteaders versus crooked miners. —M. Y.

NATIVE LAND—Violent and moving, semi-documentary, based on findings of La Follette Civil Liberties investigation and other factual material. Excellently acted. Commentary, brilliantly spoken and sung by Paul Robeson.—M. Y.

ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns. M, Y. C.

PARIS CALLING—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective. —M, Y.

PLAYMATES—John Barrymore's burlesque of himself and Kay Kyser's version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment depends on point of view.—M. Y.

PASHA'S WIVES—Atmospherically effective at outset, but grows less interesting toward the end. Well acted. M. Y.

POWDER TOWN — Absent-minded professor versus spies.—M. Y.

QUIET WEDDING — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M. Y.

REAP THE WILD WIND—Film telling of fight of lawyer against shipwrecking pirates off Florida Keys in 1840's. Long, large, and dull—M. Y. C.

RED TANKS—Moderately interesting lesson in Soviet tank tactics, with several vividly exciting moments.—M. Y.

REMARKABLE ANDREW—A staunch admirer of Andrew Jackson receives a "visitation" from the old warrior. Although not entirely successfull in its fantasy, this is a stimulating comedy, with high intentions. —M. Y.

REMEMBER PEARL HARBOR—About the soldier who breaks all the rules but winds up hero in last reel.—M. Y.

REMEMBER THE DAY—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. M. Y. C.

RIDE 'EM COWBOY—Slapstick comedy in the characteristic manner of Abbott and Costello. A farcical chase is in their best vein, but some of their other antics do not seem quite up to average.—M. Y. C.

RIGHT TO THE HEART—Comedy romance of familiar type, provided with amusing decorations about rejuvenation of playboy who goes into training as a boxer.—M. Y.

RINGS ON HER FINGERS—Tedious narrative with dubious moral.—M. Y.

RIO RITA—Abbott and Costello again, with a baggage car full of gags.—M. Y. C.

RISE AND SHINE—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M. Y. C.

ROXIE HART—Rowdy comedy about a small-time entertainer who, expecting acquittal confesses, for the sake of publicity, to a murder her husband committed.—M.

SABOTEUR—Exciting, well acted, violent, and controversial spy thriller. —M. Y.

SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

SHANGHAI GESTURE—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

SHIP AHOY—Musical with dancers and comedians on job of tracking down spies.—M. Y.

SHIPS WITH WINGS—Poorly made British film about cashiered flier who makes hero's sacrifice. Some interesting material on function of fleet air-arm.—M. Y.

SING FOR YOUR SUPPER—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M. Y.

SING YOUR WORRIES AWAY—Dud song writer doesn't know he's to inherit $3,000,000. But gangsters do and try to get rid of him. Mediocre.—M. Y.

SKYLARK—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining.—M. Y.

SMALL TOWN DEB—Domestic comedy with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M. Y. C.

SON OF FURY—High-colored, period-costume melodrama, done on elaborate scale, with fisticuffs and brutality punctuating story that lags in places. Some first-rate acting.—M. Y.

SONG OF THE ISLANDS—Familiar type of musical comedy. Technicolor photography.—M. Y.

STORK PAYS OFF—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M. Y.

SUICIDE SQUADRON—Excellent British film about Polish composer-pianist who faces question of staying in U. S. A., or of returning to England as RAF pilot. Sensitively directed and acted.—M. Y.

SULLIVAN'S TRAVELS — Oblique comedy drama, replete with satire, paradox, and irony. Harshness of realistic detail and superficiality of conclusion produce a dissatisfying result.—M. Y.

SUSPICION—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

SWAMP WATER—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M. Y.

SYNCOPATION—Developments in jazz and blues music, outlined in entertraining musical.—M. Y.

TAKE A LETTER, DARLING — Dull and offensive comedy about woman advertising executive.—M.

TARGET FOR TONIGHT — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y. C.

Lloyd Nolan
In "It Happened in Flatbush."

TARZAN'S NEW YORK ADVENTURES—One of the funniest efforts of the year.—M. Y. C.

TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the films suitability for younger audiences.—M. Y.

TEN GENTLEMEN FROM WEST POINT—Much brutality in presumably fictionalized account of Military Academy beginnings.—M.

THE BUGLE SOUNDS—Mixture of comedy and melodrama with Wallace Beery as veteran cavalry sergeant, with a predilection for alcohol.—M. Y.

THE INVADERS—British film, produced in Canada, about six marooned U-boat seamen. Propaganda interferes with the pace necessary in a chase picture. Well acted and photographed, exciting on occasion, but not over-credible.—M, Y.

THE SPOILERS — Another story of honky tonk queen.—M.

TWO YANKS IN TRINIDAD—Slapdash comedy and excitement.—M, Y.

THE MEN IN HER LIFE—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

THE PRIME MINISTER—Fairly interesting but not altogether accurate account of Disraeli's political rise with special attention to his happy married life. Contemporary implications seem forced at times.—M, Y, C.

THE TUTTLES OF TAHITI—Aimless film about clan whose shiftless and amoral ways are more often dull than amusing.—M.

THE WIFE TAKES A FLIER—Farce about American RAF flier grounded in Holland. Based on mistaken notion that there is anything funny about German invasion.—M.

THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON—Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

THIS ENGLAND—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M. Y, C.

THIS TIME FOR KEEPS—Minor domestic comedy about a young husband working in his father-in-law's office.—M. Y.

THIS ABOVE ALL—The usual romance against a war background. Prettily done and well acted but point of novel lost.—M. Y.

THIS GUN FOR HIRE—Story of hired killer. Fantastic at times often cinematically shrewd and effective. Much brutality. Remarkable performance by Alan Ladd, newcomer.—M.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE—Melodrama with comedy in which two matinee idols baffle the Gestapo. Some introductory passages seem in poor taste. Otherwise this is one of the best and most exciting pictures of its kind.—M, Y.

TORPEDO BOAT — Melodrama about reckless young designer of streamlined speedboat.—M, Y, C.

TO THE SHORES OF TRIPOLI—Scenes of rigorous training of Marines and magnificent color photography of night target practice relieve otherwise routine melodrama.—M, Y. C.

TORTILLA FLAT—Artificially distorts Well-meant effort to capture feeling of Steinbeck's story about happy-go-lucky Paisano characters. Fear and superstition romanticized.—M.

TWIN BEDS — Dull and tasteless adaptation of a 1914 Broadway farce. —M. Y.

TWO-FACED WOMAN—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production about a ski instructress who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

UNHOLY PARTNERS — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper. M, Y.

VALLEY OF THE SUN—Undistinguished Western against background of 1860's. Horses appear to be tripped and a person of arrested mental development is used for comedy purposes.—M.

VANISHING VIRGINIAN — Leisurely yarn about a judge recording comic and sentimental episodes, domestic as well as political. Frank Morgan gives humorously patrician portrayal as judge.—M, Y.

WEEK END FOR THREE—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y.

WE WERE DANCING—Dubious comedy about pair of professional guests, whose marriage eliminates their usefulness of hostesses and drives the husband into employment.—M.

WHAT'S COOKIN'—Swing musical pot boiler.—M, Y

WHO IS HOPE SCHUYLER?—Formula murder mystery.—M. Y.

WILD BILL HICKOK RIDES—Devotees of the fast, noisy, rough, uncomplicated Western will find this one has all the trimmings.—M. Y. C.

WINGS OF VICTORY — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M. Y

WHISPERING GHOSTS—One of the funnier farce thrillers about make-believe detective on trail of killers. — M. Y.

WOMAN OF THE YEAR—Amusing romantic slapstick about lady pundit married to laconic sports writer. Drinking sequences and some innuendo. Acting and direction skillful.—M.

WORKERS, LET'S GO—Moderately entertaining comedy imoprted from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

YANKEE DOODLE DANDY — James Cagney's superb playing and dancing plus George M. Cohan's tunes dominate biography of song-and-dance man. Entertaining musical.—M. Y. C.

YANK ON THE BURMA ROAD — Though it has its points, story of New York taxi driver leading Burma convoy does not compare in excitement with scenes of trucks making hazardous way over strategic highway.—M, Y.

YOUNG AMERICA—Minor but generally pleasant mixture of comedy, romance and melodrama.—M. Y. C.

YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

Recent Releases

EAGLE SQUADRON—Tense and exciting scenes of Eagle Squadron fliers attacking the enemy, of air battle, London under fire, and a Commando raid are pegged on a story about a brash American pilot whose failure to understand British behavior is partly his own fault but mostly the fault of the script writers. Technically, a superior picture.—M. Y.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES—Old-fashioned comedy-drama hokum about an amiable feud between a pair of German immigrants, one deluded by wishful thinking about the old country, the other a staunchly loyal U. S. citizen.—M. Y.

IN OLD CALIFORNIA—Apothecary from Boston challenges mob rule in old Sacramento, and wins the day and the lady. Climax centers about delivery of medical supplies to mining camps despite opposition of villains. Routine Western.—M. Y.

PACIFIC RENDEZVOUS—Naval code expert, with no help from heroine, deciphers secret message in time to save American troop transport in the Pacific.—M. Y.

SUBMARINE RAIDER—Slender melodrama about a submarine crew which is prevented by radio "blanketing" from sending a warning of Pearl Harbor.—M. Y.

Straws: 5 Anti-Roosevelt Senators at Polls

By Richard L. Strout

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 24—The fate of five Senators is being watched with particular interest by political observers here.

Of 34 Senators up for re-election these five are the only ones who, in every case in which they were recorded, voted against the Administration on five crucial questions of prewar preparedness and foreign policy.

One of the five Senators has emerged triumphant in the primaries. He faces an election test in November.

Another Senator was defeated in the primaries.

The three others are in the midst of primary campaigns in which their records are the chief issue.

These contests are regarded with special interest since the foreign policy guiding Senate ultimately must approve or reject, by two-thirds majority, any postwar peace treaty.

The five issues picked as touchstones of foreign policy were the two votes on the Draft Act, the two votes to modify the old Neutrality Law, and the lease-lend bill.

Senator C. Wayland Brooks (R) of Illinois, a newcomer to the chamber, voted on only three of these issues, each time against the Administration. He opposed lease-lend, the 18 months' extension of the Draft Law, and permitting United States ships from entering combat zones. He was renominated in the April primaries and faces an election contest in November.

Senator William J. Bulow (D) of South Dakota voted or paired on four of these issues opposing the Administration in each. He was not recorded on the 18 months' draft-extension bill. He was defeated in the primary last month.

The three other senators face primary decisions:

Senator Arthur Capper (R) of Kansas voted against the Administration on all five of the issues. The Kansas primary comes Aug. 4.

Senator John Thomas (R) of Idaho, a newcomer, did not vote on the first Neutrality Act revision, but was in opposition on the other four votes. The Idaho primary comes Aug. 11.

Senator Edwin C. Johnson (D), of Colorado, was in opposition on all five issues. His State primary comes Sept. 8.

Thus in primary contests so far one has been renominated, one defeated, and three still face primary fights.

Statistically, here is the percentage of the total vote received by each in their election to the present term:

Senator Johnson, 63.4 per cent; Senator Thomas, 53 per cent; Senator Capper, 51 per cent; Senator Brooks, 50.1 per cent, and Senator Bulow, 48.8 per cent.

This shows that the defeated Senator Bulow was the weakest of the five, while Senator Johnson ran far ahead of his opponents at the last election.

Votes for Senators are on a state-wide basis and hence somewhat more indicative of popular trends than for House members which cover smaller Congressional districts apt to be influenced by local matters.

Record Is Inclusive

In 10 state primary contests for the nation as a whole to date the record seems inconclusive.

A total of eight members of the House have been defeated. Three of these were isolationists: James C. Oliver (R) of Maine, George A. Paddock (R) of Illinois, and Benjamin Jarrett (R) of Pennsylvania. Three supported the Administration foreign policy: Harold Kocialkowski (D) of Illinois, Luther Patrick (D) of Alabama and Charles I. Faddis (D) of Pennsylvania. Two others had mixed records on foreign policy, William T. Schulte (D) of Indiana, and Guy L. Moser (D) of Pennsylvania.

The primaries have thus far shown no clear trend except considerable public apathy. Polls of national sentiment indicate a Democratic gain in the House, modified by the indifference which may keep millions of voters at home.

Three isolationists have retired without contests. This includes Robert F. Rich (R) of Pennsylvania, George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, and Jeannette Rankin (R) of Montana, who cast the only vote against the first World War, and voted "present" at the outbreak of current hostilities.

Other political development of interest here is the rift within the Dies Committee disclosed by its latest report.

This report purported to expose a Communist-inspired movement to bring Congress into contempt "aimed at destroying our representative form of government." Five publications alleged to be helping in this effort were Time Magazine, the New Republic, PM newspaper, and the Daily Worker and New Masses. The subleties by which this incongruous list was compiled were too much for Representative Jerry Boorhis (D) of California who voted against the report and is understood to have opposed it violently. Four of the seven members voted for it, one opposed, and two others were absent.

The report attacked the "vituperative and scurrilous" supplement on the record of Congress issued by the New Republic in conjunction with the Union for Democratic Action, and denounced the latter as a Communist organization, seeking "creeping totalitarianism." By a process of association, the report sought to show that 27 leaders of the U. D. A. were Communist-Frontists. Included in the latter were Melvyn Douglas, actor, Frank P. Graham, President of the University of North Carolina, and Freda Kirchway, who was attacked as a former member of the National Peoples' Committee Against Hearst.

The defection of Mr. Voorhis was considered significant. It is assumed that he could not stomach the attack on Time Magazine, or the effort to revive the "red smear" at a time when the Russians are putting up the most effective resistance to the German attack.

In New York, Dr. Frank Kingdon, head of the U. D. A., called the attack on his group an "unadulterated lie."

Japan Assumes Full Control Over Staple Foodstuffs

BERLIN, From German Broadcasts. June 24 (AP)—Japan has decreed Government control of the nation's staple foodstuffs with regulations providing for Government purchase and distribution of rice and other grains, DNB reported today in a dispatch from Tokyo.

New decrees issued by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, effective July 1, "practically complete the Government's program for a long war, lasting until the enemy countries have been forced to their knees" the dispatch said.

[This move—not yet reported directly from Tokyo—may indicate difficulties of food supply. Although Japanese officials have assured the nation that it need not go hungry no matter how long the war lasts, the 1941 crops are known to have been subnormal and the hoped-for supplies from newly absorbed or conquered territories in Southeast Asia, particularly Indo-China rice, may not have come up to expectations. Japan has not permitted any indication of 1942 crop prospects to reach the outside.]

DNB said the decrees place under official control "the principle foodstuffs and agricultural products such as rice, wheat and barley, and other grains, starch, potatoes and by-products, buckwheat and bread."

"The Government will purchase these lines at prices previously announced," the dispatch said. "They will then be distributed. Export and import of rice and wheat to foreign ports and to the colonies will be subject to Government license."

'Quake Levels Chimneys But No Casualties Reported

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, June 24 (AP)—An earthquake in the northern island of New Zealand today felled chimneys and broke windows. No casualties have been reported.

Seattle Tenants Get Water Help

SEATTLE, Wash., June 24 (AP)—Ordered to move by their landlord and with their water supply cut off, 16 embattled tenants of the La Manse Apartments filled bathtubs and other containers with water piped by hose from neighbors today and refused to leave.

The tenants said their landlord, William Corbett, has threatened to cut off all services and padlock the door by July 1 if they do not move out.

The city water department shut off the water after "an argument over the bill," Mr. Corbett said, but he made it clear he would have acted if the water department had not.

"I intend to close those apartments until an adjustment is made by the director on the rents," Mr. Corbett declared. "I gave the tenants notice they would have to move and offered them apartments in the Chelsa Court (which he owns) and agreed to pay for moving them."

R. A. McMurtrie, spokesman for the tenants, said they had offered payment of June rent on the bassis of the price ceiling ordered by the rent authority but Mr. Corbett refused to accept it.

"We agree the apartments are worth more money," said Mr. McMurtrie, "but the rent authority has informed us we can pay no more than that charged April 1, 1941, and that we do not have to move out."

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Braves Field Army-Navy Relief Funds Show Should Attract Capacity House

Cardinal Mound Leader Goes Against Al Javery

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Boston's baseball faithful today were nearing the climax of a campaign to show the country that theirs is a city solidly behind, and capable of giving 100 per cent support to, any Army-Navy relief funds movement. Urged to super-promotional tactics by the unfavorable comment aroused when a poor house watched the Red Sox-Athletics game, the Braves, their supporting newspapers, radio men and fans proudly expect Braves Field to be sold out by noon tomorrow.

With the gates opening at 12:30, Braves Field customers, for the price of one regular admission can see one of the finest baseball-military shows ever offered anywhere at any figure. There are some seats left, and no one will be turned away, even if fans have to be put on the playing field.

Javery Ready

Highlighting the baseball side of the show is the pitching duel between Al Javery of the Braves and Mort Cooper of the Cardinals. Although the Redbird ace has a more flattering nine won and three lost record, the local hurler indicated by blanking the Pittsburgh Pirates on Saturday with three hits that he is keyed to give anybody a battle.

However, no pitcher in baseball is hotter than Cooper, a big right-hander with plenty of what ball players call "swift." Six of his nine wins were by the shutout pattern. Twice he has blanked the Dodgers, Giants and Reds. In his last four starts, three of which he won, Mort has yielded just two tallies, and one of those was unearned. He already holds two 1942 decisions over the Braves, who, needless to mention, would like to get even.

Musial Slipped

Cooper actually has not pitched a losing game since shut out by Lou Tost and the Braves in a six-inning contest at St. Louis on May 2—a game shortened by inclement weather. Mort dropped a 2-1 game to the Phils and Tom Hughes a short while back, but only because Stan Musial slipped on the outfield grass when about to make a routine putout. As he also lost to the Cubs, 5-4, all three setbacks were of the one-run variety.

The Cooper victory sheet includes the following: Over the Reds, 8-0, on three hits; six-hitter over the Phils, 11-2; over Reds again, 1-0, and Ray Starr; over Braves, 7-4; two-hitter from Dodgers, 1-0, with brother Walker scoring the winning run; 4-3 over Braves and Jim Tobin; four-hitter from Giants, 2-0; five-hitter from Giants, 3-0, and that 11-0 win at Brooklyn last week end on five hits. Where the average pitcher takes a resin bag to the mound with him, Cooper carries a brush and a pail of whitewash.

Red Sox Win

Meanwhile, the Red Sox continue their successes in the American League's West. By beating the Tigers yesterday, 6-2, they kept pace with the Yankees, who defeated the Browns. Seven games is the Yankee lead. The Sox have now won 12 of their last 14 starts and four out of six since taking to the road. They close at Detroit tomorrow and move on to Cleveland for four games in three days. The double-header is Sunday. The Sox are home on Tuesday for series with the Senators and Yankees.

Tom Judd belongs on the list of "hot" pitchers. His win over the Tigers yesterday, helped by his first home run in the majors, was his fifth in the last six starts. He probably will work against both Washington and New York here next week. He has beaten the Senators three times this season.

* * *

Briefs . . . Braves Field tomorrow offers an added attraction for the ladies. Tyrone Power, one of Hollywood's most popular stars, will make a personal appearance . . . Judd, Ted Williams and Jim Tabor hit homers for the Red Sox at Detroit . . . The so-called Jury Box at Braves, seating 2,200, plus about 1,000 pavilion ducats, have been turned over to service men . . . The newspapers, radio and individuals have done a grand job of promotion.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	44	19	.698	
Boston	36	25	.590	7
Cleveland	36	30	.545	9½
Detroit	37	33	.529	10½
St. Louis	31	36	.463	15
Chicago	25	36	.410	18
Philadelphia	28	42	.400	19½
Washington	24	40	.375	20½

Results June 23

Boston 6, Detroit 2.
Cleveland 7, Philadelphia 5.
New York 6, St. Louis 5.
Washington-Chicago, postponed.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B
Brooklyn	44	17	.721	
St. Louis	35	24	.593	7½
Cincinnati	35	29	.547	10
New York	34	32	.515	12
Chicago	32	35	.478	14½
Pittsburgh	30	33	.476	15
Boston	28	40	.412	19
Philadelphia	18	46	.281	27

Results June 23

New York 7, Cincinnati 0.
Chicago 8, Philadelphia 4.
Brooklyn 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Boston-St. Louis, postponed.

Oatman Shades Blue Hills Par In Medal Golf

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 24 (AP) Glenn Oatman was the only competitor yesterday to shade par 73 figures over the difficult 6,618-yard Blue Hills golf course and finished with a 36-36—72 to win medal honors in the 42nd annual Trans-Mississippi tournament.

The diminutive Kansas City war plant worker, a former Missouri and Kansas amateur champion, was one stroke in front of the tourney favorite, Frankie Stranahan of Coral Gables, Fla., defending champion, and Omaha's Johnny Goodman, former national amateur and open titlist, who carded even par 73.

Stranahan automatically qualified for the top bracket by virtue of his 1941 victory in St. Louis, but decided to try for medal honors.

Goodman, playing in his first tournament this year, was hitting well, and was three under regulation figures until he took consecutive bogies on the last three holes.

Fewer than 90 players teed off in the qualifying test, and the championship flight, originally scheduled for 64 players, was reduced to 32 for the start of match play.

A Home Plate To Take Home

The Salvage Division of War Production Board announced today that the rubber home plate at Braves Field, over which many prominent players have trod, is to be auctioned off to the highest bidder after the game played between the Cardinals and Braves in the benefit game tomorrow afternoon.

Proceeds of the auction will be added to the Army-Navy Relief Fund and the purchaser can further his patriotic gesture by turning the plate in to help the scrap rubber drive.

Bobby Jones Will Line-Up Plane Sights

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—When a fellow shoots close-to-par golf and still winds up 19 strokes back of the top money, it's time to admit the others may be getting "too hot" for him, but that's not the reason Bobby Jones is hanging up his clubs for the duration.

Bobby—it's Capt. Robert Tyre Jones now—was still slightly bewildered today as he recalled last week's Hale America tournament at Chicago, during which Ben Hogan left him far back, although he was right up near regulation figures all the way.

Lining Up Putts

But he pointed out emphatically that the big idea in trading in his sticks for that soldier suit and those double silver shoulder bars was that he figured he could use his eyes for something more important than lining up putts.

So did Uncle Sam's Army. And, as a result, the round-faced man with the Peachtree Street accent started out today on an assignment that will make him the biggest pair of eyes among the 800,000 pairs that will be spotting enemy planes for the Army's fighter aircraft along the Atlantic seaboard from Maine to Key West.

Warning Service

Fresh from the Chicago shotmaking, he was ordered to start a course here in the Aircraft Warning Service, which mans observation posts along the entire coast line.

"After completing this course," explained Brig. Gen. John K. Cannon, Commanding General of the First Fighter Command, "Captain Jones will be assigned to organizing and instructing volunteers in this vital observation service.

"The service comprises more than 800,000 civilian volunteers. They have truly been described as the eyes of the First Fighter Command. They release for combat duty thousands of soldiers—as many as 30,000 or 40,000—who would otherwise have to man the observation posts."

Stewart Shoots 141 to Better College Record

SOUTH BEND, Ind., June 24 (AP)—With the field sifted down to 64 of the top college golfers, the national intercollegiate tournament today entered daily 36-hole tests of match play from which the champion will emerge Saturday after 180 holes of competition.

Poised against the field was Earl Stewart of Lousiana State University—last year's winner, medalist, and driving champion. Again the 20-year-old Dallas, Texas, player, who plans to enlist in the Army shortly, is dominating the meet.

One Under Par

He failed to win the driving crown, but yesterday he shot a 70—one under par—over the Chain O'Lakes course for a qualifying total of 141—a stroke better than his 1941 medalist record.

Because as defending titlist he did not need to qualify, Stewart passed the medalist honors back to Dick Haskell of Northwestern. Haskell is a former Seattle, Wash., caddie who developed into the tournament darkhorse after posting a 69 the first day. He fired a 73 yesterday for 142.

Stewart's 141, however, was listed as a new medalist record, and it also pushed Louisiana State into a tie with Stanford for the team championship. The four lowest scores carded by each team member added up to 590, 10 strokes over Stanford's record-breaking total last year.

Limit at 155

The qualifying limit was 155 and virtually all the favorites were under the wire and swinging through today's 36 holes which will leave only 16 players chasing the championship by nightfall.

Outstanding players who failed were Jim McCarthy of Illinois, the Big Ten champ, and Richard Holmes of Oberlin College, the Ohio Conference champion.

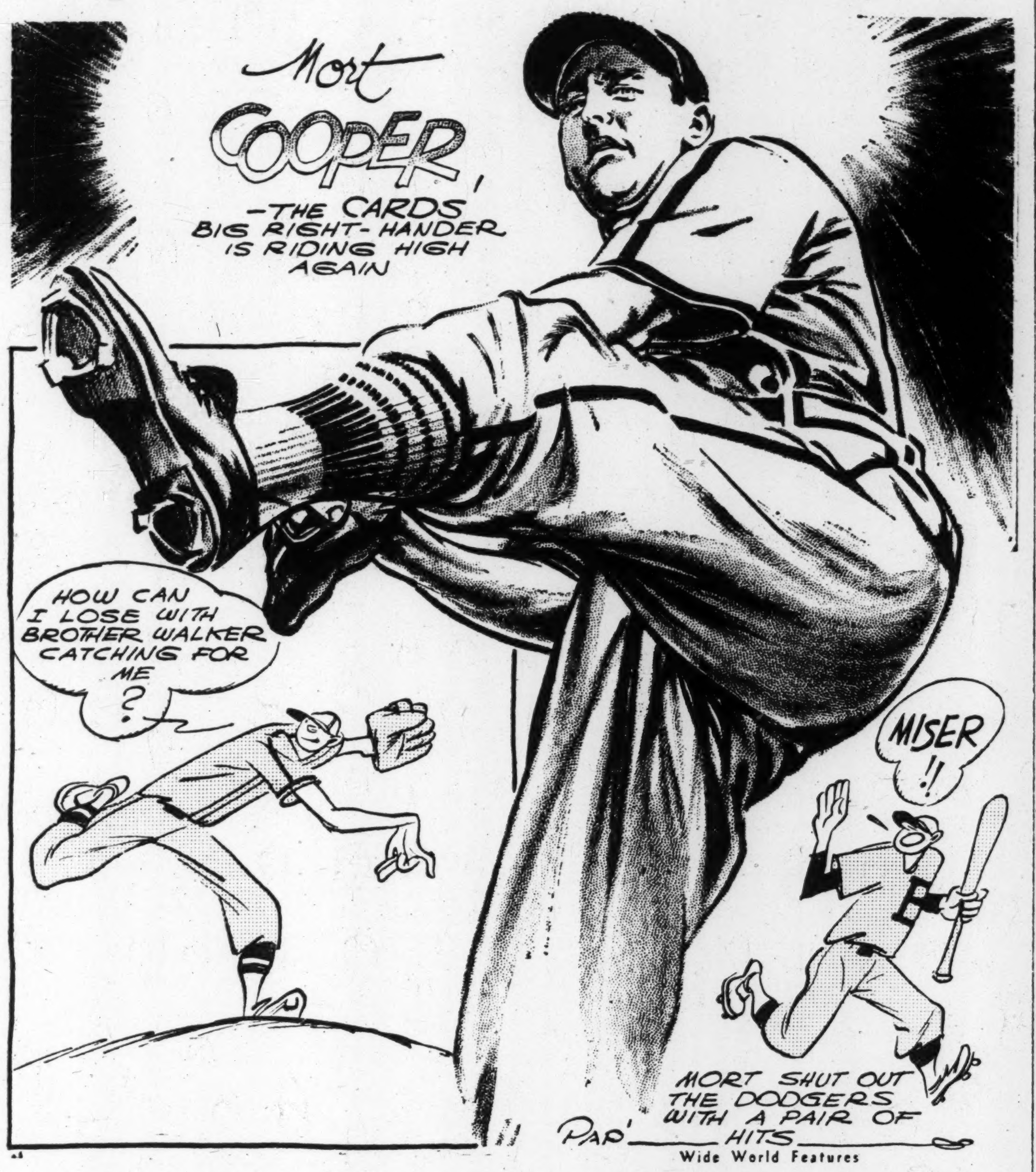
Twenty-seven schools representing all sections of the country had men in the first round of play, with Yale qualifying seven and Stanford six to lead.

Sets Scoring Record

SHEBOYGAN, Wis., June 24 (AP)—Sheboygan set an all-time scoring record in the Wisconsin State Baseball League last night by walloping Oshkosh—36 to 10—and there wasn't a single home run. Sheboygan was credited with 34 earned runs on 31 hits, including two triples and seven doubles.

Cooper Clicks

—By Pap'



Mort COOPER, —THE CARDS BIG RIGHT-HANDER IS RIDING HIGH AGAIN
HOW CAN I LOSE WITH BROTHER WALKER CATCHING FOR ME ?
MISER !!
MORT SHUT OUT THE DODGERS WITH A PAIR OF HITS
PAP'

Wide World Features

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Southworth Takes Stand

Prior to moving into Boston for a series with the Braves, the Cardinals had been set back three times in four tries by their chief rivals, the Dodgers. How great effect have these reverses had on the western club's pennant chances, Manager Billy Southworth was asked.

"They haven't hurt us much," Southworth answered. "Sure, they put us back at a time when everybody, ourselves included, figured we were ripe to knock the legs out from under the Dodgers.

"But remember, the season has little more than started. It's just past the middle of June and we still have 13 games with the Dodgers. Series don't begin to get crucial until late August or September."

Cooper Great

Southworth was asked if he thought the St. Louis pitching would hold up now that the double-headers are more numerous.

"I think that if earned run figures were available today they would show that we are getting the best pitching in either league," the Redbird manager continued. "Mort Cooper has been great, hasn't he? The Dodgers would give plenty to beat him. He has blanked them twice this spring. Why, the Braves have had better 'luck' with Mort than Durocher has."

What about the rumors that the Giants were going to buy Cooper?

Southworth laughed. "That's one of the silliest rumors I've heard in a long while," he said, shaking his head. "Mr. Rickey wouldn't sell Mort unless he thought we didn't have a chance to win the pennant, and even then he might not go through with it. Can you imagine a second-place club giving up by June 15?"

Remember Pitt

Billy suddenly became serious. "The Dodgers got the jump on us in May, but I think this is going to be a great race before it is over. We'll be better in the second half than we were in the first. I'm sure of that. Remember a few years back when the Pittsburgh club went into September with a seven-game lead and blew the flag?

"Until we ran into the Dodgers the other day, we had traveled at an .800 pace for more than a month. In that stretch we lost only five or six games. Our pitching was wonderful, we were sure on the field and the boys were running out everything. They really wated to win. I never saw a gamer club. Our power hasn't been what I had hoped for, but the hits have been timely. Of late we have been winning the close ones that we lost earlier in the season.

O'Dea Helps

"George Kurowski was playing a good game at third base for us," Southworth went on. "Marion's average is not high, but look at his runs-batted-in column. Jimmy Brown is a real ball player, no matter where stationed. Slaughter is still 1-A in the draft, but I think we'll have him through the season. I hope so. He can hit the ball out of the park, which is something we need all the way. Our catching is improved over a year ago, with Walker Cooper and Ken O'Dea. O'Dea, in particular, has given us a lift."

Southworth smiled when he was reminded how Frankie Frisch had said that he felt out-numbered every time he faced the Dodgers. Billy admitted that Larry MacPhail's check book has brought quite a collection of capable "name" players to Ebbets Field. But the Cardinal manager feels that better team balance and speed, plus the ever-present hustle that has become a tradition with Cardinal clubs, will eventually carry the westerners past their leading eastern rivals.

The Redbirds of the Pepper Martin era had nothing on this crowd when it comes to running. With the lone exception of the catcher and, of course, the pitcher, every member of Southworth's colorful outfit can fly in spikes. If the Cards should fail to catch the Brooks, it will be because—as ball players like to say—you can't steal first base.

If mail deliveries are a bit on the slow side around Independence, Mo., right now, it may be because Mort and Walker Cooper are clicking again for the St. Louis Cardinals. You see, its this way—the Cooper boys' father, Bob Cooper, is the rural mailman, and folks keep stopping him along the way to find out the details of his sons' success in the big leagues.

Papa Cooper was quite a pitcher in his youth, and gave the boys their start toward the big show. It was a school teacher, however, who was directly responsible for pairing the Cooper boys off as a battery. Miss Frances Montgomery, teacher of the Atherton, Mo., school, was a rabid baseball fan. She took it upon herself to organize a baseball team and appointed Mort the pitcher. She selected Walker to do the catching despite the fact that he fancied himself quite an outfielder.

Mort Cooper has hit his real stride again and is the Cards' leading winner. He shut out the Dodgers with a pair of hits for one of his six triumphs, and shut them out again in the recent series 11 to 0.

Versatile Girl in Sports

Wide World-Associated Press

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Just name the sport and Dorothy Latta will play it—and give you a better than fair exhibition of it, too.

Six years ago Miss Latta, a compactly-built lass of 27, knew nothing of any sport but ice-skating, at which she had become proficient at her home in Des Moines, Iowa, and for which she still yearns.

In Low 80's

Now the five-foot-five, 132-pound secretary for the Tennessee Valley Authority shoots golf in the low 80's, bowls an average of 170, hits around .400 as a softball second sacker and wields a tennis racket in a winning way.

And if you need a steady defensive player for your basketball team, Dorothy will fill in at guard; if it's badminton you suggest, you'd better be good. She's adept, too, at roller skating.

Also Dances

But all's not outdoors and athletic effort with the energetic miss. She prefers to waltz, but if the rhythm is right and a partner so inclined, a bit of "rug cuttin'" is o. k. with her.

Dorothy has won the Knoxville city women's bowling championship for the last three years, was a member of a softball team which captured four consecutive city titles, and last year she was runner-up for medalist honors in the city golf championship, later taking the measure of the defending champion.

Plays Them All

Her friends insist she could become a champion if she would put all her efforts into one sport, and this Dorothy acknowledges.

But says she, "I just can't bear to give any of them up. They're all great fun and I'm planning to keep right on with all of them as long as I can."

Minor Leagues

Results June 23

By the Associated Press

International League

Baltimore 6, Syracuse 3.
Jersey City 5, Newark 0.
Only games scheduled.

American Association

Milwaukee 3-4, Toledo 1-5.
Louisville 4-1, St. Paul 3-5.
Columbus 4, Kansas City 2.
Indianapolis 4, Minneapolis 2.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 8, Hollywood 6.
San Francisco 4, Oakland 2.
San Diego 6, Portland 5.
Sacramento-Seattle postponed.

Eastern League

Williamsport 7-3, Springfield 2-10.
Hartford 5, Elmira 2.
Wilkes-Barre 2, Binghamton 1 (11 inns.).
Only games scheduled.

Southern Association

Atlanta 4-5, Knoxville 3-3 (1st game, 11 inns.).
Chattanooga 8, Nashville 3.
Little Rock 4, New Orleans 3.
Birmingham 9, Memphis 3.

Texas League

Beaumont 6, Tulsa 4.
Dallas 4, San Antonio 0.
Shreveport 5, Oklahoma City 0.
Fort Worth 1, Houston 0 (12 inns.).

Navy's Ensigns Lead McMillan Cup Yachtsmen

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—A double victory scored by a Navy crew of three newly commissioned Ensigns on the fine windward sailing of Jim Herring boosted the Blue and Gold to the masthead yesterday for the 15th annual McMillan Cup Regatta.

With three races completed and two to go, the decision still is in doubt. Navy leads with 11½ points, a half-point margin over the Dartmouth defending champions. Harvard has 10¼, Williams 9 and Princeton 4.

The first contest yesterday was a windward and leeward affair with Navy always in front after Williams was recalled at the start and an early Harvard boat had to cross under the entire fleet.

In the second race Herring crossed both Dartmouth and Harvard not far from the windward mark and won by 23 seconds, Williams finishing second.

Boston Pitching

Braves

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hutchings	12	1	0	1.000
Tost	15	7	3	.700
Sain	19	3	3	.500
Errickson	15	2	2	.500
Tobin	17	5	10	.333
Earley	13	3	6	.333
Wallace	11	1	2	.333
Salvo	10	1	2	.333
Donovan	11	0	3	.000
*Hickey	1	0	1	.000
*Lamanna	1	0	1	.000

*Released.

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	Pc
Chase	4	1	0	1.000
Brown	15	4	1	.800
Hughson	14	6	2	.750
Newsome	12	6	3	.667
Judd	13	6	4	.600
Wagner	12	6	5	.545
Dobson	12	4	4	.500
Terry	9	3	4	.429
Butland	10	0	1	.000
Ryba	5	0	1	.000

Bishop Favored to Become Third Amateur to Win Open

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the final shot has been counted in the 36th Massachusetts open golf championship at Oyster Harbors next week, it may be found that an amateur has won the tournament for the third time in history.

Carrying the best chance of any amateurs for a break in the reign of the professionals will be long-striding, long-hitting Ted Bishop of Woodland, present New England amateur champion, former State amateur champion, and just about the best amateur in local golf ranks today.

Should Bishop win, he will be stepping into mighty fine company among the amateurs who have won the open crown, for the only two to have turned the trick are Jesse Guilford in 1919 and 1929, and Francis Ouimet in 1932. Fred Wright, the other member of this former great triumvirate of local golf, came close twice but never quite made it. He was runner-up by two shots in 1926 and by one shot in 1930.

Deserves Mantle

Bishop fully deserves the mantle of favoritism for the coming open, for he has been playing far and away the best golf of any linksman in this section with the possible exception of Tom Mahan, United Shoe professional. His record this spring reads like Sherman's March Through Georgia—nothing seems to stand in his way.

To date the ice cream super salesman has appeared in six M. G. A. tournaments. He has won two singles events, won three four-ball tourneys, and been runner-up once in a medal-play affair. He led the qualifiers in this section for the Hale America final at Chicago. He has had two 65s in competition, one at his home course at Woodland and the other at Springfield last week. Moreover in his round at Springfield he came home in just 29 blows, thus becoming one of the few players who have ever broken 30 strokes in competition. It seems as though having been semifinalist in the national amateur last summer has just set fire to his game this season.

Impressive Record

As far as the State open goes, Bishop's record has been the most impressive of any amateur in the last five years. Last year he and Willie Turnesa tied for low amateur in fourth place; in 1940 and 1938 he was the leading amateur; in 1937 he was second low man to Johnny Fischer, then the national amateur chamipon; while in 1939 he was third man with 296 strokes for the 72 holes.

There is a distinct possibility that Ted may make easier work of the spacious Oyster Harbors course next Monday and Tuesday than he ever has, for he has been hitting the ball a mile off the tees this spring. For instance, he was home in two from the front tee at the long 10th at Woodland when he got his 65 there, and even from the front tee that hole measures 550 yards. This should make birdie holes for him out of the Oyster Harbors par-fivers—the 481-yard second, the 505-yard fourth, the 539-yard 14th, and the 449-yard 16th.

Heavily Wooded

The 14th hole on the heavily wooded Cape course, by the way, is probably one of the most interesting for the spectators, for rarely do golfers get home in two. It is possible, of course, and it has been done, but the green is slightly elevated and surrounded by traps. The ball has to carry traps in front, land on the green, and stop. Gene Andersen, the club pro, reached with a drive and a brassie the other day. But those who saw last year's open are still talking about Jimmy Thomson's feat of reaching the green at this hole with a drive and a two-iron in a dead calm. It was the first time anyone had ever reached home there with an iron.

Although John Corcoran, Executive Secretary of the M. G. A., said yesterday that the entry list will not be released until Sunday, he declared that about 75 were expected to compete. Some 40 have already sent in their names. This entry list will be smaller than the 109 of last year, but will be highly satisfactory to M. G. A. officials if it reaches that figure.

And oh yes, Bishop has already sent in his entry.

Women's Medalist Beaten

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—Marjorie Row, Michigan State College co-ed from Detroit, jolted medalist Eleanor Dudley out of the women's Western open golf tournament yesterday with a stinging 1-up victory in the first round of match play.

Rallying hard to win five holes to the Chicago girl's three on the incoming nine after being a hole in arrears at the turn, Miss Row moved into the second round where she was due to meet Mrs. Frank D. Mayer of Chicago.

Took 17th and 18th

The blond Michigan girl had her bad moments—but not on the 17th and 18th fairways when she took both holes to win.

The other favorites, including Betty Jameson of San Antonio, Texas, Dorothy Kirby of Atlanta, Ga., Georgia Tainter of Fargo, N. D., and Mrs. Russell Mann of Omaha, Neb., came through handily. The only sensational match besides the Dudley-Row affair was between Jane Crum of Orangeburg, S. C., and Dorothy Ellis of Indianapolis, Ind.

Miss Ellis was 1 up going onto the 18th, when Miss Crum holed out a chip shot for a birdie two and forced the match into overtime. Miss Ellis then won out on the 19th.

Miss Jameson Wins

Mrs. Mann edged out Frances Ann McCanna, Rockford, Ill., 1 up; Miss Jameson defeated Ann Casey of Mason City, Iowa, 4 and 2; Miss Kirby eliminated Mrs. Fred Krauss, Chicago, 5 and 3, and Miss Tainter spilled Margaret Gunther of Memphis, Tenn., 4 and 3.

Other first round results:

Mrs. Frank Mayer, Chicago, defeated Mary Jane Garman, Hammond, Ind., 6 and 5.

Virginia Ingram, Chicago, won 6 and 4 over Elaine Sorenson of Chicago.

Phyllis Otto of Omaha won 1 up over Shirley Ann Johnson of Chicago.

Mary Wilder of Chicago defeated Eileen Stulb of Augusta, Ga., 4 and 3.

Sallie Sessions of Muskegon, Mich., beat Mrs. A. W. Sumpter of Dayton, Ohio, 3 and 2.

Jeanne Cline of Bloomington, Ill., defeated Betty Jane Haemerle of St. Louis, Mo., 6 and 5.

Betty Brown of Texarkana, Ark., beat Virginia Nilles of Chicago, 5 and 4.

Dorothy Foster of Springfield, Ill., won 6 and 5 over Mrs. Bernie Sick, Joliet, Ill.

Mary Agnes Wall, Menominee, Mich., defeated Mrs. Thomas Olan, Newcastle, Pa., 4 and 2.

Mrs. Charles Dennehy, Chicago, defeated Mrs. Perry Fiske, Lake Geneva, Wis., 7 and 6.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	Ave.
Roberge	12	2	4	0	0	.333
Lombardi	138	17	45	6	20	.326
Tobin	54	7	17	5	9	.315
Holmes	254	23	74	2	13	.291
Kluttz	103	12	30	0	14	.291
Fernandez	250	29	69	4	28	.276
Waner	174	23	47	0	19	.270
Miller	268	26	72	4	23	.269
West	195	25	48	9	24	.246
Demaree	149	15	35	1	18	.235
Sisti	204	26	46	4	23	.225
Gremp	101	7	22	2	10	.218
Ross	89	7	19	2	11	.213
Cooney	94	12	19	0	2	.202
Cuccinello	60	1	12	0	6	.200
Masi	33	10	6	0	3	.182

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AV
Cronin	36	4	15	2	13	.417
Doerr	215	28	77	11	50	.358
Newsome	40	4	13	0	5	.325
Williams	210	57	68	16	68	.324
Pesky	231	42	72	0	16	.312
Di Maggio	247	50	72	8	20	.292
Peacock	99	6	27	0	8	.273
Finney	115	21	31	0	12	.270
Tabor	232	28	62	3	32	.267
Fox	143	23	38	0	27	.266
Lupien	112	11	25	0	12	.223
Conroy	116	11	24	3	11	.207
Campbell	8	3	1	0	0	.000
Carey	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Schroeder, Dee Defeat Strong Team From Rice

NEW ORLEANS, June 24 (AP)—Stanford's top-seeded doubles team of Ted Schroeder and Larry Dee had a strenuous time yesterday to oust an unheralded Rice duo in the National Intercollegiate Tennis tournament, in a day notable chiefly for the failure of Ted Olewine, seeded second in the singles, to arrive on the scene.

Schroeder and Dee eliminated Ray Gladman and Jack Rodgers, 6—4, 13—11, after a prolonged match in which the Texans simply refused to lie down and take their prescribed beating.

The singles play proceeded about according to schedule except that John Hickman of Texas University, seeded eighth, lost to unseeded Robert Jake of Northwestern, 2—6, 9—7, 6—2.

Absence of Olewine, runner-up in the singles and member of the champion doubles team last year, clipped some of the glamor from the meet, for he was generally expected to settle the individual title business with his fellow Californian, Schroeder.

Olewine's first-round opponent, Walter Driver of Texas, advanced by default.

Results of other matches:

Singles—Seymour Greenberg, Northwestern, seeded No. 3, defeated Vincent Distefano, Southwestern Louisiana Institute, 6—2, 6—2; Driver ouster Dan Canale, Notre Dame, 4—6, 7—5, 6—1; Eric Pratt, Kalamazoo College, beat H. B. Fowler, U. S. Naval Academy, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1; Bill Reedy, Southern California, seeded No. 4 eliminated Joseph Ball, Texas, 6—1, 6—4.

Doubles—Schroeder and Larry Dee eliminated Ray Gladman and Jack Rodgers, Rice, 6—4, 13—11; Olen Parks and Jim Ford, Notre Dame, beat Hardy Fowler and Elston Wyatt, Navy, 7—5, 4—6, 6—3; Dan Canale and Bob Faught, Notre Dame, ousted Eric Pratt and Bill Culver, Kalamazoo College, 6—2, 6—2; John Hickman and Walter Driver of Texas defeated Seymour Greenberg and Robert Jake, Northwestern 3—6, 6—1, 7—5; Jim Wade and Emery Neale, Stanford, licked H. Frank Beeman and Herbert Hoover, Michigan State, 6—3, 6—0; and Earl Bartlett and Lou Schopfer, Tulane, beat Sterling Lord and Ralph Hart, Grinnell, 6—4, 1—6, 6—4.

Pitcher to Navy

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 24 (AP)—Pitcher Walter Kirksey of Tallahassee in the Georgia-Florida League hurled his third-straight shutout within a week last night and then put away his baseball uniform to join the U. S. Naval Reserves.

His 3-to-0 defeat of Albany, Ga., was his 28th consecutive inning without allowing a score. He gave up 11 hits in three shutouts.

ARMY-NAVY RELIEF GAME
BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow—June 25
GATES OPEN AT 12:30
Exhibition Drills by Army, Navy, Marines and Coast Guard, starting at 1 o'clock.
BRAVES vs. ST. LOUIS
Tickets at Filene's Men's Store Fenway Park and Braves Field

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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—June 24, 1942

Today's Woman

Slacks Can Be Smartly Worn By Large Women

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Fashion Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At one time or another practically every large woman in the country timidly asks herself the same burning question: "Wonder how I'd look in slacks?"

Sometimes she takes a hasty glance at herself in the mirror, and retreats to think it over. Very often she takes one swift look and says, "no."

But then she goes to one of the first-aid classes. How practical slacks are there, she thinks. The women who are wearing them handle themselves so easily, even the large women. Then she watches match-like Mrs. Jones out prodding the dirt in her victory vegetable garden. She's certainly spry in those slacks!

"Maybe—if I could find a pair large enough," she mutters to herself, still toying with the idea.

But just buying slacks that are large and balloon-like is not the answer. Mae Ullum, designer of slacks for Lane Bryant, who looks smart herself—and weighs 200 pounds—found that out long ago. Besides she is merchandise buyer for 22 of their other stores throughout the country, an expert at giving the large woman youthful styles, and genial in sharing some of her well-won secrets for stouts.

Her Viewpoint Refreshing

"It is natural for some people to be heavy," she said with her bright, understanding smile. "Why not accept it with grace, and be wise? Beauty leans to curves, as well as to straight lines, and it has never been out of fashion for a woman to look womanly." There are lots of women who would enjoy talking to Miss Ullum. Her point of view is refreshing and encouraging.

"Women in slacks," she declares, "are a sign of the times. We wear slacks to work in, for defense gardening, for country week ends, and for loafing. And it's right for women whose sizes run from 38 to 46, or even to size 56, to wear slacks if they want to, to work in slacks for comfort and freedom of action, to be lazy in them with the rest of the crowd. They may, and with assurance. But there are secrets to the slacks large women can wear.

"Slacks for stouts must be designed with an eye to slimming lines. Fabrics must be selected that have a certain weight, or body. Gabardines have this quality, and, cut well, they also hold their shape. Now you might think at first glance that a plump woman ought never even to consider a slack ensemble like this," and Miss Ullum held up a Chinese dinner slack suit in a lovely tile color boasting large embroidered pockets. "But she can, and feel happy in it," she continued. "And this is the reason.

"The jacket is cut with a deep bias peplum across the hips. There is no belt across the back of the jacket, either. Note that well. Belts in the back accentuate size. You don't need a belt in the front of this particular design, but if you like a belt—and many large women do—it detracts nothing from this garment to wear one.

"As a matter of fact," Miss Ullum added with a flashing, jolly smile, "we encourage lines which give shaped waistlines in our slacks for stouts, and belts in front have a tendency to do this. Many of our fitted jackets have nipped-in waistlines, but the nips are carefully placed to accentuate the long, slim line.

"Decidedly we discourage fullness in sleeves for large sizes. We have jackets with pleats in the back that allow for easy action, but these are made so as to avoid any appearance of fullness. We also have a princess, paneled back that has much to commend it as a slenderizing line."

One of the models Miss Ullum recommends for stouts is a slack ensemble in two tones. Here the trimming on pockets and collar are of a lighter shade than the rest of the slacks, but the main flow of the line still gives unbroken length.

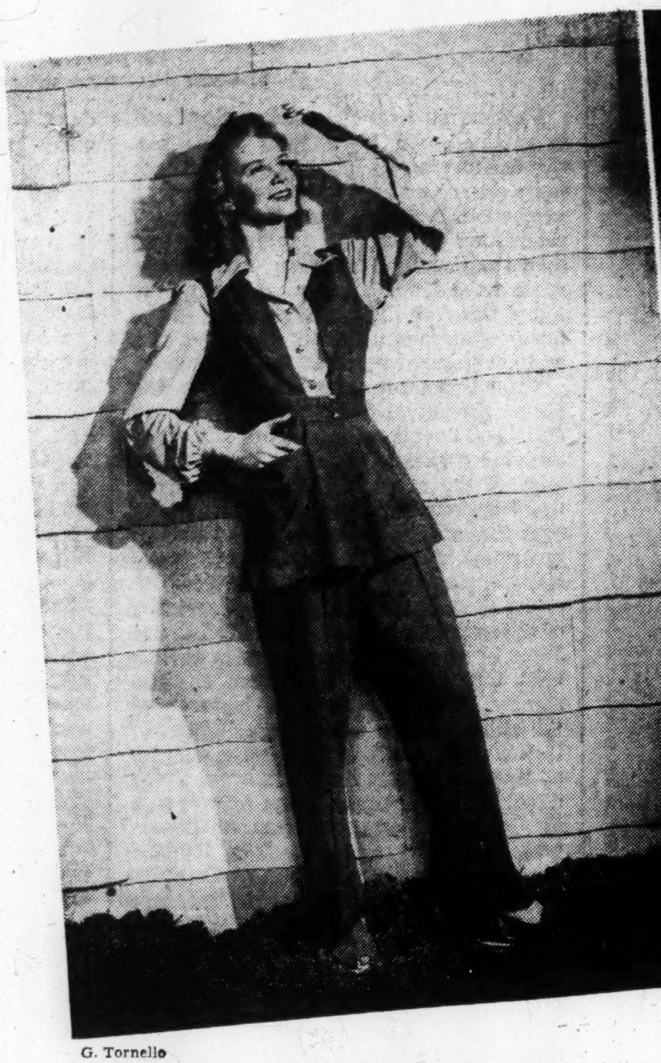
Wear the Points Outside

"When a vestee is worn with slacks," she advises, "always wear the points on the outside of the trousers, so as to continue the unbroken North and South line."

The trousers of this model have two generous pleats right in front, not only to give extra comfort, but to make the slacks hang properly. The crotch is longer too, so as to allow freedom.

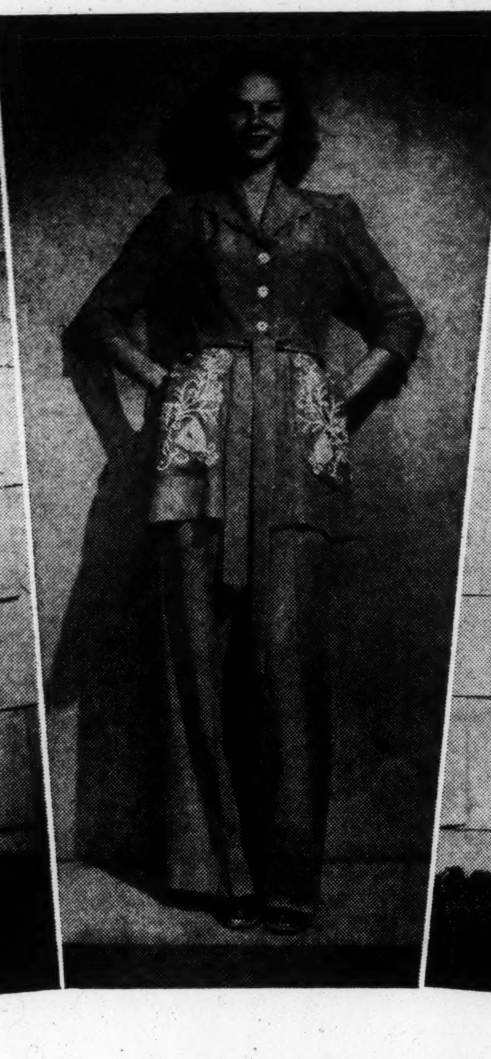
In order to do the best by themselves in buying slacks, women of generous proportions should face their sizes frankly, she says. If they are size 44, they should think in terms of forty-fours, not thirty-eights. Even if you take size 56—be a 56, says Miss Ullum. The hope of manufacturers and designers is that women will put off the silly illusions that they can wear sizes that are too small for them. They hope that if women are large, they will be large quite frankly — and gracefully. This would save endless alterations, which are like as not to destroy the line of a garment, besides being unpatriotic because of the needless expense they cause, and the unnecessary labor they require.

Since only two million out of forty million women in the United States have perfect figures anyway, why not go along gracefully with the 38 million, and be gay about it, asks Miss Ullum. She does, and she simply radiates joy.

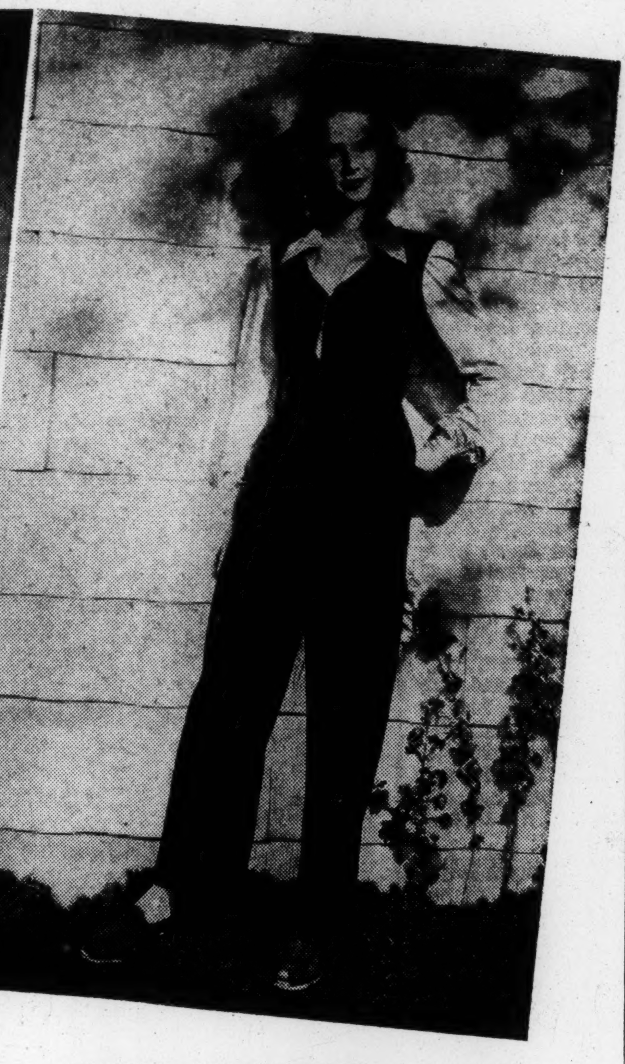


G. Tornello

The stout woman looks better than her slim sister in this slacks ensemble especially designed for larger figures. The blouse is of beige rayon jersey; the jerkin-jacket and fly-front slacks are brown, and 25% wool.



This flared tunic jacket also is especially cut to flatter the large figure. The suit is of tile-red luana cloth, with Chinese embroidered pockets. All models at Lane Bryant.



Masculine utility with feminine grace marks this one-piece coverall, which has a zippered fly-front. Ideal for defense work, first-aid classes, and gardening, it is made of spun rayon.

Woolens Will Do Triple Duty

Fuel and gas shortages should be taken into consideration when choosing your woolen clothes for the fall. For priorities on wool notwithstanding, there will be wool suits, coats, separate dresses and two-piece dresses in the autumn fashions, but they must do triple duty.

Wool evening dresses and long wool evening wraps are out, but many daytime coats will have to do for sportswear, casual daytime, and evening wear.

There is no ban on knitted fleeces, tweeds, or sweaters, for they will certainly be needed for round-the-clock wear if fuel is cut down.

Wool waistcoats that are warm when walking and jumper dresses will also be used. Culottes and slacks will be worn for house, country, sports, and general work-a-day uniforms.

Fashions will be simpler. There will be fewer pockets, pleats, decorations, and not as much fullness or length, as everyone adopts the wartime silhouette which Stanley Marcus has worked out.

Fleeces will come in natural tones, but the wool daytime dresses will use soft, dusty, chalky blues. Greens will be in both bright Kelly and dusty tones, and the "duck" blues that combine green and blue—they are called "teal." There will also be red and then brown, gray and the fuchsia-into-purple category of color.

Home-Planning Aid Given Defense Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

New needs are met by new services! A Home-Planning Bureau is the new service with which one well-known St. Louis store is meeting the new demands made upon it by the influx into this vicinity of an estimated 75,000 new families.

All these defense workers must have homes, a sense of security; their morale must be maintained, they must be happily adjusted to do their best work. Many of them are being helped in this adjustment by the Home-Planning Bureau, thanks to its capable young head, Helen Adsit, and her four consultants.

"Finding just the right persons to work as consultants was not easy," Mrs. Adsit owned. "A technical knowledge of decorating and architecture is not as necessary as practical experience, coupled with a warm, sympathetic understanding of our clients' needs."

Mrs. Adsit herself has both a comprehensive experience as a decorator and a deep and abiding enthusiasm for her work.

Nearly every customer that comes to them, she said, has some old furniture to be utilized, rugs and draperies to be fitted—and her own preconceived ideas of what she wants. "Our province," she went on, "is to fill her needs, not with what we think is suitable, but with what she likes. And that's where the consultant's intuition, tact, resourcefulness, and co-operation are so important."

Visits the Quarters

The Bureau first finds out how much the customer wishes to invest and then suits its suggestions to her budget. A visit to her new quarters is made if possible and notes taken of architectural difficulties to be camouflaged, the family's mode of living, individual tastes and hobbies. If a visit is not possible, a room-plan is drawn up from the client's description.

"Walls, woodwork, window draperies, and lighting fixtures are considered first," Mrs. Adsit explained. "These are the basic backgrounds. Any kind of furniture is flattered by lovely color in wallpaper, woodwork in the right tint, tastefully curtained windows, and an attractive ceiling light or the correct lamps.

"In rented rooms, houses, and apartments, the wallpaper is often a tragic stumbling block. If the purse is slim and the landlord hardhearted, there is the expedient of cold-water paint which may be applied right over the offending wallpaper. The cost is small and the effect wonderful.

"We have to be very gentle in our criticisms when we visit the homes of our clients. We can't say, 'We'll certainly have to throw out that desk' when it may be the best-loved old friend in the room.

"But we often take out all the bric-a-brac as an initial re-decorating measure, and then put it back in a more pleasing, balanced arrangement."

The following story is typical of the work done by the Bureau:

Three girls, newcomers to the city, whose only time to shop was during their lunch hour, came to Mrs. Adsit for help. They had rented an efficiency apartment, consisting of a living room with an in-a-door bed, dining alcove, bedroom, bath and kitchenette furnished with a stove, refrigerator, and built-in cabinet. After swallowing the conventional sandwich lunch, the three met for a half-hour conference in the homelike office of the Home Planning Bureau. They knew exactly how much money they could spend, but were inexperienced in buying furniture and accessories. And they had to have everything—down to the last washcloth and can-opener.

Girls Delighted

One of the consultants, after learning their tastes and requirements, fixed them up with inexpensive maple furniture, towels, bed-linen, curtains, lamps, pictures—even house plants in colorful containers. The girls simply reveled in their attractive, comfortable new home, precisely suited to their needs and achieved with the minimum of effort and expense.

"An inexpensive way to decorate a bedroom," Mrs. Adsit told me, "is to buy three pairs of ruffled curtains. Use one pair at the window, another to drape your dressing table. An ambitious amateur can make a simple drop-skirt—of green sateen, for example—and then use the ruffled lengths for an overskirt. The third pair can be used to drape the bed. The whole ensemble can be washed and ironed."

It is just such simple suggestions as these that are helping to transform the quarters of Uncle Sam's defense workers into attractive homes.

Writes Sentiments Others Send And Finds It Profitable

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you a versifier?

If so, why not turn this giddy talent to account and join the throng of verse writers who feed the $100,000,000 yearly greeting card business. More than three fourths of them are women. They have learned the knack of the tender touch to a verse to banish loneliness, to renew all but forgotten friendships, "to give a lift, instead of a gift." The cold fact is that two and one half billion greeting cards were sent last year.

Jessie H. Fairweather has built an enjoyable and lucrative career out of writing greeting-card verses. Though by no means the only woman to have established herself successfully in this amiable business, she is perhaps the most prominent.

It seems she started with a natural though unusual advantage, for she rhymes with the fluency that most of us confine to plain prose. When, as a girl, she was called upon to recite in school, her teachers were torn between delight and despair to hear her answers given in spontaneous verse. She wrote her themes and even her examinations in verse, and she recalls, "I almost wrote myself out of college by passing around innocent, but evidently amusing verses about the chemistry professor. He told me that if I'd pay more attention to my books and less to this 'verse' nonsense, I might get somewhere."

Not until the depression, however, did Mrs. Fairweather, by then married and the mother of a family, take it upon herself to prove the somewhat ruffled professor wrong. The very first editor she managed to reach turned her work down flat, and went so far as to advise her to make no further attempts. That settled it for Mrs. Fairweather. It was all she needed to prod her on to success.

One reason, she thinks, she did succeed was that she used to ask each editor to whom she submitted work for constructive advice. "And to their amazement," she chuckles, "I took it!" It is equally typical of Jessie Fairweather that she never said "No" to an assignment, even though she might have been greatly concerned over how she was going to do it.

This fluent versifier is a free-lance writer. That is to say, she is not employed on the staff of any one publisher, but many different companies buy her work. There are approximately 100 publishers of greeting cards in the United States, and Mrs. Fairweather gets assignments from many of them. Card sentiments are usually written to order.

An average month's output is 1,000 verses. These include some magazine, rewrite, and advertising work.

With few exceptions these verses are anonymous, but that doesn't bother Jessie Fairweather, because she knows that while this work is fascinating, it's far from being great art.

The greeting card industry offers many other business opportunities to women besides possible careers as verse writers. In fact, the industry is very much a "woman's" industry. About 70 per cent of the total personnel is women.

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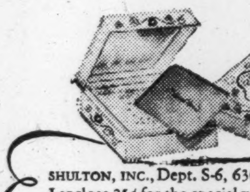

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It's a scientifically developed resin paint. Just thin it with plain water and apply. One hour later, it's dry . . . your rooms ready to be "moved back into" again!
And remember, there's not a disagreeable odor in the entire amazing process! You can smell KEM-TONE, but only in a nice way!
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10 ECONOMICAL . . . 1 gallon mixed with water makes 1½ gallons of paint.
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COVER THE EARTH

The Home Forum

Chinese Matinée

MALVINA WAS NINE and I was ten when I read *David Copperfield* to her through a knothole in the fence. At least, I began to read it that way, but an amused parent made a gateway for us by the simple expedient of removing a loose board. After that, we pursued Davy's adventures under the shade of Malvina's peach tree. Malvina was the New Little Girl in the neighborhood and quite an addition we found her. Blue-eyed and with flaxen braids which ended in neat bows, she gravely and uncomplainingly submitted to being the Man Friday of most of our enterprises. But we soon discovered that, if she was an unselfish little girl, she was also a sensible one, and her uncompromising "No" was both obeyed and respected.

* * *

Over a period of years, Malvina and I played an engrossing game which we called "China Matinée." We had collected an assortment of china figures from our respective mantels and what-nots and, sitting on the floor, we moved these figures about, indicating by an index finger the character which was speaking. Like the Oriental property man, we considered ourselves invisible to the audience. It was a game which we found much more satisfying than paper dolls and one which provided endless scope for the imagination.

We usually played this game at Malvina's; partly because there were sliding doors between the living- and dining-rooms and partly because Marjorie, Malvina's small sister, was available as audience. Indeed, Marjorie was an indispensable part of the performance. No author, actor or producer could have asked for a more satisfactory onlooker. She could always be depended upon to laugh and cry in the right places. She was a pudgy little thing and, wrapped in a small woolly white shawl, with her round brown eyes, round rosy face and round curls she was Phronsie Pepper to the life.

* * *

In the beginning, our cast was meager and our repertoire extremely limited. There were only a few figures upon which we could always depend. The lovely Dresden Shepherd and Shepherdess, which stood on either side of the clock at home, were absolutely taboo. Several years later, when we were deemed sufficiently responsible to play with them, our own collections had grown to such proportions that we had ceased to need them. Friends and relatives remembered Christmas and birthdays with all manner of figurines. Beautiful ones, comic, grotesque, they filled our play cupboards to overflowing. But, at first, it was quite different and the smallness of our cast, calling for much ingenuity, was a source of bewilderment to Marjorie, who couldn't always tell when the hero was *being* the hero or doubling for someone else.

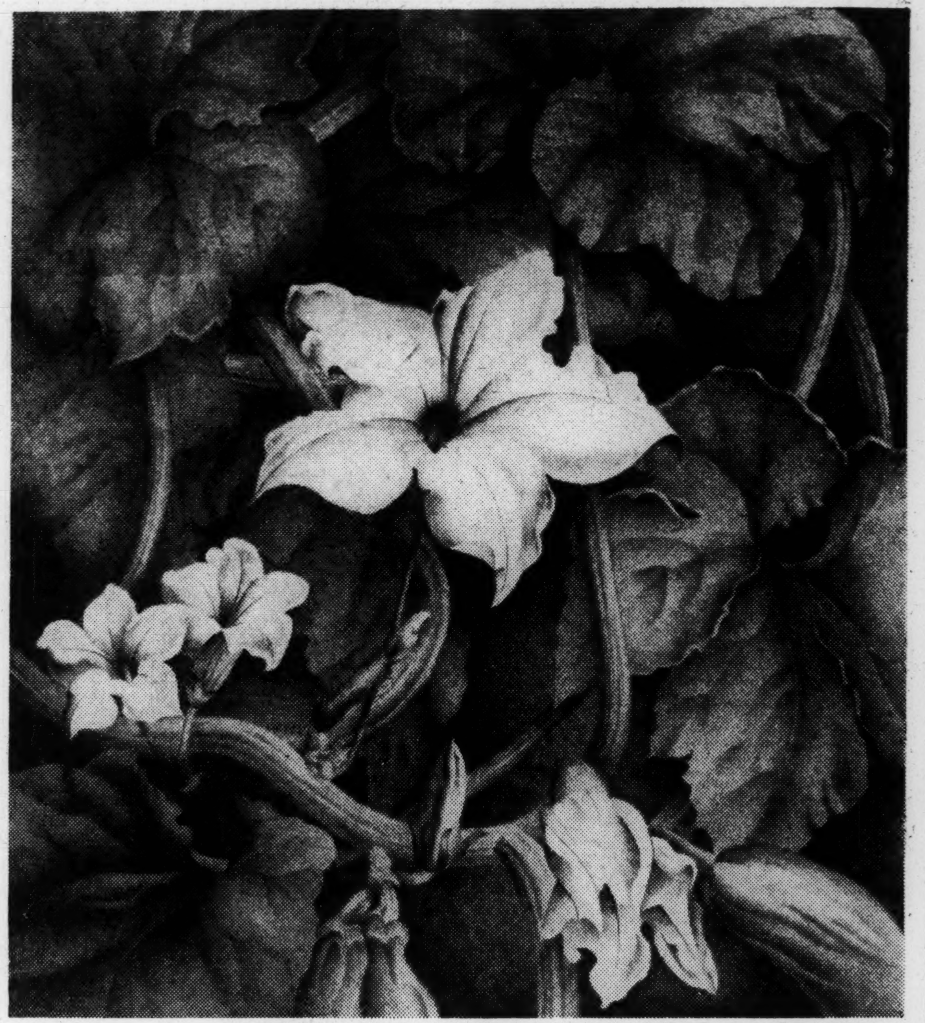
"Dorothy" was always the heroine, however, and our loyalty to her was such that she continued to be our leading lady long after we possessed more beautiful dolls. Dorothy was a pale pink, nicely finished little bisque match-holder which stood demurely on my dressing-table when not being pursued by villains, wooed by the Prince, or escaping from a wicked guardian. Much later we invaded Shakespeare, and Dorothy was in turn *Juliet, Ophelia,* and *Rosalind.* One of our grievances, in those early days, was that our hero and heroine did not match as to size. Dorothy was probably six inches tall and the Prince was at least twelve. He towered above the rest of the cast and, to make it worse, was really a little boy doll and not a man at all. He was a Kate Greenaway figure in a ruffled collar, roundabout, and with charming lovelocks on his shoulders. Also he carried a childish sailor-hat in his hand. Even a painstakingly drawn mustache could not add to his years or conceal the infantile cast of his countenance. He looked like a giant's little boy and that was all there was to it.

* * *

My Grandmother, who sometimes joined Marjorie as audience, was aware of our difficulties and, one joyful day, presented us with a terra-cotta nobleman of the seventeenth century. She purchased him from an itinerant Italian peddler who came to the door with some dozen figures wrapped in soft cloths and carried in a flat wicker basket. Pietro unwrapped each figure with a loving flourish and held it up before our enchanted gaze. My Grandmother told us we might have our choice and of necessity we chose Don Elfredo. (Oh! the lovely soft coloring of those Italian dolls!) Very dashing he was, in a gold doublet and hose, with a plumed hat and scarlet-lined ermine cape! Certainly a hero to warm the hearts of two romantic little girls, and at last Dorothy would have a proper vis-à-vis. Nevertheless, it was with a pang that we saw the other dolls returned to the basket. I was to remember with regret, for a long while, one delightful little creature whose sky-blue mantle was sprinkled with stars and who wore a wreath of pale pink roses.

"China Matinée" continued to be our favorite pastime long after other childish games were laid aside. A sudden violent interest in high-school dramatics finally superseded our first love when, with appropriate solemnity, we gave a farewell performance and presented our now large collection of figurines to Marjorie.

SUSANNE SILVAY



By Courtesy of the Institute of Modern Art, Boston, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"SQUASH FLOWER": *A Lithograph by Elizabeth Saltonstall*

LEAVES AND BLOSSOMS have been deployed harmoniously over the surface with sensitive draftsmanship in this lithographic print by Miss Elizabeth Saltonstall of Boston.

Lonely Flower

The face of fortitude is met
Sometimes, where pilgrim paths are set
Against a wind-scarred hill.
But nearer, nearer yet
It comes to lonely flower in a crowd.
And in the anger of the loud
Wild guns, its voice will still
The voices in the dark.
And it may wear a shining gown,
Or wren-soft brown.
It is a seal and mark
Of hands and cool accomplishing.
It is a lonely thing,
And walks alone.
But where, unseen, it passes in the street,
There is the quiet echo of its feet
Upon the stone.

BIANCA BRADBURY

True Protection

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PROTECTION from the quicksands of evil is attained, we learn from the Bible, through an entirely spiritual power. There is no chance or luck connected with true protection. It results from the continuous realization of God's almighty power and man's spiritually harmonious life, inseparable from Him. These simple yet profound facts are the truths revealed in the many wondrous incidents of divine care and government recorded in the Bible.

Many thousands today are experiencing divine protection from various phases of evil. And how is this assurance achieved? Striving earnestly to follow in the pathway of the great Master, Christ Jesus, these seekers for Truth are triumphing over material so-called laws and finding protection, as did the Way-shower, in acknowledging their oneness with God.

The Gospels include numerous accounts of the complete protection afforded Christ Jesus in what might be generally considered untoward and dangerous circumstances. Take the familiar instance of the stilling of the tempest on the Sea of Galilee, recounted in the eighth chapter of Matthew. When the storm arose which disturbed his disciples, Jesus, always sure of God's ever-presence and all-power, was peacefully sleeping. The terrified disciples awoke their Master. Compassionately he first rebuked their fear, saying (Matthew 8:26), "Why are ye fearful, O ye of little faith?" Then he "rebuked the winds and the sea; and there was a great calm." This utilization of divine power was natural to Jesus; it was the result of his consistent understanding of God's allness. And it was an example he undoubtedly wished his followers to pursue.

All our Master's works are for us to emulate. He is our Way-shower. He fully proved the veracity of the Psalmist's glowing promise (Psalms 91:4), "He shall cover thee with his feathers, and under his wings shalt thou trust: his truth shall be thy shield and buckler."

Never in human history has there been a more propitious moment than the present in which to bear witness to the inviolable protection afforded those who consciously trust to divine Love's all-encompassing care. And the pure teachings of Christian Science are enabling us to prove that we are divinely protected from the dangers and difficulties, disasters and diseases, resulting from material, fearful thinking, which fails to acknowledge God to be the only power. When our whole trust is placed in divine Love's omnipotence, we are never abandoned, but can always rest secure in our Father's care.

Over and over again in these stirring days, the knowledge, clearly and assiduously held to, that wherever men are, nothing can really separate them from divine Life and Love, has stilled the tempest of fear, and has prevented disaster. In trusting Him we feel the assurance of present good. Many in difficult situations are daily finding the abundance of Christly thinking sufficient defense.

Two students of Christian Science for some months had been daily and continuously holding to the great fact of man's inseparable oneness with God, the only Life. One evening one of them opened the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, at page 570, and read aloud the following words: "What if the old dragon should send forth a new flood to drown the Christ-idea? He can neither drown your voice with its roar, nor again sink the world into the deep waters of chaos and old night. In this age the earth will help the woman; the spiritual idea will be understood. Those ready for the blessing you impart will give thanks. The waters will be pacified, and Christ will command the wave." That night a wing of the block of flats in which they lived was almost completely demolished by a huge bomb. All those in the block felt and experienced the protection and presence of God. A small baby, handed out through a cavity directly in the path of the bomb, was still asleep. Christ, Truth, had indeed commanded the waves of hatred. And protection, not only for the students who had held firmly to God's all-power, but for all sheltering under that massive roof, was proved to be a present reality.

Is it any wonder that those who have studied the Christian Science textbook and proved even in a degree the wondrous truths it sets forth, are unceasingly grateful to Mrs. Eddy, who not only discovered the true way of living and loving, but gave the elucidation of her discovery to a waiting world?

Those who are willing to accept the fact that permanent protection belongs to all who put their whole trust in God, are receiving and witnessing to countless blessings today. There is nothing uncertain about divine protection. It is the natural sequence to the understanding of our sonship with Him who is man's Life. The intrepid Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science writes on page 263 of her "Miscellaneous Writings," "How blessed it is to think of you as 'beneath the shadow of a great rock in a weary land,' safe in His strength, building on His foundation, and covered from the devourer by divine protection and affection."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Portuguese]

Here Again Was the England I Had Known

I HAD NOT TOLD any of my family or friends that I was on my way to England because, when I started, I thought it extremely improbable that at that late hour I could get out of France. . . .

Silence was best and, because the postal communications between England and France had been for so long delayed and deranged, this would not seem sinister. I intended, if at last I reached my native land, just to walk into my brother's house, sure of a glad welcome from him and my sister-in-love and a rapturous greeting from their four small daughters.

My "surprise" arrival fell rather flat, because all save the children's beloved Nannie were out, and on the hall table was a pile of letters readdressed to me from France. . . . Consequently the family had had a shrewd suspicion that soon I would be with them, and the children had been competing to answer door and telephone bell-rings for days. All this was told me by their Nannie after she had regained breath from my first hug. . . . I was taken upstairs to the lovely room, prepared for me long since. One of its two big windows looked out across a queer-cut yew hedge to the beautiful old church, and the other overlooked a vast green garden through which a little singing stream meandered lazily under great trees to lush meadows beyond. Here was the England I had known. In this huge rectory, with its stables and endless outhouses sprawling round it, I felt again the happy atmosphere of my youth, spent in just such another house, though, fortunately, built on a smaller scale. Here were the same long corridors, the scratched paint—I saw dear familiar furniture from our old home, pictures that our youthful eyes had stared at in interested wonder, photographs of our family, and flowers everywhere. . . .

A hubbub in the hall. The baby spied me on the stairs. Onslaught, triumphant shouts. Everyone wanting to show me house, garden, pets, toys, *now, at once,* and to tell me all their news in a breath. . . .

"If you children don't go upstairs at once and get ready, the beef will be cold!" from their Nannie.

Beef! Beef! Beautiful British beef! Followed by a red currant and raspberry pie; and then . . . a huge, cool, rose-filled drawing-room with French windows opening onto green lawns, and the smell of lime blossom warmed by June sunshine blowing in to us.

The strange cold dream was ended. This was reality. Lovely English reality.—From "Trampled Lilies," by the HONOURABLE LADY FORTESCUE. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Those Ornamental Vegetables

ANYTHING THAT IS merely useful is likely to have a low rating in other respects. In regard to vegetables, most gardeners have always had a blind spot. Yet they are, in fact, interesting to grow as garden subjects and several of them are unusually ornamental. Appreciation of these virtues is not in conflict with the main interest of eating them. Practical farmers have always set a high value on the supreme beauty of the ripe red apple and have enjoyed eating it all the more on account of it. Why draw the line at fruit? A blossoming bean pole does not compare with an apple tree in bloom, but it has its points, as does a fat squash under its luxuriant vine leaves.

The flavor and excellency in home-grown vegetables cannot be bought in high-priced grocery emporiums. For landless city people there is always a special relish in eating what they themselves have produced. . . .

Here and there, city gardeners, limited in space and wanting as much pleasure as possible from their gardens, already have grown corn and petunias in the same plot without apologies for either; they have trained tomatoes and scarlet runner beans on the sunny sides of grape arbors in full view of the living-room porch or outdoor terrace dining-room. . . . Bushy-growing squashes, particularly the delicate-flavored zucchini, can be grown in large tubs as accent plants. Nothing could be more decorative than the zucchini's large yellow flowers and sturdy foliage.—From "Your Garden in the City," by NATALIE GOMEZ. (New York: Oxford University Press.)

Telling of Mexico

MEXICO: old and new, primitive and modern, infinitely varied—how shall one tell of it, how reduce it to an intelligible synthesis? By fragments, perhaps, as one sees it: fragments of moonlight on cobbled streets, petals drifting down to tiled patio floors among fragrant shrubs and singing birds, many-colored cubes and cones of produce in canopied markets, sculptured walls of ancient temples and tombs, the diverse face of humanity in plaza and in street—innumerable bits of color and life that form a mosaic, a tapestry: the pattern of Mexico.—From "The Pattern of Mexico," by CLIFFORD GESSLER. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Behind the Front Door to Colombia

IF YOU WERE to drop a plummet line 2,000 miles due south from the Statue of Liberty, it would strike Barranquilla, a gleaming busy city sprawling in hot sunlight just east of Panama, where the Rio Magdalena empties into the sea.

Barranquilla is the front door to Colombia, and behind it lie the steaming jungles and snow-topped mountains, the cities and plantations and endless empty llanos, the coffee and oil and gold of a country more than twice the size of France. . . .

There have been changes so great and so rapid in Colombia that quite young people can look back on their schooldays as if they were remembering fourscore years and ten. . . .

The rugged mountain wastes, the timeless stretch of plains, the jungles and lonely rivers are all there—but so are air-conditioned office buildings and electric kitchens and interior-decorated houses. Mules are still essential, but city streets are choked with shiny American automobiles, and the hair-raising Andean roads are dusty with trucks and buses and this year's sedans. Above all, men now have wings. Sleek airplanes cast their punctual shadow on forests that have never known the feet of men, come down in villages that never saw a road or a cart; Indians in homespun smocks and tiger necklaces hardly glance up when the motors hum overhead. . . .

If this modern progress and rapid transportation, pushing space to one side with the sweep of a propeller, meant that the essence of distance were destroyed, it would be an arid gain. The only excuse for vanquishing horizons is that you can still find something different when you get to the other side; when eight-hour communication means nothing more than the distinction between breakfast and dinner, I shall vote to return to the caravel. But when one goes to Colombia, one goes to another world: a world of extremes and contradictions where mountains are higher and jungles thicker, summers colder and winters hotter, society more "raffiné" and peasants more medieval than in most parts of the globe. Time suffers a bewildering and exciting confusion, and prehistoric beasts are the contemporaries of polo ponies; an anthropologist could study almost the whole history of mankind without setting foot outside the frontier. The primitive is cheek by jowl with the highly civilized, jungles are next door to cities, dugouts discharge their goods to six-wheel camions waiting at the bank.—From "Colombia, Gateway to South America," by KATHLEEN ROMOLI. (New York: Doubleday, Doran.)

A verdadeira proteção

Tradução do artigo sobre a Ciência Cristã, publicado em inglês nesta pagina

A PROTEÇÃO contra os sorvedouros do mal, segundo aprendemos na Bíblia, é obtida por um poder inteiramente espiritual. Não há acaso ou sorte que estejam ligados à verdadeira proteção. Ela resulta da contínua realização da fôrça tôda-poderosa de Deus e da vida espiritual e harmoniosa do homem, inseparável d'Êle. Êstes fatos simples, porém profundos, são as verdades reveladas nos muitos incidentes maravilhosos de desvêlo e govêrno divino que a Bíblia regista.

Muitos milhares de pessoas estão hoje em dia provando a proteção divina contra várias fases do mal. E como é que conseguem esta segurança? Ao se esforçarem devotadamente em seguir nas pégadas do grande Mestre, Cristo Jesús, estes pesquisadores da Verdade estão triunfando sôbre as assim-chamadas leis materiais e encontram proteção, do mesmo modo como a encontrou o Guia, no reconhecimento de sua unidade com Deus.

Os Evangelhos contêm numerosas narrativas acêrca da completa proteção de que Cristo Jesús estava munido naquilo que em linhas gerais poderia ser considerado como circunstância adversa e perigosa. Tomemos o exemplo familiar em que a tempestade no Mar da Galilea foi acalmada, segundo se lê no oitavo capítulo de Mateus. Quando a tormenta que alvoroçou seus discípulos se desencadeou, Jesús, que sempre depositava confiança absoluta em Deus sempre-presente e todo-poderoso, estava pacificamente adormecido. Os discípulos aterrorizados acordaram seu Mestre. Cheio de compaixão êle primeiramente repreendeu o mêdo dêles, dizendo (Mateus 8:26), "Porque temeis, homens de pouca fé?" Depois "repreendeu os ventos e o mar, e seguiu-se uma grande bonança." Esta utilização do poder divino era natural a Jesús; era o resultado de sua inabalável compreensão da totalidade de Deus. E indubitavelmente êle desejava que seus adeptos seguissem êsse exemplo.

Deveriamos esforçar-nos por emular todas as obras do nosso Mestre. Êle é o nosso Guia. Êle provou plenamente a veracidade das candentes promessas do Salmista (Salmos 91:4), "Êle te cobrirá com as suas penas, e debaixo das suas asas te confiarás: a sua verdade será o teu escudo e rodela."

Na história humana nunca houve um momento mais propício do que a época presente para podermos testemunhar a proteção inviolável concedida àqueles que concientemente se entregam ao desvêlo do Amor divino que tudo envolve. E os ensinamentos puros da Ciência Cristã dão-nos a capacidade de provar que somos divinamente protegidos dos perigos e dificuldades, desastres e doenças que resultam do pensar material e medroso, o qual não consegue reconhecer em Deus o único poder. Quando pomos a nossa inteira confiança na onipotência do Amor divino, nunca estamos abandonados, mas podemos sempre permanecer em segurança sob os cuidados do nosso Pai-Eterno.

Nestes dias tumultuosos a firmeza e a constância com que nos apegamos ao claro conhecimento de que onde quer que os homens estejam nada os pode verdadeiramente separar da Vida e Amor divinos, tem acalmado sempre de novo a tempestade do mêdo e evitado desastres. Ao confiarmo-nos a Êle sentimos a segurança que a presença do bem nos dá. Muitas pessoas, em situações difíceis, constatam diáriamente que lhes é defeza suficiente a preponderância em seus pensamentos do mesmo espírito manifestado no Cristo.

Dois estudiosos da Ciência Cristã, durante alguns meses tinham mantido o pensamento constantemente fito no grande fato de ser inseparável a unidade do homem para com Deus, a única Vida. Certa noite um dêles abriu o livro texto da Ciência Cristã, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Ciência e Saúde com a Chave das Escrituras) por Mary Baker Eddy, na pagina 570, e leu em alta voz as seguintes palavras: "Que haverá se o antigo dragão enviar um novo dilúvio para afogar a idéia-Cristo? Êle não pode abafar a tua voz com o seu ronco, nem mergulhar o mundo novamente nas profundas águas do caos e das trevas. Nesta época a terra ajudará à mulher; a idéia espiritual será compreendida. Aqueles que estiverem preparados para as bênçãos que prodigalizas darão graças. As águas serão acalmadas, e Cristo dominará as ondas." Naquela noite uma ala do quarteirão de prédios de apartamentos em que êles moravam ficou quasi completamente demolida por uma bomba de grande poder explosivo. Todos os que moravam no quarteirão sentiram e tiveram a sensação de terem estado sob a proteção e a presença de Deus. Uma criança pequenina, retirada por uma cavidade que estava diretamente no percurso da bomba, continuava calmamente adormecida. Cristo, Verdade, estivera de fato dominando as ondas do ódio. E ficou provado que houve proteção, não apenas para os dois estudiosos que estiveram mantendo seus pensamentos fitos na onipotência de Deus, mas sim proteção para todos os que estavam abrigados sob o teto massiço do desvêlo divino.

Haverá, então, causa para admiração se aqueles que estudaram o livro-texto da Ciência Cristã e provaram mesmo em pequeno grau as verdades maravilhosas nele expendidas, manifestem gratidão incessante para com Mrs. Eddy que não só descobriu o verdadeiro modo de viver e de amar, mas deu tambem a elucidação da sua descoberta a um mundo esperançado?

Aqueles que estiverem dispostos a aceitar o fato de que a proteção duradoura está ao alcance de todos os que põem a sua inteira confiança em Deus, dão hoje em dia testemunho de bênçãos incontáveis que receberam. Não há nada de incerteza sôbre a proteção divina. Ela é a sequência natural da compreensão de nossa filiação para com Aquele que é a Vida do homem. A intrépida Descobridora e Fundadora da Ciência Cristã escreve à página 263 do seu livro *Miscellaneous Writings* (Escritos Miscelâneos), "Que bênção é o poder pensar de vós como abrigados sob 'a sombra duma grande rocha em terra sedenta', a salvo na Sua fôrça, construindo sôbre o Seu alicerce, a coberto do devorador pela proteção e afeição divina."

Informações acêrca de literatura da Ciência Cristã, em português, obtêm-se escrevendo á Sociedade Publicadora da Ciência Cristã (The Christian Science Publishing Society), One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1942

Intimate Message: Washington

Spreading the 'Butter' Too Thin? .... *By J. G. H.*

The British defeat in Libya, which is looked upon in Washington as at least partially an American whipping as well, has acutely resuscitated last winter's disagreement over Anglo-American war policy. Allied military leaders are now being bitterly criticized for having spread their still meager reserves of equipment over too wide an area, instead of concentrating it in one or two spots.

The argument runs that if the bulk of American tank, plane and gun production had been concentrated in, say, Great Britain, it would be entirely possible to attempt an invasion of the European continent today, opening up a new front against Germany. Or, on the other hand, if American equipment had been concentrated in the Middle East-North African zone, it might well have led to the defeat of Marshal Erwin Rommel and perhaps to the expulsion of the Axis from Africa, the proponents of one-front concentration say.

Those who believe that it is better to be unbeatably strong in one spot than it is to be underarmed in many, admit that their policy would bring great hardship upon certain areas, since it would leave them virtually defenseless against the Axis. Australia is frequently named as an area that has received arms, insufficient to permit an offensive against the Japanese forces north of the Commonwealth, but which, had they gone to North Africa instead, might have changed the whole course of battle there.

Dispersion Has Its Supporters

The policy of dispersion of equipment, however, has its authoritative supporters who assert that instead of preventing victory it has helped stave off what might have been further disastrous defeats. The three principal arguments advanced by officials in favor of continuing to distribute at least a part of American production over a half dozen major anti-Axis fronts are:

1. That it would be politically, diplomatically and—although this isn't stressed—racially impossible to refuse to send arms to the Australians, New Zealanders and East Indian Dutch, when they are threatened by the Japanese horde.
2. That it is an open question as to which are the most important fronts and that, if America's present production is judicially distributed, it may be possible to hold most of the territory now in United Nations hands, thereby saving bloodshed, cost and effort necessary to win it back later.
3. That the war is global and must be fought on all fronts, since the Axis is pushing forward in a number of sectors.

These arguments have prevailed heretofore. As is well known, American equipment in sizable quantity has gone and is going to Australia-New Zealand, the islands of the South Pacific, the British Isles, the Soviet Union, the Middle East, North Africa and to this country's many continental and island bases.

There is reason to believe that American equipment in Australia may have prevented, or at least discouraged, a Japanese invasion attempt up to the present time. Certainly, the ceaseless activity of American land-based bombers and the victory scored over a major Japanese flotilla in the Coral Sea have combined to cut enemy strength in the Australian area.

Likewise, the fighting quality of the American 28-ton M-3 tank, popularly known as the General Grant, is credited by the British in North Africa as one very good reason why Nazi Field Marshal Rommel knows he has been in a fight.

Although neither this column nor any other newspaper column in the United States knows what has been decided at the Roosevelt-Churchill meetings, the short interim statement issued by the White House Monday evening is being interpreted in Washington as indicating a change toward a greater concentration of allied power in one spot.

Rommel Knows He's Had Fight

As will be recalled, the White House said that "the object in view is the earliest maximum concentration of allied war power upon the enemy. . . ." This is being widely viewed as an assurance that Washington and London are marshaling their military forces for the establishment of a new front against Germany at the earliest possible moment.

However valuable it may have been to send help to Russia, Australia, Libya and others during the early days of America's entry into the war, it would seem to be impossible to keep on dispersing equipment once an invasion of the continent had been decided upon. In view of the vast reserves of high quality which Germany must certainly have on hand throughout Western Europe, an Anglo-American invasion would need every last piece of equipment which it is possible to ship.

On top of this, Washington cannot forget that the shipping situation is today so serious, due to United Nations losses, that any major United Nations effort in France, the Low Countries or Norway would be certain to require all the tonnage available.

While any Anglo-American decision to concentrate their effort on the European front would seem destined to meet objections from the Allied Nations of the western Pacific, there are those ready to argue that the surest and quickest way of winning this war is to concentrate the maximum of offensive power against Germany. Leave the Pacific, North Africa and the Middle East in status quo, they say. First knock Germany out of the war and the entire might of the immense United Nations coalition can be sent against the Japanese from all points of the compass.

The Philippines Speak:

Until We Meet Again .... *By Walter Robb*

Carson Taylor, who lives in Los Angeles and owns and publishes the Manila Daily Bulletin, has been beset with anxieties about the paper and its staff ever since Dec. 8, the day Japan attacked the Philippines. The other day, at San Francisco, he got some information about what had really happened to the Manila paper. Young Floyd, one of his editors, arrived at San Francisco from Bataan via Australia—rather a typical example of the peripheries Americans have to navigate in the Pacific now, to get anywhere from any place. Mr. Floyd told Mr. Taylor the Bulletin plant had not been bombed or damaged, nor the large stock of newsprint destroyed.

December, in fact, had been a heyday period for the paper, the best one east of Suez. It is in the hands, as it has been for more than 20 years, of Roy C. Bennett, a Kentuckian, an early alumnus of the Missouri School of Journalism. Mr. Bennett is lean and pale, but indefatigable. With a major war in his bailiwick, he knew what to do—get out extras, followed by other extras. He had only a one-shift staff, but that didn't even slow him up; he worked himself and his men round the clock, covering Douglas MacArthur's office day and night, much to General MacArthur's gratification. Even Christmas was no holiday: the Bulletin had hurriedly taken on the character of "the show," and had to go on even against time—breathing defiance to Hirohito's myrmidons to the last.

Nineteen hundred and forty-one went on, a final Bulletin extra-on-the-war on the streets at midnight. Another edition, the regular morning one, hailed New Year, 1942. One truck took a load of these papers south toward Pagsanhan, another took a load of them north to the troops in central Luzon legging for Bataan. Mr. Floyd, on holiday watch, felt a creeping danger. When the trucks returned from their hawking expeditions, each brought in about 500 pesos. This made up Floyd's mind for him. It was money, it could get you places. The time was more than ripe for Mr. Floyd to make a journey. Leaving Mr. Bennett a goodbye note and his personal check for 1,000 pesos, because the oncoming Japanese were at the suburbs of town, Mr. Floyd pocketed the ready cash, made a flying leap for his car, and set his course for Bataan peninsula. He was about the last motorist to cross the Pampanga over the Calumpit Bridge, before U. S. forces dynamited the bridge.

Next morning early, the Japanese invested Manila. The banks closed that day; neither Mr. Taylor nor Mr. Floyd knows whether Floyd's check was banked or not, but it makes no difference between them—it's just something else to adjust after the war, one more very minor thing.

On Bataan, Mr. Floyd was so useful to General MacArthur that opportunity was given him to reach Australia. There a great New York newspaper learned of his whereabouts, and wired him to file 5,000 words of telegraph copy on the Philippine situation and the fall of Bataan. Here was Dame Opportunity in the familiar orange-colored letters on the flimsy yellow envelope: a great editor's request for copy under a by-line. Mr. Floyd sat down to flirt with Dame Opportunity, therefore. But Floyd is Floyd, a fine chap—Ernest Hemingway would say, a swell guy—and in his thoughts as he tried to write stirring copy for New York, prowled the memories of his old neighbors and friends back in Manila. He began his writing at 4 o'clock one afternoon in Melbourne, and at 4 o'clock next morning he had written one paragraph. Sleepily he read this "lead" over again and, . . . tore it out of the typewriter and threw it in a wad on the floor—alongside a dozen or so similar start-offs. Mr. Floyd found, in short, that he could not, at Melbourne, write a word on the Philippines and the fall of Bataan that he would put his name to, and that the censors would pass. Hasta otra vista, he bade Dame Opportunity: until we meet again. And he boarded a boat for San Francisco.

To Change the Subject:

Winning It Back on a Bike .... *By Millicent Taylor*

There are wartime adjustments worth saying good-by to when all this is over—rationing of sugar and tires and gasoline among them. But even so, I hope that bikes have come to stay. It is so grand to have them respectable for grown-ups here in America. Taking a train to and from the city has proved interesting if not always as convenient as hopping into one's car at the precise moment of one's choice. But pedaling along one's suburban streets to and from the station, and even to and from the shops of one's home village, has already proved not only interesting but exhilarating.

One of the many nice things about England, looking back, is the bicycling we always did. Anyone who has not trudged uphill pushing a bike in the English Lakes or coasted perilously down into lush valleys filled with shining waters knows little of the sweetness of that region. For on a bicycle in England you dismount at the very door of a cottage. You are always handy to talk to people. The low skies and mellow light of Dorset and the South Downs with a friend and a couple of bicycles are something to dream about.

Intimacy with countryside and town: that is one of the sweetest rewards one wins for pedaling along on two wheels. And I had always thought it was peculiarly a part of England. Of a piece with England's picture-book country scenery, thatched cottages, hedge-bordered lanes, ivy-covered stone churches, and wonderful old country inns. But now I am discovering that it is, instead, essentially of a piece with bicycling. The bike, even twentieth century and New World, does something to you—and to everyone you pass. Or perhaps does away with the something in you and your fellow citizens that has too long been a regrettable barrier.

Progress to and from the station on my English bike, for example, is not unlike some new style neighborhood reception. On every hand are greetings and an exchange of gay remarks. People who used merely to nod, or at the most pass a reticent "Good morning," now call out. Bare acquaintances wave at me from their gardens. The children who pass on their bikes or ride with me for a space, say "Hi!" and treat me like an equal. The older folk indicate with expressions of encouragement that they wish they were pedaling along too, and that maybe they'll come to it if bicycles ever get unfrozen. The streets marking the route from station to home have in fact become a sort of reception line of those who have suddenly become one's appreciative and interested friends and neighbors. In the shops approving clerks wrap your parcels to fit into your basket or luggage carrier.

Before you know it, a glow of affection and enthusiasm for all these dear people fills your heart. No more are you speeding past house after house with no interest in or concern for the owners.

If this war puts more and more of us on bikes, think of the esprit de corps on the home front which may come of it! If the Government wants to unite us for strengthened effort, it should somehow see to it that we who used to think we had to go everywhere in motorcars are provided with opportunity to go on bicycles instead.

The joy of it is that the simplicity and the friendliness and the intimacy are here—here in our American towns and villages, just as much as in those much-loved English villages and country lanes. We had lost much of it because we were in such a hurry. The bicycle may help us to win it back. It has already begun doing so for me.

'But, Oh Man, It's All Army—And What Work!'

Miami Beach busy place with thousands of men training in 3 branches of the U. S. Air Corps.

In building America's most powerful military force — an Army that may reach 8,000,000 and a Navy of 1,000,000 — the United States today is training men at camps, forts, airfields, and naval bases in virtually every section of the country. Daily life of the infantrymen, artillerymen, mechanized troops, pilots, bombardiers, navigators, parachutists, sailors, and marines at work in the camps or in special capacities is described by staff and special writers of The Christian Science Monitor in a series of articles. This is the fifteenth.

By Wanda MacDowell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI BEACH, Fla.—"My first impression of this place was that I had dropped into an enlarged Alice in Wonderland. But, oh man, it's all army. And what work!"

That statement made by one of the thousands of men training here in three different branches of the Air Corps, probably sums up the idea of most of the boys here, who are quartered in some 100 modern resort hotels while receiving intensive training in the Officers' Training School, the Officer Candidate School of the Air Corps Technical Command, and the Replacement Training Center.

Intensive work is what these men are here for, so with 14 hours a day given to class work and drilling, plus two hours of study in the evening, they have little chance to participate in the "playground" aspect of this famous seaside resort. But nothing hinders their enjoyment of the beauty all around them—the gorgeous colors of the tropical sea, always cooling them with its perpetual breezes, the palm trees and the flowers and all of nature's wonders that have lured visitors from far and wide.

Living in Hotel

"How do you like living in a hotel instead of in barracks?" the writer asked some of the men.

"It's a privilege I never expected to be able to enjoy," replied a dignified captain in the Officers' Training School.

"It's just fine," answered a young chap from the Officer Candidate School, "Only thing we don't like is it's a lot more work living in a hotel than in barracks. We spend a lot of time cleaning our rooms. I bet these hotels are in better condition now than when the tourists were here. At least they couldn't be any cleaner. There isn't a speck of dust anywhere. You'd be surprised at the places the inspection officers look for dust. Why, he feels every slat of the Venetian blinds and even climbs up and feels of the chandelier, and of course under the beds. If he finds one speck of dust, oh boy, you're never going to let that happen again."

One man said that before coming here he had heard that the school was "plenty tough" but that the maid service in the hotels was excellent! What a surprise he had to find himself one of the "maids."

Another aspect of hotel life some of the soldiers find disappointing is the lack of elevator service. Climbing six or eight flights of stairs is made a part of their drilling. So is marching to classrooms, formerly swanky night clubs, and to mess. They drill on the golf courses also, daily.

A question about what they do for recreation seemed rather amazing to the men of the officer schools. Rigid, intensive training is stressed here and discipline is paramount. The general attitude of the men seemed to be, "This is war. We come here for work, not for fun. The harder we work the sooner we'll get our commissions and get into the fight."

The three army aviation schools at Miami Beach differ greatly from each other The Officers' Training School is for men who have been commissioned out of civilian life before coming here for six weeks of intensive military training. They are skilled specialists, experts in their lines, who have proved their abilities in civilian life as engineers, architects, executives, etc. They are older than the men in the other schools and will do no flying but will be sent from here to build airports, design bombers and help run the business of the Air Corps. They pay for their rooms and meals and have some privileges the younger men have not.

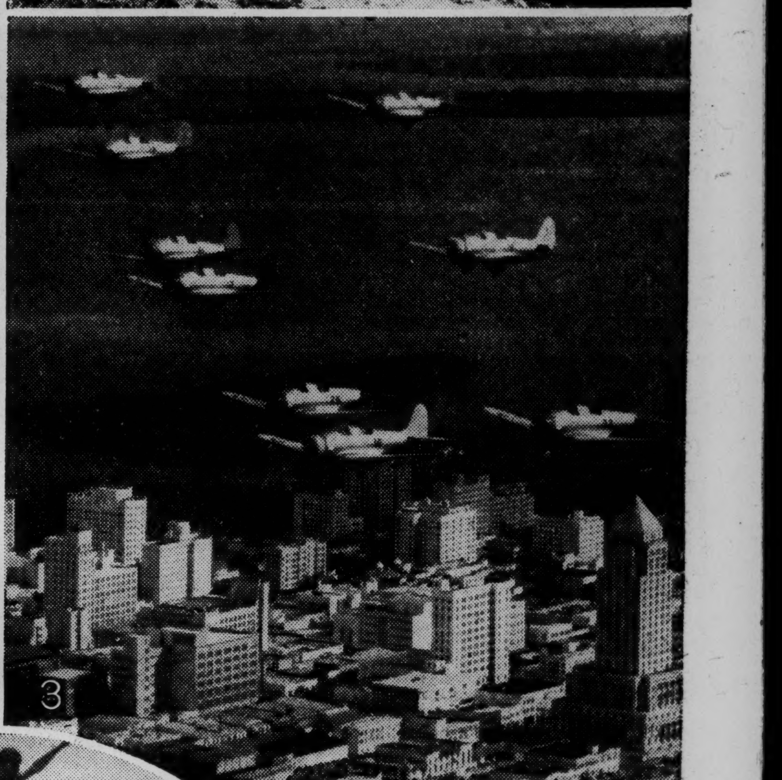
The Officer Candidate School is for enlisted men in the Air Corps who have been chosen because of exceptional ability to be trained as ground officers in a 12-weeks course, thus releasing flying officers for actual service in the air.

Replacement Center

The Replacement Training center is for men newly inducted into the Army Air Corps and comprises by far the largest number of men here. They come for one month's training and classification. In almost every street, in the section of the city given over to the Army, one sees masses of these new recruits slouching along, showing little evidence of a soldier's mien. But the steady one, two, three, four, of the accompanying officers does take effect and one short month makes an unbelievable metamorphosis and snappy squads are the result.

These men have more time for recreation than the others. After supper they are free and hundreds of them flock to the Recreation Pier, a most unusual recreation center sponsored and run by a group of public-spirited Miami Beach women. The old "Million Dollar Amusement Pier" is owned by the city of Miami Beach but as a recreation center for soldiers is supported entirely by voluntary contributions. The women themselves have transformed the place. Tasteful decorations make attractive a large room at the end of the pier used for dancing, table games, pool, table tennis, etc. Then there are facilities for writing and a large library of more than 3,000 volumes, comfortably furnished and one of the popular spots.

Men may go swimming from here, a suit and room costing five cents. Free Sunday night suppers are served and there is always a cookie jar into which the boys may dip, just like in Mom's pantry at home. "We sure like this southern hospitality" is often heard. Innumerable services, all free, are given the men, free dancing classes, free tutoring in math, and all by volunteer workers. Men come from the entire Miami area to enjoy the pier. While over in Miami the recreation department of the Defense Council has erected a commodious house in Bayfront Park where enlisted men always find a welcome and entertainment. The USO Center and other recreation centers of the kind are being enlarged as the training schools increase here.



Wide World: United States Navy; United States Army

Army School in Miami

(1) A warm sun and waving palm trees make pleasant surroundings for these men in the United States Air Corps Officers' Candidate School as they listen to a lecture. This school, one of several now established in the Florida resort, trains enlisted men to serve as administrative officers. (2) Two cadets in training to develop precision in aerial offensive. (3) Nine trainer planes from Miami's Naval Air Station in echelon above the city just before their cadet pilots leave for active war service. (4) All is not work at Miami, and the enlisted men have time for a daily swim.

New Army Ruling Hits Congressmen

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Representative Thomas E. Martin (R.) of Iowa said he had been advised by the War Department that President Roosevelt had issued a directive against any Congressman taking temporary duty in the armed forces after July 1.

He said he understood the directive would affect members of Congress now on leave of absence and already serving with the armed forces.

"They will be required," Mr. Martin said, "to declare their intention to stay in the service for the duration of the war or be discharged. In other words, all temporary duty will be out for Congressmen."

Youngsters Can Now Join Navy V-5 Class at High School Age

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

That attractive recruiting slogan, "Join the Navy and see the world," which used to be an invitation to desert books, today has been channeled by the Navy so that a youngster can now join the Navy at high school age and use his schooling to aid his naval career.

Under the new regulations a high school student who is 18 and not over 27 may enlist directly in the Navy's V-5 classification for immediate training as an Aviation Cadet, whether he has had college training or not. To qualify for this classification a student must meet V-5 physical standards and pass prescribed intelligence tests.

Apprentice Seamen

Under another portion of the naval training plan college freshmen and sophomores who are 17 but not yet 20 may enlist in the Navy under its V-1 classification. These men enlist as Apprentice Seamen in the Naval Reserve and serve their country while remaining in college on inactive duty.

The Naval plan is flexible permitting those who enlist under V-1 to transfer in the future if they desire to the Navy's V-5 (Aviation Officer training), or V-7 (Deck or Engineering Officer training). This choice is not binding and the candidate may change it later if he wishes.

Selectees of V-5 have the opportunity to secure as much as two years of college education. They also now have an additional option under the new naval regulations which permit V-5's at any time during this two-year college period to take the prescribed examination for Aviation Officers. If successful, they are immediately assigned for aviation training.

Active Duty

Under regulations originally promulgated for the V-1 class for college men those who failed to qualify in a naval classification test given after 1½ years of classroom work were ordered to active duty as Apprentice Seamen at the completion of two years of college. Or if they left college for any other reason they were also immediately assigned to active duty.

Now, however, if V-1 men can pass the physical and the other required mental tests for Naval aviation they will be assigned for active training as flying officers, instead of being ordered to duty as apprentice seamen.

In addition to these inducements being offered separately by the Navy through its recruiting channels a campaign of securing flying personnel for both for the Army Air Force and Naval Aviation is being conducted by two other independent agencies working in conjunction with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

Goal Is 500,000

The Air Training Corps of America and the U. S. Office of Education are currently working through the 26,000 high schools of the nation on recruiting potential air personnel. The immediate goal of the CAA, ATCA and USOE is to have 500,000 youths enrolled in course offerings by September. Completion of these courses means that from three to eight months of training are saved by each man entering the military air forces, according to Army and Navy officers.

Under the ATCA methods, by means of units set up in each high school, candidates study such practical aeronautical subjects as air navigation, meteorology, aerodynamics, engine design and structures, communications and safety.

Since airmen have to be "in the pink," the ATCA course includes physical training. Boys will learn military marching formations performed according to a manual prepared under the supervision of the Air Force Training Command. On drill days, ATCA members will wear the uniform of gray-blue with bright touches of red piping in the cap, red stripes on the sleeves, silver-toned buttons and red and white Corps insignia on the left sleeve.

Will Cut Training Time

Youths who join with the ATCA have the satisfaction of knowing that the time they devote to this training will not be wasted. Not only will they receive credit for their high school training, but ATCA subjects will entitle them to credits toward college entrance. Records will be kept of ATCA member activities so that when the boy applies later for admission in the Army or Navy air forces the pre-flight training work he has completed with ATCA will cut down his training time in the services.

In addition, it is emphasized that even though ATCA members may never fly in the armed services their training may be expected to be of value after the war when commercial aviation will expand at a rate probably unprecedented in the annals of aeronautical development. This age of aviation will demand unlimited numbers of skilled personnel. It is safe to predict that the ATCA member of today will be the prepared aviation leader of tomorrow.

The Navy has also begun to make use of the Civilian Pilot Training Program, which heretofore has been utilized only by the Army Air Force. A CPTP program revised in line with the recommendations of the War and Navy Departments has been announced recently by Charles I. Stanton, Acting Administrator of the CAA which will have charge of the training. The courses are to begin July 1. The Navy part of the CPTP program calls for training a group of 20,000 pilots. Only 1,500 of these candidates are intended for CAA advanced courses aimed at specialty flying duty. The remainder will go to Naval Aviation Schools for training as combat pilots at such stages in the Navy courses as qualified by flight tests.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Is Published Every Friday.

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	207,980
1942 volume to date	50,382,563
1941 volume to date	61,445,412

Stocks Ease Slightly In Uneven Trade

NEW YORK, June 24 (AP)—Stocks lost a little ground on balance today in one of the quietest sessions of the year.

Until near the closing hour minor fractional gains and declines were about evenly distributed. The scales were tipped in favor of the minus side by a slow retreat in oils and industrial specialties. Coppers and a few aircrafts were resistant. Motors were mostly a little in arrears.

Dealings approximated 250,000 shares for the five hours.

Inaction was held by brokers to reflect a general unwillingness of market followers to take on new commitments in the face of unpalatable war reports and tax bill imponderables. At the same time these factors produced no appreciable selling.

Stocks in lower ground in the last hour included Air Reduction, Westinghouse, Eastman Kodak, Sears Roebuck, Chrysler, Standard Oil (N. J.), Texas Co., and Oliver Farm. Anaconda and Kennecott were turned over in fair volume at fractionally better levels.

Douglas Aircraft and Montgomery Ward held modest advances a good part of the time.

Bonds Irregular

Bond prices moved uncertainly today in a leaderless market, the majority of issues holding to a range of less than a point either way from the previous finish.

Toward the close a bare handful of rails and utilities managed to veer further up or down but volume continued light.

In the unlisted market for U. S. Governments some long-term maturities retreated a bit, with shorter dated issues about steady. On the big board, Treasuries were neglected.

A few of the recently favored secondary rail loans declined, including Northern Pacific 6s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific "F" 5s, New York Central 5s, and Southern Railway 4s, but many carrier loans were unchanged and some made a little progress.

Cuba 4½s of '77 lost more than a point on fair turnover, but most foreign dollar loans were about even and many never appeared on the tape.

Corporates showing mild improvement included Wabash 4½s, Western Union 5s, Gulf Mobile incomes, Missouri-Illinois 5s, Illinois Central 4¾s, and American Telephone 3s.

Boston Firms Ready For Big War Damage Insurance Demand

Boston fire insurance agents and brokers are ready to act promptly to meet the heavy demand expected in this area for war damage insurance under the new plan scheduled to go into effect July 1, it is announced by the Boston Board of Fire Underwriters, Inc.

Observing that the automatic war damage insurance protection now being furnished free of charge by the United States Government is to terminate at the end of this month, the Board points out that thereafter such protection will be provided by the Government, through the War Damage Corporation, upon application and payment of premiums in accordance with an approved schedule of rates.

Rates for war damage insurance under the new plan range from 10 cents per hundred dollars of insurance on dwellings and contents; including private garages, outbuildings and pleasure automobiles; to 75 cents per hundred dollars for museums and commercial risks on such things as statuary, paintings, antiques, jewelry, furs and stamp and coin collections. Churches, hospitals, educational institutions, libraries, museum buildings and public buildings take the 10 cents per hundred rate if fire-resistive; otherwise it is 15 cents.

The rate for apartments, hotels, offices, mercantile, warehouse and non-manufacturing buildings is 15 cents per hundred if fire-resistive, otherwise 20 cents. Manufacturing plants, piers, wharves, bridges and other structures carry a 20-cent rate if fire-resistive, otherwise cost is 30 cents per hundred dollars of insurance.

Wheat Prices Rally From Early Losses

CHICAGO, June 24 (AP)—With buying sentiment chilled by war news and uncertainty regarding legislation vitally affecting grains now pending in Congress, wheat prices drifted fractionally lower today partly as a result of small scale hedging operations in connection with the new crop movement. But later rallied.

Receipts of cash wheat continued to run in excess of arrivals a week ago but were well below volume at this time last year. Traders said this reflected lagging new crop movement due to wet weather and scarcity of storage space. Favorable weather suggesting harvest of rye in important producing areas was near had a bearish effect on that cereal, prices of which were about a cent lower at one time.

Cairo Market Stabilized

CAIRO, June 23 (AP)—The Cairo stock market was stabilized yesterday by a new military order issued yesterday to check the downward trend.

The order pegs share prices until further notice on last Friday's price level. General bonds may not drop more than two per cent below Friday's level and government bonds may not decline more than one per cent.

1942 High	1942 Low	Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
49⅞	37	Abbott 1.60a	2	43	42¼	42¼	—1¾
48¾	41½	Acme Stl (4)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Jun22
7½	5½	Adams E .15e	2	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun23
20½	18¾	Adams-Mi (1)	1	19	19	19	Jun 9
12⅞	10	Addressog ¾e	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38¼	29½	Air Reduct 1a	21	30⅛	29¾	29¾	— ¾
2⅝	1¾	Alaska Juneau	4	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
⅜	3/16	Alleghany Cp	2	¼	¼	¼	
5⅞	3½	Alleg pf xw	1	4	4	4	+ ¼
6	3½	All'gpf$30ww	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jun23
17	9⅜	Alleg pr pf	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun23
22¾	16	Alleg L S .85e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
5⅛	3⅝	Allen Ind (1g)	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun16
149	118½	Al Ch&Dye 6a	1	132	132	132	Jun22
12⅛	10	Allied Kid (1)	3	10	10	10	Jun12
14¼	11⅞	Allied Mi ½e	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	Jun23
6⅛	4	Allied St .30e	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
81	64½	Allied St pf 5	1	66¾	66¾	66¾	Jun22
30⅛	22	Allis-C M ½e	13	23⅝	23¼	23¼	— ½
18¾	14¾	Alpha P C ½e	2	17	17	17	+ ¼
1½	¾	Amal Leather	4	¾	¾	¾	Jun15
18⅞	14	Amal Lpf1½g	3	14	14	14	Jun23
56	43	Amerada Pet 2	1	51	50¼	51	+1
23⅝	19	Am A Ch 1.20	1	20	20	20	— ⅞
48¼	25¼	Am Airl 1½g	5	32¼	32	32¼	— ½
7¾	5⅞	Am Bk N .30e	4	7	7	7	Jun23
5¼	3⅝	Am Bosch ¼e	2	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun22
33	23	Am Br Sh .60e	1	26	26	26	Jun23
1⅞	1⅛	Am Cable & R	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
70½	56⅝	Am Can (4)	6	68½	68½	68½	
166	159	Am Can pf (7)	1	162½	162½	162½	Jun16
33	20	AmCar&Fdy	4	23⅝	23½	23½	+1⅜
73¾	55½	Am C F pf 3½e	1	57½	57½	57½	+1½
20½	16	Am Ch&C 1e	4	16½	16⅛	16⅛	Jun23
110	105	Am Ch&C pf 5	1	108	108	108	Jun 5
95	69	Am Chicle(4a)	1	84	84	84	Jun23
5⅜	3⅞	Am Colortype	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Jun22
9⅜	9	Am Distill	1	9	9	9	
22¾	14½	AmCSug 1½e	4	14½	14½	14½	
⅞	⅝	Am Ecaus Til	5	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
6	3¼	Am Europ .40g	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun10
19¾	16¼	Am Export 1e	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
⅝	[illegible]	Am & For Pow	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	
24½	16¼	AFP$6pf .60k	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun23
28	18⅞	AFP$7pf .70k	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
2⅝	1½	Am & F P 2pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun23
32	25⅝	Am-H SS 1½e	2	25½	25½	25½	Jun22
3½	2⅛	Am Hide&Lea	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun22
36	33½	Am HL pf (3)	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	Jun22
47	36⅞	Am Hm P 2.40	2	47	47	47	
2	1⅛	Am Ice	7	1¾	1¾	1¾	
31	25	Am Ice pf	1	30¾	30¾	30¾	Jun22
4	2¾	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
7	6	Am Inv Ill .80	1	6	6	6	M'y 9
10¼	6¼	Am Locom'tive	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ¼
89½	65	Am Lo pf 3½k	7	69	67⅞	67⅞	Jun22
11½	7½	Am M&F .40e	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
5¼	4	Am M & Met	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	Jun18
23¾	16	Am Metal (1)	4	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun23
[illegible]	½	Am Pow & Lt	5	½	½	½	
26¼	15⅛	APL$6pf2⅝k	8	17¼	17	17	— ½
22	12½	APL$5pf2.19k	7	14½	14¼	14⅜	— ⅛
4⅞	3¾	Am R&S .15e	23	4⅝	4⅜	4½	— ⅛
12	9½	Am Ro M ½e	2	9¾	9⅝	9¾	+ ¼
6⅛	4¾	Am Saf R ¼e	4	6	5⅞	5⅞	Jun23
9	6¾	Am Seat (1g)	1	8½	8½	8½	
43	35½	Am Smelt (2)	7	36	35⅞	35⅞	— ⅛
147	132½	Am S&R pf 7	1	137	137	137	Jun11
34¼	29	Am Snuff2.20e	2	33½	33⅜	33½	Jun22
20⅞	16⅜	Am Stl Fdr 1e	2	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅜
12	9⅜	Am Stores ½e	2	10	10	10	— ¼
10⅞	7½	Am Stov 1.20	2	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	Jun22
21¼	15	Am Sugar (2e)	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
97⅛	78¾	Am Sug pf 7	1	85½	85½	85½	— ½
21½	17¼	Am Sm Tob 1a	2	19¾	19⅛	19¾	Jun18
134¾	101¼	Am Tel&Tel 9	12	113⅛	113	113	
49¾	33½	Am Tob 1¾e	1	41	41	41	Jun23
50¾	34⅞	Am To B 1¾e	2	42⅜	42¼	42⅜	— ¼
143⅝	120	Am Tob pf (6)	1	129⅜	129⅜	129⅜	Jun23
5	3¾	Am Type Fdrs	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun23
27⅛	22	Am Viscose 1e	16	25⅞	25⅜	25½	— ⅜
116½	108¼	Am Visc pf(5)	6	116	116	116	
3¼	1⅞	Am Water Wks	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
70¼	41¼	Am WW 1pf 6	1	42½	42½	42½	—4½
5⅝	3¾	Am Woolen	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun22
76⅜	54	Am Wool pf 2k	1	55½	55½	55½	+ ½
5⅞	3½	Am Zinc L&S	8	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
50	38⅝	Am Z ppf2½k	1	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	Jun23
28⅝	22⅝	Anacon (1e)	88	24½	24⅜	24½	+ ⅛
17	12⅝	Anchor H .15e	2	15	14⅞	15	Jun 4
10	7⅜	Andes Cop ¼e	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	M'y20
1¾	1	A P W Paper	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun13
35	27⅜	Arch-D M 1e	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ¼
111⅝	107⅝	Arm Del pf 7	1	108½	108½	108½	
4⅛	2¾	Armour Ill	12	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
67½	51	Arm pr pf4½k	3	53	52	52	—1
66	53	Arm Ill pf	1	56	55¾	55¾	Apr25
27	21	Armstr' C ½e	1	26⅝	26¼	26¼	— ⅛
7¼	5⅞	Arnold C ½e	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	Jun17
4	2⅝	Artloom .15e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun22
6¾	4¼	Assd Dry Gds	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun22
77½	61½	Assd DG1pf 6	10	64	63	64	+ ¾
83	54	As DG2pf5¼k	1	54	54	54	M'y27
26	20	Associates I 2	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun19
39	27½	Atch T&SF 2e	8	33⅜	33	33	
70	60½	At T&SF pf 5	9	63¾	63	63¾	+ ½
26	19¾	Atl Cst L 1g	3	20¼	20	20	— ¼
34	17	Atl G&WI 3g	4	16¾	16½	16½	— ⅝
45½	33	AG&WIpf2½e	1	37	37	37	Jun23
23½	14⅜	Atl Refin .40e	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
109¼	100	Atl Refin pf 4	1	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
7	6⅜	Atlas Cp ¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
50¼	46¾	Atlas Cp pf 3	60	48¼	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
70	43	Atlas Pw 1½e	2	45	44½	45	
9⅛	6¼	Atlas T'k .30g	1	8	8	8	Jun23
2⅝	1¼	Austin Nichols	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun18
4⅛	2¾	Aviat Cp .10e	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
		B					
14¾	10	Bald Loco ct	3	10	10	10	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅝	Balt & Ohio	22	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ¼
7½	4½	Balt & Ohio pf	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
6½	4	Bangor & Ar	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
9⅞	6⅝	Barber Asphalt	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ¼
6	4½	Barker Br (1g)	1	5	5	5	Jun10
11½	8⅜	Barnsdall .60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Bath Ir Wk 1e	2	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
21¼	15½	Bayuk Cig ¾e	1	19	19	19	— ¼
24⅛	20	Beat Cream 1a	3	22½	22½	22½	— ½
104⅛	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	103	103	103	Apr25
106	102⅝	Beat Cr pf (5)	1	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛	Apr15
110¾	64	Beech-Nut 4a	1	85	85	85	+ ½
7⅜	6⅜	Beld-Hem .80	2	7	7	7	Jun23
16½	9¾	Bell Airc (2g)	1	11	11	11	
39⅞	28¼	Bendix Av (2e)	4	30	29⅝	29⅝	
14	9⅞	Benf I L .77e	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
52	46½	Ben In pf 2½	1	50¼	50¼	50¼	Jun22
24⅛	17⅝	Best Co 1.60a	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅜
66⅞	49½	BethSteel 3e	15	51⅛	50½	50½	— ¼
121	106⅛	Beth Stl pf 7	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jun23
24	18¾	Bigelow-S 1e	2	24	24	24	Jun15
19¾	14¾	Black-Dk 1.60	6	15½	15½	15½	Jun22
7⅜	5⅛	Blaw-Kn .15e	2	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
14½	11¼	Bliss&Lau ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun23
21⅛	13⅛	Boeing Airpl	7	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
31¾	25	Bohn A&B (2)	3	28½	28½	28½	Jun22
17¼	13⅛	Bond Str 1.60	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
20⅝	18⅜	Borden (.60e)	6	20⅛	19⅞	20⅛	
24	19¾	Borg-War .80e	6	22½	22⅛	22⅛	Jun23
2½	1½	Boston&Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Jun17
30⅝	25	Bower R B (3)	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	Jun19
18½	15	Brewing C ½e	1	15	15	15	M'y22
9¼	7½	Bridgep't Br 1	2	7¾	7½	7½	
19⅛	15¼	Briggs Mfg(2)	4	18	18	18	+ ⅛
29½	26	Briggs&St (3)	1	28	28	28	Jun15
43	30	Bristol 1.10e	3	37⅛	37	37	Jun19
1¼	1	Bkly & Q Tran	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 5
1¼	1	Bkly-Man Tran	30	1	2	1	Jun19
9¾	7	Bkl U Gas ¼e	2	7½	7⅜	7½	Jun22
35	28½	Brown Shoe (2)	1	29	29	29	Jun 9
14	9⅞	Bruns-Bal ½e	2	12	12	12	Jun22
8⅞	6⅜	Bucyrus-E .30e	6	6⅞	6¾	6¾	Jun22
3⅜	2¼	Budd Mfg	2	2⅝	2⅜	2½	+ ⅛
7⅛	6	Budd Wh(½e)	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun23
15¾	11½	Buffalo F .45e	1	12	12	12	Jun 6
23	16¼	Bullard Co	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—1
26	19½	Bulova Wat(2)	1	23	23	23	Jun23
19¼	14⅞	Burlin M 1.40	2	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
55½	53	Burling pf 2¾	1	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝	+ ⅛
7¾	6¼	Burr Add .30e	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
3½	2⅛	Bush Terminal	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
6¼	5⅛	Butler Br .60a	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun22
20¾	19⅝	Butler pf 1½	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jun22
3⅞	2⅛	Butte C&Zinc	2	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	6½	Byers (AM)	2	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ¼
12¾	10	Byron J'k ½e	3	12¼	12	12	Jun19
		C					
19¾	16½	Calif Pk 1½	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	Jun20
50⅞	16½	Calif P pf 2½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Apr14
1¼	½	Callahan Z-Ld	1	½	½	½	
7⅛	5¾	Cal & Hecla 1	4	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
15½	11⅞	Campb Wy ½e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun17
12½	9⅛	Canada Dr .60	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	— ⅛
4⅞	3⅜	Canadian Pac	15	4	4	4	
37½	29⅝	Cannon Mills 2	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun19
2⅜	1¾	Capital Ad A	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun22
27¾	23	Carpen S 1½e	1	23	23	23	Jun20
3	2¼	Carrier-G .10e	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
70¾	54¾	Case (JI)(7g)	2	66	66	66	Jun23
42	30	Caterpil Tr 2	7	34⅝	34	34½	+ ⅝
21¼	15	Celanese 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	— ½
8¼	6½	Celotex (1)	4	7	7	7	Jun19
23⅝	16	Cent Agu 1¾e	7	18	18	18	+ ⅝
2¼	1½	Cent Foundry	5	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	Jun23
3⅜	1⅝	Cent RR NJ	1	2	2	2	M'y21
18	12	CenVioletta 1e	1	12	12	12	Jun19
3¼	2	Century Rib M	3	2	2	2	Jun11
31¾	27	Cerro de P (4)	8	29	29	29	— ⅛
2½	1¾	Cert-teed Prod	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
19	16	Chain Belt ¾e	3	16⅛	16	16	Jun22
17	14½	Champ Pa ½e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
7½	5½	Checker Cab	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 9
36¾	27½	Ches & Ohio 3	9	30	29¾	30	+ ⅛
98	89	Ches & O pf 4	1	90	90	90	Jun12
4	2¾	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Jun22
1⅛	⅝	Chi & E Ill	2	¾	¾	¾	Jun22
5	2¾	Chi&E Ill A	2	3	3	3	Jun23
2¾	1⅜	Chi Gr West	7	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
13½	8¾	Chi Gr W pf	7	9⅝	9½	9½	+ ⅛
5⅛	4⅛	Chi Mail ¼g	1	5	5	5	Jun19
17½	12⅛	Chi Pn T 1½e	2	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅞
39¾	33	Chi PT cv pf 3	1	35	35	35	Jun17
52	49	CPT pr pf 2½	1	49	49	49	Jun22
⅜	3/16	Chi Rk Is & P	2	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun 8
⅝	3/16	CRI & P 6pf	2	¼	¼	¼	— 1/16
¾	¼	CRI & P 7pf	1	½	½	½	Jun22
11¾	8⅝	Chi Yel Cab 1	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun19
13¼	11½	Chickasha (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun22
62⅞	43⅞	Chrysler Cp 2e	29	58⅛	57¼	57¼	— ¾
10½	9	City I&F 1.20	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun19
3	2⅛	City Stores	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun19
34½	29⅜	Clark Eq 1½e	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	
29	22	Cleve G B ½e	1	24	24	24	Jun20
44	32¼	Climax 1.20a	1	35	35	35	
36½	25⅜	Cluett P 1¼e	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
79¾	56½	Coca Cola 1½e	9	75¼	75¼	75¼	+ ¼
63½	55½	Coca Cola A 3	1	58¾	58¾	58¾	Jun16
14⅛	11½	Colgate-P ½	20	13⅛	13	13	
105½	97¼	Colg-P pf 4¼	3	101	101	101	Jun15
14¼	10⅝	Collins & A	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun23
18⅛	13½	Col Fuel&I 1a	4	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	Jun23
13⅝	8½	Col Br A .60e	5	11½	11½	11½	
13½	8⅜	Col Br B .60e	1	11⅝	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
1¾	1⅛	Col G&E .10g	10	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
54	32¼	Col G&E pfA 6	4	35	35	35	—1
7¾	5⅛	Columbia Pict	6	7⅜	7⅜	7¼	— ⅛
29½	24	Colum Ppf2¾	2	29	29	29	
72	51	Colum Carb 2e	11	66	65½	65½	—1½
22⅛	16⅛	Coml Credit 3	4	20	19⅞	20	
100½	91½	Coml C pf 4¼	1	101	101	101	+ ½
27⅜	20¼	Coml Inv Tr 3	11	26¼	26	26	— ¼
103½	100¼	Com Tcvpf 4¼	1	102¾	102¾	102¾	Jun 6
9¾	7¼	Coml Solv .30e	16	8	8	8	— ¼
[illegible]	[illegible]	Com'th&South	24	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	
44½	23½	Com & Sou pf	6	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	
23¾	17⅜	Com Ed 1¼e	24	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅞	Conde N .40e	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun12
16½	12	Congoleum-N 1	1	14½	14½	14½	
21½	15	Consol Airc 1e	11	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅛
11¾	9⅞	Cons Cig 1½g	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun19
7¾	4⅛	Cons Cop .10e	12	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
14	11⅜	Cons Ed(1.60)	13	13	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
94	78	Cons Ed pf (5)	4	89½	89	89½	+1½
[illegible]	⅜	Cons Film Ind	1	½	½	½	Jun10
9	7	Cons F pf ½k	8	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun22
2⅛	1½	Cons Laundries	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4⅝	Consol Oil ½	1	5	5	5	
8¼	5¾	Cons RR Cu pf	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
6½	4⅜	Consol'n Coal	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
31⅞	22	Consol'n-C pf	3	29	29	29	—1
96¼	82	Con Pw pf 4½	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	Jun15
13½	12	Container ½e	18	12⅛	12	12	— ¼
3¼	2¼	Cont Baking	6	2⅝	2½	2½	Jun23
103½	75½	Cont Bk pf (8)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	Jun22
27¼	21⅛	Cont Can(¾e)	3	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	— ⅛
8¼	6¾	Cont D F ⅜e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
42	30¾	Cont Ins 1.60a	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
3¾	2¾	Cont Mot ¼e	17	3⅛	3	3	
24	17	Cont O Del (1)	17	21¼	21	21	+ ⅛
19⅞	15½	Cont Steel ½e	1	17	17	17	
12½	8⅝	Cop'weld S .80	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅜
51½	45	Cop'w pf 2½	1	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝	Jun23
55¾	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	3	48⅝	48½	48½	— ⅛
3⅜	2½	Coty Inc .15e	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun17
⅝	[illegible]	Coty Internat'l	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun22
14	10⅜	Crane Co (1g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅜
14⅞	12½	Cr of Wh 1.60	1	14	14	14	+ ½
8	5¾	Crosley (.30g)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun16
19½	14¼	Crown C&S¼e	2	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun22
41	32	Crown Cpf 2¼	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun 9
11⅞	10	Crown Zel (1)	2	10½	10⅜	10⅜	
36	23¾	Crucible Stl 1g	1	24½	24½	24½	— ¼
79¼	64½	Crucible pf (5)	2	64½	64½	64½	Jun13
9	5⅛	Cub-Am S ¼e	6	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
83	74½	Cub-AS pf 5½	11	81½	81½	81½	Jun22
13¼	8¾	Cudahy Pack	2	10	9⅞	10	Jun18
16⅝	13	Cuneo Pr 1½	1	16⅝	16½	16⅝	Jun19
⅞		Curtis Publish	12	⅝	⅝	⅝	
18¾	12½	Curt' ppf1.10k	6	12¾	12½	12⅝	—1⅛
9⅛	5⅞	Curtiss-W 1g	17	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
25⅞	19¼	Curtiss-WA 2e	27	19½	18	19	— ⅝
17¾	12⅝	Cutler-H .60e	3	13	13	13	
		D—E					
3¾	2⅞	Davega S .70g	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun17
16¼	15½	Davega pf 1¼	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jun 5
11⅝	8¾	David C .60e	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun23
8½	4⅞	Decca Rec .60a	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun22
24¼	18½	Deere & Co 2g	2	21½	21½	21½	
29	25¼	Deere pf 1.40	3	26¼	26¼	26¼	
11⅞	9⅞	Deisel (1½)	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun20
10⅜	7	Del & Hudson	2	7½	7½	7½	
4⅛	2⅞	Del Lack&W	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
½	1/16	Den&RioGW pf	2	¼	¼	¼	Jun 5
18⅝	14⅝	Detroit Ed 1e	13	16½	16⅜	16½	— ⅛
27¼	18	Diam Mat ¾e	2	21	21	21	Jun22
38⅜	33¼	Diam M pf1½	1	36	36	36	
9⅜	8	Diam T M ¼e	2	8	8	8	Jun22
18¾	16½	Dis C-S h2.22	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
79½	70	Dist C-S pf 5	3	79½	79½	79½	Jun20
9	8	Dixie-Vort ¼e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun19
27	16⅝	Doehler D (1e)	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
13⅜	8	Dome M 1.30e	8	11¾	11⅜	11½	— ¼
70½	51	Douglas Air 5g	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅝
124¼	95	Dow Chem (3)	3	112	112	112	Jun23
15½	13⅛	Dresser M1½g	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun17
4½	2¾	Dunhill Int	1	4	4	4	Jun18
10	8	Duplan (.40e)	5	10	10	10	Jun22
144	102¾	du Pont 2¼e	11	113½	112¾	112¾	— ½
126½	120	du P't pf 4½	3	123	122⅞	123	
27½	16¾	East Air Lines	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun23
3⅜	2¼	East Roll Mill	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jun22
141	108	Eastman (6a)	3	130¼	129¾	130¼	— ¾
31⅞	26	Eaton Mfg 3	1	28	28	28	+ ½
15	11½	Edis Br 1.20	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Jun22
1⅜	[illegible]	El&M In .06e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jun22
27½	20⅝	El Auto 1¼e	2	25	24⅝	24⅝	+ ⅛
13⅜	10½	Elec Boat ½e	7	10¾	10¾	10¾	+ ⅛
1⅜	¾	El Pow & Lt	22	1	1	1	Jun22
32¾	15	El P$6 pf.90k	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
35¼	17¼	ElP7pf$1.05k	3	23½	23¼	23½	— ¼
32⅝	29	El Stor Bat 2	4	31⅛	31	31⅛	
26⅜	19¼	El Paso G 2.40	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun22
49	39¾	Endi-John 3	1	45⅛	45⅛	45⅛	Jun23
3⅛	1¼	Eng Pub Serv	6	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
66	40	Eng PS$5pf 5	1	48½	48½	48½	Jun22
73	46⅛	EPS5½pf5½	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	Jun16
¼	5/32	Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun12
7⅛	4⅞	Erie RR (½e)	4	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	
6⅛	3⅞	Erie RR ct½e	83	6	5¾	5⅞	+ ⅛
44	32¼	Erie RR pf A5	1	34	34	34	—1⅛
2⅞	1½	Eureka V Cl	1	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	4⅛	Evans Prod	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	
29¾	20	Ex-Cello 2.60	6	21¾	21½	21½	Jun18
[illegible]	[illegible]	Exchange Buf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	M'y28
		F					
37¼	27⅞	Fairb Mor 2a	1	30½	30½	30½	Jun22
29¾	19¼	Fajardo Sug 2	2	20	20	20	+ ¾
8¼	6	Fed Lt&Tr 1	1	6	6	6	Jun22
24½	20	Fed Min&S 2e	2	20⅜	20¼	20¼	— ¼
10½	8	Fed Mog (1)	1	9	9	9	Jun13
4¼	3⅜	Fed M T .20e	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	Jun22
18⅛	11⅞	Fed D St 1.40	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	+ ⅜
87	77	Fed DS pf4¼	1	78	78	78	—1
11	7⅞	Ferro Enam 1	2	9½	9¼	9½	Jun 5
41¾	29⅝	Fid P F 1.60a	5	37	36¾	37	— ¼
16⅝	13⅜	Firestone ½e	1	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
98	87½	Firestone pf 6	2	97⅜	96½	96½	Jun22
39½	29¾	First NSt 2½	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	— ⅞
11⅞	9¼	Flintkote .40e	6	10¾	10½	10¾	Jun23
96½	86	Flintk pf 4½	1	86	86	86	M'y14
20	15	Florence S ½e	*1	18	18	18	— ¼
21¾	18	Florsheim A 2	1	18	18	18	Apr21
5⅛	3	Follansbee Stl	6	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun22
11½	9	Food Fair St 1	1	9	9	9	Jun23
32½	27⅝	Food Ma 1.40	1	29½	29½	29½	
12⅞	9¼	Foster Wheeler	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	
17	16	Foster 6 1½	1	16	16	16	Jun20
10¼	5	Francisco Sug	5	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun19
38¾	27	Freeport S (2)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ¼
19	15½	Fruehauf 1.40	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun22
		G					
2⅜	1⅝	Gabriel Co A	9	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
2⅜	1½	Gair Robt ¼g	5	1½	1½	1½	Jun23
11	8⅞	Gair pf 1.20	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun17
3⅝	2⅝	Gar Wood	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun23
7⅝	6⅝	Gar Wd pf ½	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
10¼	8½	Gaylord C ½a	1	10	10	10	Jun18
52½	51	Gaylord pf 2¾	1	51	51	51	M'y 6
5¼	3⅜	Gen Am I ¼g	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun17
104	98	Gen Am I pf 6	2	100	100	100	Jun18
46¾	36	Gen Am Tr 1e	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	—1
4⅛	3⅜	Gen Bak .20e	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
3¾	2¾	Gen Bronze	1	3	3	3	Jun20
3	2¼	Gen Cable	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun22
9⅜	6⅞	Gen Cable A	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ½
90¼	72	Gen C pf 3½k	1	74½	74½	74½	Jun18
20	16⅝	Gen Cigar (1)	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	Jun18
28⅜	21½	Gen El 1.05e	21	25¾	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅛
40½	23¾	Gen Fds .90e	5	30¾	30¼	30¾	+ ½
116	111¼	Gen F pf 4½	1	113	113	113	Jun12
1¾	⅝	Gen G & El A	2	⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	— 1/16
83	64⅞	Gen Mills (4)	3	78½	78½	78½	—1¼
38¼	30	Gen Motors 1e	42	36½	36⅛	36¼	
126	122	Gen Mot pf(5)	7	125¾	125¼	125¾	+ ¾
3⅛	1¾	Gen O Ad .20e	1	2	2	2	
30	16½	Gen O Ad A 4	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ¾
12⅞	10¾	Gen Prec ½e	2	12	12	12	Jun23
5¾	4	Gen P Ik	1	4	4	4	
½	[illegible]	Gen Pub Serv	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun11
12⅝	10½	Gen Ry S ½e	1	11	11	11	— ¼
½	¼	Gen Real&Ut	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	+ 1/32
28½	23	Gen R'l&U pf	2	26⅝	26½	26⅝	+ ⅛
19¾	14½	Gen Refr .60e	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun23
10	8¼	Gen Shoe ½e	1	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun20
20	13½	Gen Tel(1.60)	2	14	13⅞	13⅞	Jun23
16½	11	Gen Time ¼e	2	11	11	11	M'y23
10⅜	7½	Gen T&R ½e	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun23
4	3	Gillette (.15e)	1	3½	3½	3½	—
50½	40⅛	Gillette pf (5)	3	50¼	50	50¼	+ 1
5⅞	4	Gimbel Bros	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
65½	50	Gimbel $6pf 6	1	56	56	56	Jun11
15	12½	Glidden (.80e)	2	14	14	14	+ ⅛
4	37¾	Glid cv pf 2¼	1	41	41	41	Jun 4
[illegible]	¼	Gobel (Adolf)	5	¼	¼	¼	Jun23
2⅜	1¾	Goebel Bw .20	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun23
18¼	13	Goodrich (2g)	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
71¾	56	Goodrich pf 5	3	70⅝	70	70	— ½
17⅝	10¼	Goodyear T ¾e	6	16⅝	16½	16½	
80¾	60⅛	Goodyear pf 5	1	80	80	80	+ ¾
3	1¾	Goth Hosiery	3	2½	2½	2½	Jun22
1	⅝	Graham-Page	20	¾	[illegible]	⅝	
5½	4⅛	Graby M .60a	5	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	Jun22
7¾	6	Grand Union	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8¼	6	Granite C.35g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun23
31	22½	Grant (1.40a)	3	29	28½	28½	Jun20
25	23¼	Grant pf (1)	5	25	25	25	Jun15
17¼	14¾	Gt N I O ct 2g	3	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
25⅝	19¾	Gt Nor pf 1e	8	20¼	20	20	— ¼
28¼	22⅝	Gt West Sug 2	3	23	23	23	+ ⅛
33½	25	Green HL (2a)	2	30	30	30	Jun23
12¼	10½	Greyhound (1)	24	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅜
11¼	10	Greyh'd pf .55	1	11	11	11	+ ⅛
14⅝	9⅛	Grum Air 1½g	3	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
3⅞	1⅝	Guantan Sugar	4	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
4	2⅛	Gulf Mob&Oh	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
29⅜	18	Gulf Mpf2½g	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	Jun23
		H—I					
25	19¾	Hack Wat 1½	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun16
12¼	8¾	Hall Print 1a	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun22
10½	8½	Hamil W .40e	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun18
16⅜	12½	Harb-Wa ⅝e	6	13⅛	12⅞	13	Jun23
4½	3½	Hat Corp ¼e	3	4	4	4	— ¼
1⅞	⅞	Hayes Mfg	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun22
7⅛	5½	Hayes Ind ½e	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	M'y21
93½	81	Hazel Atlas 5	4	84½	84½	84½	Jun12
6⅝	4½	Hecker Prod	11	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun23
57	45	Helme 3¾e	1	55	55	55	Jun17
12¾	10¼	Hercules (1)	2	11	11	11	Jun23
72	51	Herc Pw 1.10e	2	58	58	58	Jun18
40¾	30¼	Hershey C (3)	1	37	37	37	Jun23
102½	79	Hersh cv pf 4a	7	93	93	93	Jun23
13½	12½	Hinde&Da ¼e	2	13	12½	12½	Jun 2
13⅜	12	Hires 1.20a	1	12	12	12	Jun 3
22¾	14¼	Holland F (2)	11	22⅛	21¼	21¼	—1
6⅞	6	Hollander ½e	3	6½	6½	6½	Jun18
18⅜	13⅛	Holly Sug ¼e	1	14	13¾	13¾	Jun23
38¼	22½	Homestake 4½	5	33	32⅞	33	— ¼
34	27	Hou Her A 2½	1	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜	Jun18
10⅝	8¼	Hou Her B ½e	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun23
44	30½	Household (4)	7	38¼	38	38	Jun23
105	96	Household pf 5	1	102	102	102	Jun22
3¼	2¼	Houston Oil	9	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jun23
34¾	29¾	Howe Snd (3)	1	31	31	31	— ¾
⅝	⅜	Hudson & Man	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
4	2	Hudson&M pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun19
21	16⅜	Hudson B (h2)	8	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
4⅝	3⅛	Hudson Motor	7	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
1⅜	[illegible]	Hupp Motor	4	¾	[illegible]	¾	+ 1/16
8	5⅝	Illinois Cent	12	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	
18¾	13	Ill Cent pf	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun 9
9¾	6⅜	Indian Refin	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun22
16⅜	10⅜	Ind P&L 1.60	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun23
27	21	Indus Rayon 2	3	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅜
100	74	Inger-Rand 3e	2	83	83½	83½	— ½
74½	5	Inland Steel 4	3	59¼	58¼	58¼	— ¼
12⅜	8¾	Inspir Cop ¼e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun23
6⅝	5½	Insur ct (.20)	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun10
23½	19¾	Iterchem 1.60	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun22
10⅜	5¼	Itercon R .40g	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun23
8	5⅜	Interlake ¾g	9	6	5¾	6	+ ¼
151½	109⅞	Int Bus Ma 6a	2	131½	130	130	
52	40	Int Harvest 2	4	45½	45⅛	45⅛	— ⅜
160½	147	Int Harv pf 7	1	156	156	156	Jun18
¾	⅜	Int Hydro El A	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun22
12½	5½	Int Mer Marine	5	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅜
6¼	3¼	Int Minerals	4	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
45	38	Int Min'ls 4pf	1	43	43	43	+ ½
3	1⅞	Int M&Ch p pf	3	57½	57	57½	Apr10
28¾	24⅛	Int Mining ¼g	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun23
28¾	24⅛	Int Nick Can 2	63	26⅜	2¼	25½	— ⅞
130	126¾	Int Nick pf(7)	1	129¼	129¼	129¼	M'y28
15¾	9⅛	Int Paper Co	16	9½	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
60⅝	48	Int Paper pf 5	5	48	46½	46½	—1½
2⅜	1¾	Int Ry Cen Am	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun22
48¼	39	Int Salt (1e)	2	41½	41	41½	Jun23
32	26	Int Shoe 1.80	1	27	27	27	Jun23
39	26	Int Silver 2e	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	Jun19
96	94	Int Silver pf 7	1	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	Jun10
3	1½	Int Tel & Tel	19	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Int T&T for ct	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun23
9¼	7⅛	Interst DS ¾e	6	7¾	7¼	7¼	Jun19
9	7¾	Intertype ½e	3	8½	8¼	8½	Jun23
32⅜	24¾	Island Cr C 1e	5	27½	27	27½	Jun17
		J—K—L					
8	5⅝	Jarvis 1½g	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun23
33½	18⅝	Jewel Tea (1e)	2	23	22⅞	23	
107⅝	85	Jewel T pf4¼	1	96	96	96	Jun17
62½	50½	Johns-M 1¼e	4	54¼	54	54¼	+ ¾
24¾	17½	Jones&L 1½e	8	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
64	54¾	Jones&L pfA 5	2	56½	56½	56½	Jun22
79⅞	61	Jones&L pfB 5	1	64	64	64	Jun23
11	8	Joy Mfg (½e)	1	8	8	8	
9½	5	Kalam S&F.60	1	9	9	9	+ ¼
4¾	2¾	Kan City Sou	1	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
22	16	Kan C So pf2g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
11½	6	Kaufmann.40e	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
8½	7	Kayser (½e)	6	8	8	8	Jun22
12⅞	10¼	Kels H A 1¾k	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jun20
7¼	4⅜	Kelsey H B ⅜e	2	6¾	6⅝	6¾	+ ⅜
37½	26⅜	Kennecott (1e)	77	28⅛	27¾	27¾	+ ⅛
13¾	11¼	Key S&W .70e	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun19
29	25	Kimberly-Cl 1	1	26	26	26	Jun19
2⅞	1¾	Kinney (GR)	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun22
22⅞	17	Kresge 1.20	2	18⅝	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅝
3¼	2⅛	Kresge Dep St	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun15
27	19½	Kress SH 1.60	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ½
29½	22⅛	Kroger Groc 2	2	25¼	25⅛	25⅛	—1
12⅞	11⅛	Lambert 1½	3	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Jun20
9¾	8⅛	Lane Bryant 1	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun23
21½	15½	Lee R&T ¾e	2	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+ ⅞
23⅛	18½	Lehigh PC ¾e	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jun22
1⅜	⅞	Lehigh V Coal	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
14¼	8½	Lehigh V C pf	3	11¾	11½	11½	— ⅜
4	2⅜	Lehigh Val RR	3	2½	2½	2½	Jun22
21⅜	17¾	Lehman Cp (1)	3	19	19	19	— ½
13	12	Lehn&Fk .70e	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun15
22	18	Lerner Strs (2)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun23
26¼	20½	Lib-O-FG ½e	4	24	23¾	23¾	— ½
5¼	4	Lib, McN .45e	6	4⅛	4	4	
33	20	Life Sav 1.60a	1	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
73½	50½	Lig&Myers (3)	1	63	63	63	Jun22
74½	50½	Lig&My B (3)	2	63¼	63¼	63¼	— ¼
175	164½	Lig&My pf (7)	1	165⅝	165⅝	165⅝	Jun 9
19¼	16¾	Lily Tulip	2	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	Jun23
32⅜	22⅛	Lima Loco(1e)	4	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun23
34	25½	Link Belt (2)	4	29½	29	29	Jun22
10¾	9⅝	Lion Oil Ref 1	1	10	10	10	Jun22
15½	11⅜	Liquid Carb 1	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
24½	14⅝	Lockheed A 2g	5	16⅜	16	16	
42⅜	37	Loew's Inc (2)	6	40⅝	40½	40½	+ ⅛
42½	31½	Lone Star (3)	3	34	34	34	
4¼	2⅞	Long Bell LbA	1	3	3	3	
18¾	15	Loose-Wil (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Jun22
15¼	11½	Lorillard ½e	2	13⅝	13¼	13¼	
76½	58	Lou & Nash 2e	1	59	59	59	Jun23
18¼	11¾	Lou G&EA1½	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Jun11
		M					
23¼	15⅛	MacA&F 1.15e	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
35⅜	28¼	Mack Truck 3g	2	29	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
21½	17½	Macy (RH)(2)	1	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
13⅝	10½	Mad Sq G ¾e	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun22
27¾	20	Magma Cop 1e	2	20½	20⅜	20½	Jun22
4⅝	2⅜	Manati Sugar	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
6¼	5	Mandel Br ½e	1	5	5	5	M'y 4
16⅜	11⅞	Manh Shirt 1	1	12½	12½	12½	
1⅜	¾	Maracaibo Oil	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun17
3½	2¾	Mar Mid .18e	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
12⅝	8½	Marsh Fld .80	7	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
26⅛	17¼	Martin GL 3g	2	18½	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	3½	Martin-Parry	3	3½	3½	3½	Jun23
27½	22¾	Masonite Cp 1	2	25¾	25½	25½	+ ½
24½	20	Master E 1.10e	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun20
29½	20	Math Alk ¾e	6	21	21	21	
46½	31	May Dept St 3	2	36¾	36¾	36¾	Jun23
1⅝	1¼	Maytag Co	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun23
18	14	Maytag pf (3)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun19
10¼	9	McCall 1.40	1	10	10	10	
14	10	McCrory St 1	1	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun19
108¼	100	McCrory pfww5	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	M'y 7
18½	14	McGraw Elec 2	9	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅛
8	6½	McGr H .30e	1	7	7	7	Jun23
34¼	28	McInty h2.22a	2	32	32	32	
12¾	9¾	McKess&R ½e	6	11	11	11	— ⅛
108⅜	101	McKes pf 5¼	3	103¼	103¼	103¼	Jun20
7¼	5	McLellan .40e	3	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun 9
7¼	6	Mead Corp ½e	2	6½	6½	6½	— ½
72	64	M'd pfBww5½	1	64	64	64	Jun 4
32	21⅛	Melville Sh(2)	1	24	24	24	Jun20
5⅞	4½	Mengel Co½g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ¼
29½	21	Merch&M ½e	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
30½	24¼	MestaMa 2¼e	1	27	27	27	Jun22
7⅛	5	Miami Cop¼e	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
16	12⅛	Mid-Cont .40e	6	13⅞	13¾	13¾	Jun23
23¼	16⅛	Midland Stl 1e	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
42½	35½	Minn-Hon (2a)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
109	108½	Min-H pfC 4¼	60	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜	M'y19
3⅛	1⅞	Minn-Moline	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
67	58½	Min-M pf3¼k	5	58½	58½	58½	Jun23
12	8¾	Mission C .85g	5	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
¾	3/16	Mo-Kan-Texas	1	3/16	3/16	3/16	Jun19
2⅞	1⅜	Mo-Kan-Tex pf	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
14¼	12¼	Mohawk C (2)	2	14	14	14	Jun23
91	66	Monsanto (2)	2	75	75	75	
105½	101½	Mons pf C st 4	4	104	104	104	M'y12
31⅜	23½	Mont Wd 1½e	18	28⅝	28⅛	28⅜	
42⅛	37½	Morrell J (2)	1	38	38	38	Jun10
8⅜	6¼	Motor Prod 1g	4	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun22
12¼	9⅞	Motor Whl.40e	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	
25⅝	20¾	Mueller Br 1e	2	21⅝	21⅝	21⅝	Jun22
3¼	2½	Mullins Mfg B	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun22
14	11½	Munsing 2½g	3	14	13½	14	Jun11
69¾	49	Murphy GC (4)	1	53	53	53	Jun23
5⅝	4¾	Murray Cp ½g	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun23
39⅝	30½	Myers Br (1e)	2	31¾	31¼	31¾	Jun18
2¾	1¾	Nabco Liq Co	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun12
5⅝	3⅜	Nash-Kelv ¼e	10	5	4⅞	4⅞	
18	13½	Nat Acme (1e)	2	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	+ ⅜
4¼	3	Nat Auto Fib	1	4	4	4	Jun22
7⅜	5⅜	Nat Au pf.60	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun19
8⅛	6⅛	Nat Aviat .55g	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Jun19
16	13	Nat Bis 1.10e	5	14⅜	14¼	14¼	— ¼
166½	140	Nat Bisc pf 7	1	155½	155½	155½	Jun17
15	12⅛	Nat Bd&S .60	5	14	14	14	Jun 1
5½	3¾	Nat Can ¼g	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun19
16½	11	Nat Cash Rg 1	5	16¼	16	16	— ⅛
9⅛		Nat Cyl G .80	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jun23
14⅞	12¾	Nat Dairy .80	2	14	14	14	
5½	4⅝	Nat Dept Strs	5	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun22
9⅛	8⅝	Nat D S pf.60	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun20
22⅞	17⅜	Nat Dist (2)	1	21⅝	21¼	21¼	— ¼
16½	14¼	Nat En&S ⅜e	3	16½	16¼	16⅜	M'y21
4⅝	3¾	Nat Gyps .40g	14	4	4	4	Jun23
16¼	11⅞	Nat Lead ½	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
168	145	Nat Ld pf A 7	1	151½	151½	151½	Jun11
17¾	14¼	Nat M&Sm½e	6	14⅛	14	14⅛	Jun18
35	29½	Nat Oil Pr ½e	2	33	33	33	
3⅛	1½	Nat Pow & Lt	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
53½	43¾	Nat Steel (3)	2	46½	46½	46½	Jun23
6¼	4	Nat Supply	4	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun19
63	45¾	NS5½pf2¾k	3	49½	49	49	Jun22
16⅜	9⅝	Nat Sup $2pf	1	10	10	10	
3⅜	2⅝	Nat Tea	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	— ⅛
9⅛	6⅝	Natomas ½e	4	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun19
7½	5¾	Nehi Corp .40e	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jun22
14½	11	Neisner Br 1a	1	14	14	14	Jun20
35	28	Newberry 2.40	1	35	35	35	Jun 4
30½	22½	Newmont M¾e	1	24½	24½	24½	Jun19
11⅛	7¼	Newport I .20e	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun23
25½	18	Newpt N S 1e	8	18⅛	17¾	17¾	— ¼
109½	99⅛	Newp N S pf 5	1	100	100	100	Jun22
32¼	23⅞	NY Air Br(1e)	3	24½	24½	24½	Jun23
10	6¾	NY Cent RR	62	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
17⅛	11⅛	NY Chi&St L	6	11½	11½	11½	Jun23
51	36	NY Ch&StL pf	8	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	— ½
15⅞	10¼	NYC Omnib 2	2	12½	12½	12½	
6	4	NY Dock	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun12
15½	12¾	NY Dock pf	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jun 9
¾	[illegible]	NY NH & H RR	18	[illegible]	⅜	⅜	Jun19
2½	⅝	NY NH & H pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
¼	⅛	NY Ont&West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun 3
30¾	19	NY Ship (½e)	8	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ¼
23⅜	15½	Noblitt-Sp 1e	6	19½	19½	19½	Jun22
192	143	Norf&West 10	6	152½	152½	152½	Jun23
14	9⅞	Nor Am Av 2g	3	10¼	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
10⅝	6½	No Am Co .68f	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
52½	39	No Am 6 pf 3	1	44	44	44	— ½
53	39	NoA 5¾pf2⅞k	1	44⅛	44⅛	44⅛	+ ⅛
7	4½	Northern Pac	11	5	5	5	+ ⅛
108½	100	Nor St P pf 5	1	106½	106	106	Jun16
11⅛	8	Northwest Airl	4	9	9	9	Jun23
2¼	1	Norwalk T & R	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
10¼	8¼	Norwich P .40e	1	9	9	9	Jun18
		O—P					
8¼	6⅜	Ohio Oil ¼e	4	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
24	17	Oliver Fm ½e	10	23¼	23	23¼	— ⅛
6½	2½	Omnibus Corp	6	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
3⅝	2⅞	Oppenh'm .40g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun19
13½	11½	Otis Elev .40e	2	13	13	13	Jun23
6¼	4⅜	Otis Steel	4	5½	5½	5½	
61	51	Otis S 1pf5½k	2	53½	53¼	53¼	— ¼
22¾	16⅞	Out M&M 1e	3	20	19¾	20	+1¼
54	43¼	Owens-I G (2)	8	47¾	47¼	47½	+ ¼
8⅞	6¾	Pac A Fish 1g	2	8	8	8	Jun20
15	7	Pac Fin 1.20	3	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ½
20	15½	Pac G & E (2)	5	19	18⅞	19	
31	20⅝	Pac Lighting 3	7	26½	26	26	Jun22
18⅛	13¾	Pac Mills (1e)	1	16	16	16	Jun19
2¾	1¼	Pac Tin Cons	14	2	2	2	
5¾	5⅛	Pac West Oil	10	5½	5½	5½	Jun23
2½	1⅞	Packard(.10e)	12	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	
18¼	11¾	Pan Am Air 1g	24	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
8⅝	7	Pan A Pet ¼g	4	7	7	7	Jun17
1⅝	1	Panhandle .10e	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
28½	20⅝	Paraffine (2)	1	27	27	27	Jun22
15⅝	11¾	Param Pict 1	14	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	+ ⅜
114½	100½	Param 1pf 6	1	109	109	109	Jun22
17	15	Park & Tilford	1	15	15	15	M'y 8
2⅛	1¼	Park Utah .10g	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun23
29¼	19½	Parke Dav .70e	2	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+ ⅛
17½	13½	Parker Rust 1	1	14	14	14	Jun22
[illegible]	[illegible]	Parmelee Trans	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun 4
20½	13⅞	Patino M 1¾e	4	18⅜	18¼	18¼	+ ¼
55½	44	Pen&Fd 1½e	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Jun23
80½	56½	Penney JC 3	5	65½	65	65	— ¼
2⅝	1⅜	Penn Coal & C	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Jun16
2	1⅛	Penn-Dix Cem	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
44	35¾	Penn-Dpf1¼k	1	36	36	36	Jun19
13½	11	Penn G Sand 1	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¼
24⅛	18⅞	Penn RR (1e)	33	19⅛	19	19⅛	
23⅛	17⅛	Peoples D 1.60	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jun23
46⅞	36	Peop GL&C 4	1	40	40	40	Jun18
1½	⅞	Peoria & East	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	M'r 27
31⅛	15⅜	Pepsi-Cola ½e	12	21	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅜
7½	4⅜	Pere Marquette	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun18
27¼	19¼	Pet Milk (1)	1	21	21	21	Jun19
6	4	Petrol Cp .20a	3	4½	4¼	4½	Jun23
6	5	Pfeiffer (1)	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun22
32¾	22⅝	Phelps D .80e	17	24⅛	24	24⅛	+ ⅛
40½	28½	Phila 6pf (3)	3	33¼	33	33	+ ¼
10¾	7⅝	Philco Cp .35e	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jun20
75	55½	Philip Mor 3a	2	70	70	70	—1¼
107½	98	Phil M pf 4¼	1	100	100	100	Jun23
103¾	103	Ph M4½pf4½	3	103¾	103½	103¾	Jun23
9	6⅛	Phillips-Jones	1	7½	7½	7½	
41⅝	30	Phillips Pet 2	4	36⅛	35⅝	35¾	— ¼
2¼	1¾	Phoenix Hos'y	1	2	2	2	Jun 5
18⅛	15½	Pillsbury (1a)	2	17⅝	17½	17⅝	+ ⅜
10⅞	6½	Pitt & W Va	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	—1
4⅜	3	Pittsburgh Coal	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun15
36¾	26½	Pittsburgh pf	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Jun23
6¼	4¾	Pitt C&I ½g	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun13
9⅝	7⅝	Pitt Forg ½e	2	8	8	8	Jun11
5¼	4	Pitt S&B ¼e	2	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
6⅜	4	Pitt Steel	3	4	4	4	— ½
1⅜	1	Pittston Co	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun23
14⅝	11¼	Plym Oil .80	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17	15½	Pond Creek½e	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun11
5¼	3½	Poor & Co B	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
16⅛	9½	Postal Tel pf	5	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
8½	5⅝	Pressed SC ¼e	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun23
8¾	6⅜	Pr S 1pf .06¼e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	M'y18
29¼	22⅛	Pr S C 2pf ⅝e	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jun10
52	42	Proctor&Gm 2	7	47¾	47¼	47¾	+ ⅜
14½	9½	Pub Sv NJ ½e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
111	79⅞	P S NJ 7pf(7)	1	86	86	86	—1½
99½	73½	P S NJ 6pf(6)	2	77	77	77	Jun23
86⅜	6	P S NJ $5pf5	1	70	70	70	— ¾
115	111½	P S El&Gpf 5	1	112	112	112	Jun17
26⅜	20⅞	Pullman (1)	7	21⅛	21	21	— ⅛
10	7	Pure Oil ½g	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
101¼	90½	Pure O 6pf(6)	1	93	93	93	Jun23
91¼	80½	Pure O 5pf(5)	1	82	82	82	Jun19
10⅞	9⅝	Purity Bak ½e	1	10½	10½	10½	
		Q—R					
9⅞	8¼	Quak S O ½e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun17
3¼	2½	Radio Cp .20e	21	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
54¼	46½	Radio pf 3½	5	52⅛	50⅞	50⅞	Jun22
88	88	Radio pf B (5)	4	88	88	88	Apr25
3¼	2	Radio-Keith-O	5	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
46½	34⅝	Radio-K-O pf	1	37	37	37	Jun23
17½	15½	Raybest-M ¾e	1	16½	16½	16½	
11⅛	7⅞	Rayonier ½e	3	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jun22
26¾	23¾	Rayonier pf(2)	4	24	24¾	23¾	— ⅛
15⅛	11½	Reading Co(1)	2	12	12	12	Jun23
27½	23¾	Reading 1pf 2	1	25½	25½	25½	+ ⅛
23¼	20	Reading 2pf 2	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jun18
2	1⅜	Real Silk Hos	9	2	1⅞	2	Jun22
7½	6¼	Reliable St ½	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun19
12¼	10¾	Reliance ¼e	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun11
9¾	7⅛	Rem Rad .65e	1	8½	8½	8½	— ¼
63¼	55	Rem pfww 4½	1	61⅝	61⅝	61⅝	Jun12
4¼	2⅝	Reo Motors ct	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun22
19	13½	Repub St ¾e	4	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	
86⅜	70⅝	Rep Stl pf A 6	1	73	73	73	Jun17
6⅜	4¼	Rev Cop & Br	6	4⅝	4¼	4¼	Jun22
8⅞	6¼	Reynolds Met	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
4⅞	3⅝	Reyn Spr .40e	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Jun23
27½	20	Rey Tob B .85e	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
9	6⅝	Richfield O ⅝g	6	7	7	7	
8¾	6⅝	Ritter Co ¼e	2	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	Jun18
5¼	3¾	Roan Ant .28g	1	4	4	4	Jun18
19½	16	Ruberoid .30e	2	17½	17½	17½	Jun23
10⅛	7	Rustless (.60)	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
⅝	¼	Rutland RR pf	4	¼	¼	¼	Jun22
		S					
44	29½	Safeway St (3)	1	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	— ⅝
34⅞	23	St Jos Ld (1e)	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ⅛
⅜	3/32	St L-San Fran	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun11
⅞	⅛	St L San Fr pf	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun23
19½	9½	Savage Arms 1e	7	11	11	11	
16⅝	12¾	Schenley (1g)	3	15½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
89½	78	Schen pf 5½	2	82	82	82	Jun17
36½	25½	Scott Pap 1.80	2	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	Jun22
[illegible]	⅛	Seaboard Air L	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun23
1	[illegible]	Seaboard ALpf	2	½	½	½	— ¼
13¼	10½	Seaboard O 1	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun21
3⅜	2	Seagrave Corp	1	2	2	2	Jun23
57	43½	Sears Roeb (3)	21	52⅞	51¾	52	— ¾
7¾	4⅞	Servel Inc (1)	4	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅛
10	8	Sharon Stl ½e	1	8	8	8	Jun22
7	4⅞	Sharp & D ¼e	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
61¼	54⅞	Sharp&Dpf3½	1	58	58	58	Jun18
5¼	4¼	Shattuck (.40)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
14¾	10⅛	Shell Un O 1g	3	11	11½	11½	— ½
4⅝	2⅜	Silver King	2	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun22
15½	11⅞	Simmons ½e	2	14	14	14	Jun23
1¼	⅞	Simms Petrol	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun18
26	20½	Simonds S .80e	1	21	21	21	Jun22
28½	19⅜	Skelley O 1½g	3	22½	22	22	— ½
20¾	16	Smith AO ½e	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun19
13⅛	9	Smith & Corle	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
17	13¼	Snider Pack 1e	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun20
8⅛	6⅛	Soc-Vac (½)	23	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
2⅝	1⅝	Sou AG&P.10e	20	2¼	2⅛	2¼	
26¼	18	S P Rico 1¾e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun22
15¾	14	So Grey L 1½	1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	Jun23
20¾	14⅞	So Cal Ed 1½a	5	17½	17½	17½	— ¼
12⅛	9¼	So Nat Gas (1)	1	10	10	10	
13⅝	10	Southern Pac	7	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
18⅝	12½	Southern Ry	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	
35⅜	23¾	Southern Ry pf	2	24½	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
50½	34¾	So Ry M&O 4	1	39	39	39	Jun20
1⅞	1¼	Sparks-Withing	2	1½	1½	1½	Jun23
3½	2¼	Spear & Co	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun22
20¾	17½	Spencer Kell 2	5	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	Jun12
31⅜	21⅞	Sperry Corp 2g	1	23½	23½	23½	Jun23
37	31½	Spicer Mfg(2e)	5	33½	33½	33½	Jun23
4⅛	2¾	Spiegel Inc	4	3	3	3	— ⅛
38⅜	28	Square D Co 1e	4	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	— ⅛
49½	40½	Squibb 1⅛e	1	44	44	44	Jun22
113	111⅝	Squibb pf (5)	1	111⅝	111⅝	111⅝	Apr20
5	2¾	Stand Brands	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	
110	89¼	Stand B pf 4½	3	98¼	98	98	Jun22
[illegible]	¼	Stand Gas&El	8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun22
1⅝	¾	Stand Gas $4pf	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun23
11½	5⅛	Std G $6 pr pf	9	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	Jun22
13¼	6	Std G $7 pr pf	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun23
22⅞	18	Std O Cal .70e	21	20	19¾	20	
27½	20	Std Oil Ind(1)	25	24⅛	23¾	23⅞	— ¼
42¼	30½	Stand O NJ 1a	28	35⅜	35	35	— ⅜
33¼	25¼	Std O Oh 1½	2	30¼	29¾	29¾	Jun22
34¾	24	Starrett (1e)	2	24¾	24	24	Jun22
57	42	Sterl Pr 3.80	1	54½	54½	54½	— ¼
6	5⅛	Stewart-W ¼e	6	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	Jun22
4⅝	3⅛	Stokeley Bros	9	4	3¾	4	Jun22
5⅜	4	Stone&W.60g	4	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5¼	3¾	Studebaker Cp	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
55¾	43	Sun Oil (1)	1	49	49	49	—1
5⅞	3⅜	Sunshine ¼e	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	11½	Superheater(1)	1	13	13	13	Jun23
1⅝	1	Superior O .05g	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
13¾	9¼	Superior Steel	2	9½	9½	9½	Jun23
21	17½	Sutherl'd 1.20	1	20	20	20	Jun19
3⅝	3⅛	Sweets Co Am	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	M'y28
25	20¾	Swift Co 1.20a	11	22¾	22½	22½	
24¾	19¼	Swift Int'l 2a	7	23	22⅞	23	Jun23
5¼	4	Sym-Gld .35e	2	4	4	4	
		T—U					
5	4	Talcott (.20e)	3	4¾	4½	4¾	Jun 5
2¼	1⅛	Telautogr .10g	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun11
9⅜	7½	Tenn Corp ½e	1	8	8	8	Jun23
11¾	7⅜	Texas&Pac Ry	2	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jun11
39¼	30	Texas Co (2)	9	34	33½	33¾	— ½
3	2	Texas GP .10e	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
34⅞	28	Texas G Sul 2	6	30½	30⅜	30½	+ ⅜
6⅜	5	Tex PC&O .40	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun23
6	4½	Tex P L T .10g	1	5	5	5	
9¼	6⅜	Thatcher Mfg	1	7	7	7	Jun16
42	38¾	That cv pf 3.60	1	41	41	41	Jun17
3	2⅛	The Fair	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 2
4⅜	3¼	Thermoid .10e	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun18
3⅜	1⅝	Third Ave Ry	4	2	2	2	+ ½
6¼	5¼	Thomp JR .15e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun22
21½	18½	Thomp Pr ¾e	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun20
[illegible]	[illegible]	Thompson-Star	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun12
10⅝	8¼	Thompson-S pf	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
10⅝	8	Tide W A .60a	20	8⅝	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
95½	85	Tide W pf 4½	1	87½	87½	87½	Jun16
34⅛	22	Timk-Det 2e	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun23
43¼	31½	Timken R B 1e	4	38	37½	37¾	+ ⅛
4⅜	4	Transamer(½)	7	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Jun23
10⅜	7⅝	Trans&West A	3	9	9	9	— ⅛
12¼	8¾	Transue-W 1e	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	Jun19
1	¾	Tri-Cont Corp	3	1	[illegible]	1	
7	5½	Truax-Tr .57e	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jun19
11⅛	11	Truscon Steel	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jun12
10¼	7⅛	Twen C-F ¼e	9	9⅝	9½	9½	— ⅛
23¼	19¼	Twen C pf 1½	2	22½	22½	22½	Jun23
3½	1⅝	Twin City R T	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun22
6¾	5⅛	Twin Cch ¾g	1	5½	5½	5½	Jun19
36½	28⅞	Underwood 1e	4	34¼	34	34	— ½
9½	7⅞	Union Bag ¼e	1	8	8	8	
74¾	58	Union Cb 2¼e	9	65¼	64¾	64⅞	— ⅜
13¾	10	Union O C (1)	6	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
77½	63¾	Union Pac (6)	1	67	67	67	— ½
81½	74½	Union Pac pf 4	1	76	76	76	Jun23
30	23¼	Union TC .90e	9	23¼	23	23	— ⅛
12¼	7⅞	United Air L	2	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
36⅜	23⅞	United Aircr 1e	10	25⅜	24½	24½	— ⅜
104¾	89	Unit Air pf (5)	1	95	95	95	— ½
13½	9⅞	Unit Bisc ½e	3	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	Jun22
45½	37	United Carb 3	1	43¼	43¼	43¼	Jun23
20	16	Un-C-F (1.20)	2	18	17⅞	17⅞	Jun 9
⅜	[illegible]	United Corp	20	⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]	
16⅜	11⅜	Unit Cp pf 3k	5	11⅝	11½	11½	— ¼
6⅜	4½	United Drug	2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun23
2¾	1¼	Unit Dyewood	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun22
5	3⅞	Unit Elec Coal	4	4¾	4¾	4¾	Jun18
35	25⅜	Unit E&F 1¼e	1	25½	25½	25½	
72½	48½	United Fruit 4	3	53½	52¾	52¾	— ¼
5½	3½	Unit G I ¼e	5	3⅝	3½	3½	Jun23
106½	93½	Unit Gas pf 5	1	98½	98½	98½	—1½
15⅛	11¾	Unit M&M 1a	2	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	+ ⅛
4⅛	3	Un Pap'bd ¼e	2	3	3	3	
3½	2½	US&For Sec	4	3⅛	3	3	Jun17
11¾	6¼	US Freight	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun17
49⅞	40¼	US Gypsum (2)	2	47¾	47	47¾	Jun23
6¾	4½	US Hoffman M	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun23
34¼	24½	US Ind Al 1a	2	25¼	25¼	25¼	Jun20
3⅞	2⅛	US Leather	7	3	2¾	2¾	Jun22
10¾	7	US Leather A	6	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
114	99	US L p 1¾k	1	104¼	104¼	104¼	Jun23
26¼	22	US Pipe&F 2	2	26	25¾	26	Jun23
30	26¾	US Play Cd 2a	1	27½	27½	27½	Jun11
24½	20	US Plywd 1.20	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	Jun20
1	⅝	US Real&Imp	11	¾	[illegible]	¾	
18¾	13⅝	US Rubber	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ¼
77½	54	US Rubber 1pf	2	74⅛	74	74	—1
51¼	37¼	US Smelt (2e)	1	45	45	45	
71	58	US Sml pf 3½	1	62	62	62	Jun17
55¾	44¼	US Steel (2e)	20	45½	45¼	45⅜	
119¾	107½	US Steel pf 7	2	108	107⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
24	15½	US Tob (.62e)	3	19⅜	19	19⅜	Jun23
1	⅝	United Stockyd	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun20
[illegible]	⅜	Unit Stores A	1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun22
44	34⅝	Unit Strs pf 7g	1	35	35	35	Jun 1
24⅝	13	Univ-Cycl ¼e	3	13	13	13	Jun12
		V—W					
[illegible]	⅜	Vadsco Sales	2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jun23
11½	8	Van Norm ½e	2	7¾	7¼	7¼	— ¾
24⅜	19	Van Raalte 1e	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun19
20⅞	14½	Vanadium ¼e	3	14¾	14½	14½	
41⅞	30	Vick-Chem 2a	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun17
25½	18¾	Vic Ch Wk .30e	2	20½	20¼	20½	Jun23
2⅛	1	Va-Caro Chem	1	2	2	2	
33½	22½	Va-C Ch 6pf 1g	1	31⅝	31⅝	31⅝	— ⅛
31¾	26	Virgin Ry 2½	2	26	26	26	Jun23
29½	26	Vir Ry pf 1½	1	28	28	28	Jun23
10¼	6⅝	Vultee Air ½e	3	7	6⅞	7	
25	16¾	Vultee pf 1¼	1	18½	18½	18½	
30⅜	22⅞	Wabash pf wi	10	26½	25⅝	25⅝	—1⅛
7½	6¼	Waldorf Sys 1	1	7	7	7	Jun23
18½	16	Walgreen 1.60	2	17	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
102	97½	Walg p ww 4½	1	97½	97½	97½	Jun22
36	31⅛	Walker(H)(h4)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jun23
15½	13⅞	Walker pf (h1)	2	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	Jun 5
4⅝	3½	Walworth .20e	*4	3⅞	3¾	3¾	+ 1/16
3¾	2⅝	Ward Baking A	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun22
[illegible]	⅜	Ward Baking B	1	½	½	½	Jun23
21⅞	16	Ward Bakingpf	1	20½	20½	20½	Jun23
5⅞	4¼	Warner Br Pic	9	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Warren Bros	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun23
25¼	25	Warren B rct	1	25¼	25	25¼	Jun18
39½	25¼	Warren Fdy 2a	1	25½	25½	25½	Jun22
19	13¼	Wash G Lt 1½	1	14	14	14	Jun23
13½	12	Waukesha M 1	1	13	13	13	Jun20
15¾	11½	Wayne Pump 2	1	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	Jun22
2⅜	1¾	Webster Eisen	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jun19
20¼	15	Wesson O ¾e	9	16⅞	16¾	16¾	Jun22
70	59½	Wesson pf (4)	1	61½	61½	61½	Jun 8
18	12⅜	W Va P&P 1e	2	13	13	13	Jun22
104½	99½	W VaP&P pf 6	1	99½	99½	99½	Jun 9
16½	12¾	West Auto (2)	4	15½	15	15½	+ ½
3½	2	West Maryland	2	2	2	2	Jun22
8¼	4⅛	West Mary 2pf	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jun22
[illegible]	⅜	West Pac pf	2	½	[illegible]	½	Jun23
27¾	23⅛	West Un T 1e	6	24	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
19¼	13⅞	West Air ½e	21	14½	14¼	14½	— ⅛
81¼	63⅛	West E&M 2e	8	68½	68	68	— ½
29½	23	Weston E I 1e	1	24	24	24	Jun18
31½	22	Westv Chl 1.40	1	26	25¾	26	Jun16
27¼	19⅝	Wheel Stl 1e	1	20	20	20	
15	13	WhiteDen .60	4	13½	13	13	Jun 9
15⅝	12¼	White Mot ½e	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun23
3⅞	3	White Rk .10g	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun22
3½	1¾	White Sew M	3	2	2	2	Jun23
53	40	White S pf½k	1	40	40	40	M'y 6
22¼	15½	White pr pf 2	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun19
2⅛	1½	Wilcox Oil	2	2	2	2	Jun22
1⅞	1½	Willys-Overl'd	9	1½	1½	1½	
6⅛	4⅞	Willys-Ov pf	4	5½	5½	5½	Jun23
6⅛	3¾	Wilson & Co	6	4¼	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
73¾	56	Wilson$6pf 3k	4	60⅛	60	60	Jun22
24	18½	Woodw'd ½e	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun15
28	21½	Woolw'th 1.60	18	26⅛	25¾	25⅞	— ⅜
21⅜	14½	Worth P & M	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun23
57¼	44	Wor cv ppf4½	1	49	49	49	Apr28
54	42¼	Wor pr pf 4½	1	46	46	46	Jun18
62	39	Wrigley (3a)	1	51⅝	51⅝	51⅝	Jun22
		Y—Z					
19⅞	15⅜	Yale & T .60	1	19¾	19½	19½	Jun23
13½	10½	Yel Tr&C (1)	4	10⅞	10¾	10¾	— ¼
7¼	5	Young S&W 1	3	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun23
37½	28¼	YoungS&T 1½e	4	29½	29	29½	+ ½
84	78	Yng S&T pf 5½	1	80	80	80	Jun23
12¼	7	Youngst S ¼e	4	8	8	8	Jun23
13¾	8¾	Zenith Rad 1e	8	13⅛	12¾	12¾	Jun23
2¾	1½	Zonite Pr .15g	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) also extra or extras; (d) cash or stock; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) payable in Canadian funds; (k) accumulated dividends paid or declared this year; (ww) with warrants; (xw) without warrants.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Exchange.

Steel Output Continues At 99 Per Cent

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Steel production during the past week remained at 99 per cent of mill capacity for the fifth consecutive week, according to the magazine Steel.

"While specifications for steel continue heavy," continues the report, "new orders are relatively light, though some steelmakers note an increase from earlier in June. Much tonnage now going through is against orders placed in the spring, mainly large tonnages.

New Business Lull

"Duration of the present lull in new business is difficult to prophesy. In the experience of some mills new orders do not greatly exceed cancellations, which indicates that important cancellations still are being made.

"Allocations and special directives are still forcing back tonnage on books to an extent that possible delivery is too indefinite to warrant further interest by the buyer. This tonnage is in the lower brackets, although some bear ratings which appeared high as late as a month ago. It is apparent that most cancellations have been made.

"Due to this weeding out of orders not having a chance of delivery under war conditions, tonnage now being produced is nearly all for war needs, with a small quantity for most essential civilian requirements. There is a growing disposition to limit mill commitments as much as possible.

"Some mills have orders scheduled for delivery months ahead and in certain alloy steels cannot promise delivery even tentatively before 20 to 25 weeks. In some products, due to the nature of the work for which they are required, tonnage is on schedule running well into next year.

"Some mills which have been able to make deliveries only on A-1-a rating for several weeks past now find directives and allocations so numerous they are unable to meet all these requirements.

Articles Banned

"Friday, June 19, marked the end of manufacture of parts for more than 400 civilian articles banned in order M-126. Last date for receiving material for their manufacture was May 20. A further period of 45 days, until Aug. 3, is allowed for assembly of parts produced before June 19. Articles completely assembled by Aug. 3 may be sold at any time thereafter.

"Manufacturers of the articles mentioned in this order must cease all manufacturing except where they have converted their facilities to war production. Inventories of raw materials which may be left on hand are under strict regulation and can be disposed of only in accordance with the order."

Crowley Seizes Additional Group Of Enemy Patents

WASHINGTON (AP)—Leo T. Crowley, alien property custodian, announced the seizure by his office of an additional group of more than 750 enemy-owned patents, including about 200 of I. G. Farbenindustrie not previously taken over.

A number of patents owned by Japanese, Italian, and Hungarian corporations and individuals also were included.

Mr. Crowley said the patents seized varied widely in nature, covering an automatic drill and riveter for use in aircraft construction, a conveyor already in wide use in this country's coal mines, certain processes in oil refining, and chemicals, including adrenalin compound and chlorinated rubber.

Patents in the group were held by the J. M. Lehmann Company, Inc., of New York, the Adlanco X-Ray Corporation of New York, Ergen Corporation of New York and the interests of German nationals in the estate of Anna M. Von Zedlitz.

The latter, a deceased American citizen, organized the Avonzel Corporation as a personal holding company to control about $2,500,000 of improved real estate located in New York City.

Right to Seize Foreign Munitions Here Is Extended

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The Senate has approved a two-year extension of presidential authority to requisition munitions and other critical articles intended for foreign nations, after hearing that more than 8,000 carloads of these still are tied up in railroad yards of this country.

Senator Elmer Thomas (D-Utah) told the Senate this week that shipments of much military equipment and tools to nations since subjugated by Axis powers had been denied export from this country and that broad presidential authority to requisition this would expire June 30 unless extended.

$5,940,000 Pfizer Stock on Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Public offering is being made for 240,000 shares of the common stock of Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., manufacturing chemists, at $24.75 a share, by a banking syndicate headed by F. Eberstadt & Co.

Proceeds of $5,940,000 will be used to retire all bank loans and preferred stock; to purchase and retire the interest of a deceased stockholder and to add $1,003,000 to working capital.

Commerce and Finance •

Henderson Puts Consumer Services Under Price Ceilings

 • **Business and Industry**

More War Work Is Sought For New York City

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 24—With vital machinery lying idle and an estimated 350,000 unemployed in New York City, business and organized labor here, where the breach between them has been wide and full of trouble in the past, have joined their forces in appealing to the Federal Government to allocate more war work to this area to alleviate "the chaotic situation."

Among organizations calling for industrial and worker relief for the nation's largest city were the Commerce and Industry Association of New York and the Greater New York Industrial Union Council of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Unemployment Rises

The executive committee of the Association passed a resolution stressing that unemployment had risen here by 17,000 since April 30 and warning that it will become more widespread after Aug. 3 when the iron and steel conservation order halts fabrication and assembly of many iron and steel products not needed for war production.

"This means the shut-down of hundreds of manufacturing plants unless they receive war contracts," the Association declared. "With labor, housing and factories available here, it would be more economical for the Government in meeting future war needs to make use of those existing facilities rather than to use greatly needed materials to build new structures elsewhere and cause forced labor migration."

The Association recalled that a survey made by it recently showed the City had much idle machine tool capacity, millions of square feet available in factories and thousands of vacant apartments.

Copies of the resolution were forwarded to Washington officials and to members of Congress asking them to use their influence in relieving New York of the situation. It commended the efforts of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia in seeking the help of high-ranking Federal officials in the problem.

The Greater New York Industrial Union Council saw the unemployment situation in the city as a "criminal waste of manpower playing into the hands of the enemy," and warned that this city was in "grave danger of becoming a distressed area." More than half a million workers will be out of jobs by the end of the year unless steps are taken to allocate additional war contracts to the area, it declared.

Program Outlined

The council advanced a 10-point program which, if put into effect, it said, would absorb more than 200,000 of the unemployed and partially employed workers. The program called for (1) reorganization of 25 repair yards to build ships and repair them; (2) allocation of enough war contracts to keep present war plants operating around the clock; (3) immediate governmental assistance and the pooling of resources for the conversion of small firms to war work; (4) ending of discrimination against the New York clothing industry; (5) utilization of food, publishing and printing industries for war purposes, such as canning and packaging for armed forces, and publishing of government books and pamphlets.

Also (6) prior consideration to New York for new projects because of the labor supply and existing idle plants; (7) further decentralization of government agencies, thus taking advantage of the city's favorable housing supply; (8) drawing of New York workers into nearby areas, such as Nassau and Suffolk Counties, Connecticut and Northern New Jersey, where tempo of defense is higher; (9) elimination of discriminatory hiring practices by making hiring for war production through the United States Employment Service mandatory, and (10) setting up a system of close co-operation between the trade unions and the employment service in line with British experience, which has shown that all transfers should be voluntary.

"In New York City, where consumer goods production, trade, service industries, finance, insurance, and real estate account for the overwhelming proportion of employment, the curtailment orders affect the livelihood of workers in clothing, construction, automotive services, retail and wholesale trade and miscellaneous manufacturing industries," the Council report stressed.

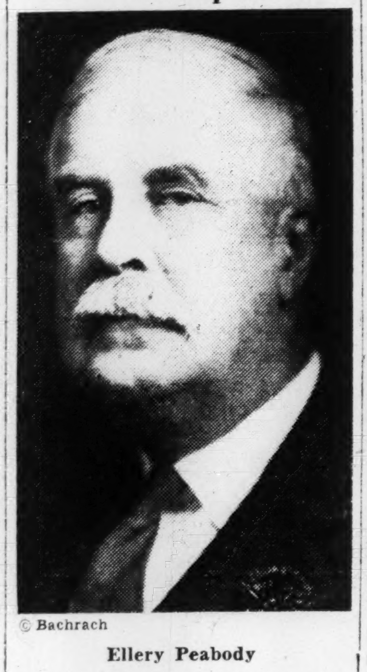
Meat Supply in 1942 Seen Sufficient for Civilian Use

WASHINGTON (AP)—Although large quantities of meat will be needed for lend-lease and military requirements this year, the Agriculture Department foresaw a sufficient supply for civilian consumption.

The per capita supply of meats for civilian consumption, the department said, is expected to be at least as great as the 1931-40 average and materially larger than that of the short supply years of 1934 and 1936.

The department reported that the largest meat production on record was anticipated during 1942 and that it now appeared that the goal of about 21,700,000,000 pounds might be reached.

Heads Co-operative



© Bachrach

Ellery Peabody

President of the West Newton (Mass.) Co-operative Bank, which is observing its 50th anniversary this week. Mr. Peabody has been associated with the bank since 1906.

Cost of Niagara Power Development Determined by FPC

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 20-year controversy over the cost of the Niagara Falls Power Company's big hydroelectric power development at Niagara Falls, N. Y., has been terminated with announcement by the Federal Power Commission that it had determined the "actual legitimate cost" of the plant to be $24,680,680 as of March 2, 1921.

The commission disallowed $15,787,688 of the $44,453,868 book cost of the fixed capital in service on the 1921 license date and reserved for further consideration items totalling $3,985,500 representing the book costs of lands, interest and a flour mill purchase.

The actual cost of the project, known as project No. 16 set by the commission was less than half the $57,315,863 which the company claimed as the "fair value" of its property in applying for a license in 1920.

The commission said that most of the amounts disallowed in determining the actual legitimate cost represented writeups placed on the books of the licensee's predecessor companies, Cliff Electrical Distributing Company, Hydraulic Power Company of Niagara Falls, and the Niagara Falls Power Company which were consolidated into the present company by a special act of the New York legislature in 1918.

A writeup of $11,800,482 on the books of the Hydraulic Power Company was characterized by the commission as a "flagrant example of outright inflation."

Hourly Earnings Of Workers Rise 1.2 P. C. in April

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Labor Department reported a gain of 1.2 per cent in the average hourly earnings of workers in manufacturing industries in April, bringing the average for that month to 81.9 cents an hour.

This figure, said Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins, was 15.6 per cent above that for the same period last year.

The increase was credited mainly to the expansion of working forces in the higher-paying war industries and wage-rate increases. The increase in overtime hours, previously a significant factor, had less effect on the April trend, the average hours remaining virtually unchanged, Miss Perkins said.

In the non-manufacturing industries, Miss Perkins said, the general trend of hourly earnings between March and April was upward, dyeing and cleaning plants reporting the largest gain, 3.2 per cent.

Real Estate Bond Prices Advance 0.3 P. C. in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The average price of real estate bonds increased 0.3 per cent during the month of May, according to the Amott-Baker Real Estate Bond Price Averages of 200 real estate securities. The gain for the year to date now stands at 2.3 per cent.

The average price per $1,000 bond was $309 on May 31, compared to $308 on April 30 and $302 at the close of 1941. During the month 66 of the issues increased in price, 46 decreased and 88 remained unchanged.

New York City issues, comprising the largest sub-division, remained unchanged. Philadelphia issues made the best showing with an advance of 1 per cent, Pittsburgh issues advanced 0.4 per cent, Boston advanced 0.2 per cent and a group of miscellaneous issues declined 0.5 per cent.

The Philadelphia and Pittsburgh issues have made the best gains since the first of the year; the former advancing 9.1 per cent and the latter 8 per cent.

Kroger Grocery Sales Jump

CINCINNATI (AP)—Kroger Grocery and Baking Co. announced sales of $28,987,064 for the sixth four-week period ended June 13, or 25 per cent over sixth period sales of $23,204,440 in 1941. Cumulative sales for 1942 totaled $167,049,830, up 27 per cent over sales of $132,029,564 for the same periods last year.

OPA Sets Price Ceilings For Various Service Fields

WASHINGTON, June 23 (AP)—Consumer services, a $5,000,000,000 industry carried on in 1,000,000 establishments throughout the country, were placed under a wartime price ceiling tonight with top prices pegged at the highest levels of March. The ceiling takes effect July 1.

The order covers laundries, undertakers, garages and all sorts of repair shops. As a general rule, it covers all retail services performed on things, such as shoeshining and piano-tuning; and it exempts services performed on or for people, such as those of barbers, doctors and lawyers.

Adjustable Price Formula

Household repairs done by the job come under the order. As an example, the ceiling would cover a contract for reroofing a house if the contractor named a price for the whole job. If the householder bought the shingles and hired a man to lay them, however, the repair would not come under the ceiling.

For seasonal services, the order provides an adjustable price formula based on rises in the cost of living since last year. The renter of boats at a summer resort, for instance, may charge the highest price he charged in the corresponding season of 1941, plus the percentage of increase in the cost of living between then and March, 1942. The Office of Price Administration supplied a table giving these figures. Dry cleaners also might use the seasonal formula.

The order completes the overall ceiling program begun by Price Administrator Leon Henderson April 28 with the issuance of the universal price order covering all commodities used, worn and eaten.

The regulation automatically licenses every firm in the consumer services field and makes violators subject to revocation of their license to do business.

Much of the 16-page order listed service exempted from price control. These include professional services, those of doctors, dentists, lawyers, architects, authors or entertainers, and personal services such as those of barber and beauty shops and bath and masseur establishments.

Exempt Services Named

Services to commercial or industrial users, which are covered by the universal price ceiling, also are excluded. Also exempt are services of an employee to an employer and of common carriers and public utilities; the charges of newspapers, magazines, broadcasting stations, theaters, insurance underwriters and outdoor advertising operators.

A complete list of the services covered, Mr. Henderson said, would "fill pages of type." Some of the major ones are automobile storage, repair and parking; cleaning, dyeing, pressing and mending clothes; hat cleaning and blocking; shoe repair and shining; film developing and printing; repair of clocks, watches, hosiery, tires, radios and most other articles; storage of furniture; floor waxing and sanding; upholstery and furniture repair.

Although the order is aimed "primarily at retail prices," it also covers services "integrated with further servicing" sold to the person with whom the consumer finally deals. This covers such operations as wholesale dry cleaning performed for tailor shops, or electrical repairs done by a big shop for small retail stores.

In laying down individual price ceilings for each establishment, the OPA will consider each unit of a chain as an "individual seller." Prices may vary from shop to shop regardless of common ownership.

12 Months Base Designated

The seasonal price provision uses the 12 months ended Feb. 28, 1942, as its base date, instead of the calendar year 1941. To prices prevailing in that period the seller adds the specified "cost-of-living" percentages.

The seasonal price section would work in this manner:

A garage at a summer resort might customarily have charged 75 cents for a grease job through the winter but have raised the price to $1.50 for the peak of the season, from July to Labor Day.

If those prices were charged last year, the peak season price in 1942 would be $1.50 plus the cost-of-living percentage shown by the table to be 7.6. The dealer therefore may add 11 cents to $1.50, bringing his peak-season charge this year to $1.61.

The "cost-of-living" table, expressing in percentages the increase in living costs month by month over the year ended February 28, 1942, follows:

P.C.	Period
12.9	March 1, 1941, to April 14, 1941
11.8	April 15, 1941, to May 14, 1941
11.1	May 15, 1941, to June 14, 1941
9.3	June 15, 1941, to July 14, 1941
8.5	July 15, 1941, to Aug. 14, 1941
7.6	Aug. 15, 1941, to Sept. 14, 1941
5.7	Sept. 15, 1941, to Oct. 14, 1941
4.6	Oct. 15, 1941, to Nov. 14, 1941
3.7	Nov. 15, 1941, to Dec. 14, 1941
3.4	Dec. 15, 1941, to Jan. 14, 1942
2.1	Jan. 15, 1942, to Feb. 14, 1942
1.2	Feb. 15, 1942, to Feb. 28, 1942

U. S. Again Turning to Spruce Forests for Vital War Material

SEATTLE (AP)—America is turning again to her spruce forests for vital war material.

A quarter century ago, when the nation last was engaged in a great war, labor battalions went into the woods of the Pacific Northwest and cut billions of feet of spruce for use in airplane construction.

Today the ax is being sharpened and the saw set for the spruce forests of southeastern Alaska. The Government has called upon western logging companies to harvest the vast stands of Sitka spruce for airplane factories.

Spruce grows more slowly in Alaska tha nelsewhere and develops longer, tougher fibers that better withstand the stress and strain of an airplane in flight, says Charles G. Burdick, United States forestry official, who has been in the northern territory for 16 years. The wood is light and ideal for use in planes, he said.

Training ships are being made principally of wood, freeing metal for combat ships.

Mr. Burdick said the Government hoped to log 15,000,000 board feet per month around Ketchikan with lumber companies in Washington, Oregon and other western states doing the work on contract. Sawmills in Alaska will cut some of the logs and the remainder will be towed to Puget Sound mills or to Portland. Final dressing of the wood will be done in Northwest specialty mills.

Mr. Burdick conferred with officials of the War Production Board in Washington, D. C., on the project and then came here to try to interest loggers in the work.

Laclede Gas Bond Sale Is Approved

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission announced an application had been filed by the Ogden Corporation for approval of the sale to an insurance company of $2,500,000 of five per cent refunding and extension mortgage bonds of its subsidiary, the Laclede Gas Light Company of St. Louis, Mo.

In March, the Commission approved Ogden's acquisition of such portion of the bonds not extended to other holders, but reserved jurisdiction on the company's proposal to borrow $2,500,000 to be used to buy the bonds for resale.

In its amendment, Ogden stated it may not be necessary to borrow the money if the SEC approves the private sale. The sale price was placed at 99 per cent of the principal amount of the bonds plus accrued interest from April 1 to dates of sale and delivery.

Roads Place 44,546 New Freight Cars in Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Class I railroads put 44,546 new freight cars in service in the first five months of 1942, the Association of American Railroads announced. Of the total number installed in the first five months this year, there were 30,177 box, 12,498 coal, 1,037 flat, 207 refrigerator, and 627 miscellaneous freight cars.

New freight cars on order on June 1, totaled 49,548 compared with 65,047 on the same day last year. Class I railroads had on order on June 1, this year, 20,126 box, 24,546 coal, 2,803 flat, 1,197 refrigerator, 300 stock, and 576 miscellaneous freight cars.

Railroads in the first five months of 1942 installed 292 locomotives of which 119 were steam and 173 were electric and Diesel. In the same period last year they put 218 new locomotives in service of which 53 were steam and 165 were electric and Diesel. New locomotives on order on June 1, 1942, totaled 950 compared with 517 new locomotives on order on June 1, 1941.

N. Y. Buys 18 P. C. Of War Bond Sales

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—The people of New York State have purchased about $297,000,000—22 per cent of the national sales—of the newest war savings bond series F and G, Bayard F. Pope, chairman of the New York State executive committee of the war savings staff, announced today.

Mr. Pope said sales in New York State of series E, F and G combined had been approximately 18 per cent of sales throughout the nation. He addressed a meeting called to clarify the sphere of activities of bankers working on sales of the three series and of the Victory Fund Committee concerned with other Federal war financing.

Mr. Pope said he thought the State eventually could absorb about $2,000,000,000 in bonds each year, or one-sixth of the national total.

OPA Amends Foundries Ceilings on Steel Castings

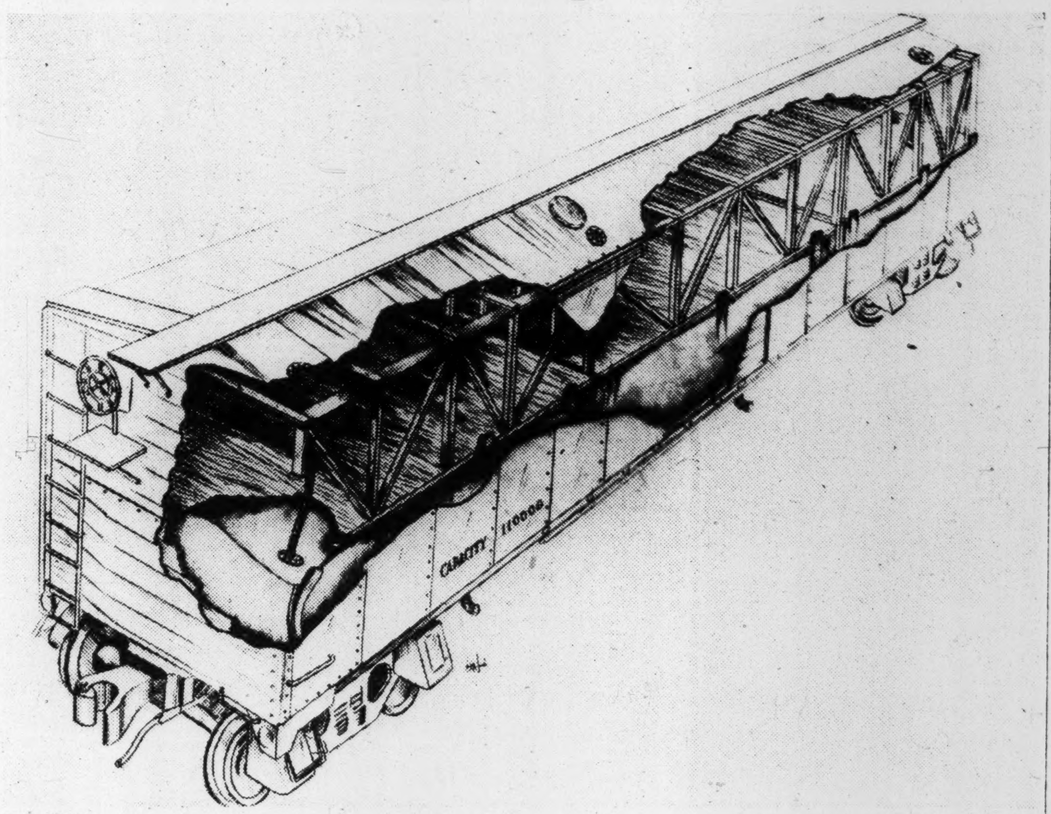
WASHINGTON (AP)—Foundries may apply to the Office of Price Administration for permission to charge buyers the abnormal freight costs of shipments of steel castings for direct war use if such costs arise from deliveries beyond the normal shipping area or from other unusual circumstances such as use of unusual transportation methods, OPA has ruled.

The price ceiling further was amended, also to permit foundries to adjust their prices on deliveries during the period while OPA is considering their applications. This was done to avert any delay in production of war material while applications were pending.

Curb Seat Off $100

NEW YORK — Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Curb Exchange membership at $900, off $100 from the previous sale, on March 31.

Rubber Cells May Help Avert Fuel Lack



Wide World

This drawing shows a railway box car transformed into a tanker by means of the "Mareng cells," a development of the Glenn L. Martin Co.

Use of Rubber Balloons Turns Box Cars, Barges Into Tankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., June 24—Applications of a synthetic rubber fuel tank by which fuel shortages may be averted by converting railroad box and gondola cars, wooden barges and boats, or trucks into tankers have been announced here by the Glenn Martin Company.

The tanks, known as "Mareng cells," a development of the Martin Company, are giant balloons which expand when filled with fuel and thus form the lining of the converted vehicle. Outlining their use to relieve the gasoline shortage, Mr. Martin disclosed that the tanks are a development of the cells invented nearly five years ago as airplane fuel tanks. From them, in turn, was evolved the first self-sealing (bullet-proof) tanks for warplanes.

To Conduct Tests

Experimental cells have been manufactured and the Pennsylvania Railroad will conduct in the immediate future service tests in a box car which will be fitted out for the purpose at its shops according to Mr. Martin. The use of the cells in wooden barges was advanced before the Senate Interstate Commerce Sub-Committee in May by Ernest Holzborn, director of Intercoastal Transportation, Mr. Martin also said.

After carrying fuel to its destination, the Mareng cells can be rolled up into a compact package and expressed back allowing the converted vehicle, car or barge to be used for its original purpose on a return trip.

According to Mr. Martin the cells are easy to make from materials of which there is an abundance and can use immediately available cargo space in the event of any emergency.

Mareng cells (named from the first syllables of "Martin engineering") were first developed to keep fighting planes in trim. They were stuffed into apertures in the wing and filled with fuel. In case of damage the cell was pulled out through the hole and a new one replaced immediately while the old one was patched.

Chinese Custom

The Chinese first used the Mareng cells in combat in 1937 when Martin 139 bombers were sent into action against the Japanese at Shanghai. Sole survivor of one flight was a Martin, which flew to safety at Nanking with 19 holes in its Mareng tanks. The holes in the synthetic rubber had tended to close, staunching the flow of fuel long enough to permit the plane to reach home.

Since then all Martin ships and many others have used the cells. It was not until 1940 the final development of the Mareng cell, the self-sealing, bullet-proof tank, was put into service.

Ground Feldspar Found Effective In Extinguishing Incendiary Bombs

WASHINGTON (AP)—A discovery that ground feldspar, cheap and easily obtainable, is a highly effective material for extinguishing magnesium incendiary bombs was reported by the Geological Survey.

Sprinkled on a bomb, just as sand has been employed, the feldspar quickly melts and forms a protective coating which cuts off the supply of air and stops the bomb from burning, the survey said.

"It is superior," the announcement added, "to mixtures containing salt, pitch, ashes or fine powders as it does not burn, give off smoke, blow out or scatter appreciably from the intense heat of the incendiary material."

The method was developed by geologist W. W. Rubey and chemists Michael Fleischer and J. J. Fahey in experiments in the survey's laboratories and at the Edgewood (Maryland) arsenal.

In one experiment, they reported, an incendiary was lighted on a pine floor and then covered with ground feldspar. The fire was extinguished so quickly that the wood was charred only to a depth of less than half an inch.

Secretary Harold Ickes announced that to protect the public interest and prevent exploitation of the method the Interior Department was taking steps to secure government-controlled patent. The geological survey is a division of his department.

Feldspar is a constituent of many common rocks and is quarried at many places for use in manufacture of glass and ceramics. The geological survey said much of low quality that now is discarded would be suitable for extinguishing incendiaries.

It is estimated it would not cost more than 50 to 75 cents a hundred pounds wholesale, though the retail price might be slightly higher.

War Risk Cargo Rate To Africa Increased

NEW YORK, June 23 (AP)—An increase to 15 per cent from 12½ in charges for cargo war risk insurance between the United States and Africa via the Cape of Good Hope was announced today by marine underwriters.

The rate includes Red Sea and Egyptian Mediterranean port shipments. Rates for cargoes moving to other Mediterranean ports were to be quoted only on application.

American Car & Foundry Net for Year $12.09 Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The increasing momentum of the nation's battle for production was indicated by the American Car & Foundry Co.'s annual report announcing that earnings—augmented by the manufacture of tanks, shells, bombs and armor plate—were the best in more than 15 years.

Net profits of the Company and its subsidiaries for the fiscal year ended April 30 were $9,275,376 after interest, depreciation and provision for estimated income and excess profits taxes, or $12.09 a common share after preferred dividends.

This compared with earnings of $5,161,129, or $5.23 a share, in the like 1941 period and with a net loss of $10,777 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1940.

"The uncertain factor," said Charles J. Hardy, President, "is as to what of the profit resulting from the year's operations will ultimately be available for distribution by way of dividends," taxation legislation still being in the offing.

Int'l Hydro-Electric Reports Loss for Quarter

NEW YORK (AP)—The report of the International Hydro-Electric System and subsidiaries for the quarter ended March 31 showed a net loss of $31,825 compared with net profit of $317,707 for the first quarter of 1941.

For the 12 months ended March 31 there was a net loss of $859,889 against net profit of $373,087 for the preceding 12 months.

Irwin L. Moore, President, said in a statement accompanying the report that increased consolidated revenue had been offset by rising costs and increased taxes both in the United States and Canada.

Consolidated income, he added, has not been sufficient to cover the accruals for interest on the system's 6 per cent debentures at their full rate during the first quarter of 1942.

"From a cash standpoint," said Mr. Moore, "the income of the system itself is also running below the amount required to meet expenses and to cover the full interest on the system's 6 per cent debentures."

Attorney Would Contest Legality Of Price Ceilings

SUN VALLEY, Idaho (AP)—Attorney General Bert H. Miller of Idaho is ready to offer the full assistance of his office to any Idaho merchant who will contest the legality of OPA-fixed price ceilings.

Addressing Idaho retail food dealers in convention, Mr. Miller criticized existing OPA regulations.

"The OPA program will not succeed to the extent that could be hoped for," he declared, "because the federal regulations are unwieldy and difficult to enforce."

In pledging aid to merchants instituting a test he said:

"I don't believe it would be proper for my office to take action directly, because it would be purely a civil case between individuals."

Mr. Miller told the group he would not consider that OPA rules supersede the Idaho Unfair Sales Act "until Idaho has been put under martial law, so to speak."

OPA, Mr. Miller said, was the reverse of the State Unfair Sales Act inasmuch as it prevents prices above a certain level and the State Act is intended to prevent prices from dropping below a certain mark-up.

(The State Unfair Sales Act forbids sale of certain merchandise without a specified mark-up of the retail price over the wholesale price. Many merchants have complained that this mark-up would put the price above the ceilings imposed by the federal regulations, leaving them in the position of being law violators, regardless of which law they obeyed.)

Power Production 11 P. C. Above 1941

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Edison Electric Institute reported power produced in the week ended June 20 totaled 3,433,711,000 kilowatt hours, a contra-seasonal drop from the previous week's 3,463,528,000.

Despite the decline, energy output continued at a rate more than 11 per cent above that of the comparable 1941 period.

The southern states showed an increase of 19.6 per cent above last year, the Pacific Coast 17.8, West Central 9.9, Central Industrial 7.5, Mid-Atlantic 6.8, Rocky Mountain 6.3 and New England 6.1.

Third Class Postage Rate Rise Asked

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—The House Ways and Means Committee voted today to require the Post Office Department to raise rates on third-class postage, for periodicals and advertising matter, enough to pay the cost of handling them.

Rep. Jere Cooper (D-Tenn.) said it had been estimated that the department was suffering a $26,000,000 annual loss in delivery of that type of mail.

The committee directed the Post Office Department to submit a report before it raised either second- or third-class rates. Second-class rates, affecting newspapers, would be raised a total of $78,000,000 under a committee decision last week. It said this was the amount of the annual deficit in handling second-class matter.

The members voted to exempt sensitized photographic paper and unexposed film from the increase it has voted on photographic equipment and made imported bitters subject to new distilled spirits taxes. The new photographic equipment tax would be raised from 15 to 25 per cent under a committee proposal.

Mr. Cooper said the committee also had approved and sent to the House a resolution recommended by the State, War, Navy and Treasury departments to exempt from duty and internal taxes any goods sent to Axis prisoners in the United States. It also would apply to articles made by American prisoners in Axis countries and to articles imported for the use of armed forces of the United Nations in the United States.

Chairman Robert Doughton (D-NC) told President Roosevelt today that the new tax bill should be ready for House consideration within two weeks and House approval could be expected in another week.

With the July 4 holiday intervening, Mr. Doughton told reporters at the White House, the Senate should get the revenue measure by July 20, if not earlier.

Members said that they should take the final votes on the record-breaking bill by nightfall. Debate on the floor probably will begin about July 6.

The postwar credit was inserted late yesterday by a vote reported to have been 11 to 10. Several members were prepared to fight it to the finish on the theory that it would nullify the committee's decision to boost corporate excess profits taxes to a flat 94 per cent.

The refund contemplates issuance of bonds to corporations, after they pay their excess profits taxes, which would be redeemable after the war in three installments. The bonds would be issued in amounts equal to 14 per cent of the adjusted net income subject to excess profits and therefore would make the long-range excess profits taxes 80 per cent, compared with a present maximum of 60 per cent.

For example, a corporation with $100,000 of excess profits income would pay a $94,000 tax, but would receive non-negotiable, non-interest bearing bonds equal to 14 per cent of $100,000, or $14,000, thus making the taxes actually $80,000 when the postwar period is considered.

The committee also voted yesterday to exempt cash registers used in over-the-counter retail sales from the present 10 per cent manufacturers' tax on business machines.

OBrion Russell & Co.
INSURANCE
of Every Description
108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Lafayette 5700
111 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-5540

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY
DIVIDEND No. 213

A quarterly dividend of 50c per share has been declared, payable August 1, 1942, to stockholders of record at the close of business on July 10, 1942.

Checks will be mailed from Old Colony Trust Company, Boston.

EDWARD J. HYLAND,
Treasurer.
Boston, June 23, 1942

MAKE YOUR TIRES
Last Longer
On the job
TO HELP YOU KEEP YOUR CAR ROLLING

Service stations, garages, and dealers advertising in The Christian Science Monitor can help you preserve rubber. Proper inflation, checking wheel alignment, and changing wheel positions of your tires are a few of the things they recommend to prolong your tires' wear. It will pay you to visit these advertisers regularly.

and New York Curb
Listed New York Bond
Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond
and New York Curb
Quotations

Scrap Rubber Drive Viewed Slow in East

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Interior Secretary Ickes, the Petroleum Co-ordinator, reported to President Roosevelt today that the scrap rubber collection drive for the first six days was "very disappointing" in the most populous states in the East and South, and best in the far western states.

Exact figures on the collection were to be made public later.

Although William R. Boyd, Jr., Chairman of the Petroleum Industries War Council, who accompanied Mr. Ickes to the White House, said the over-all collection total was "encouraging," Mr. Ickes commented:

"This is putting it up to the people to determine whether they want to run their cars or not, by turning in rubber.

"If it is not turned in—enough to take care of military needs and to some extent civilian needs—we'll have to get the rubber some way."

Mr. Boyd said that Nevada was first in the list of states based on the number of pounds of rubber collected per capita, that Montana was second, Oregon third, and Arizona fourth. Pennsylvania was last, he added, with New York and other populous states near the bottom.

Mr. Boyd said apparently the Eastern area got off to a slower start than the West; predicted the drive would pick up in the East and said that indications already were pointing that way.

"This doesn't mean that the rubber isn't there," he told reporters. "I think it means the West got off to an earlier start."

He said the figures did not include rubber held by about 17,000 local junk dealers, about 3,000 carload lot dealers and what he called "over-all" dealers who buy from the smaller dealers, and reclaiming plants. He added it only included scrap which the oil industry collected from gas stations for the Government and that no one would know the nation's total tonnage of scrap rubber until these figures were put together.

Mr. Boyd said in all his experience he had never seen anything like the drive catch on the way it had in many states and he looked for it to speed up.

ICC Amends Plan Of Reorganization Of St. Paul Road

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission has amended its plan of reorganization of the Minneapolis, St. Paul & Sault Ste. Marie Railway to insure the Canadian Pacific Railway an effective working control of the reorganized company.

Under the amendment, the Canadian Pacific will have the right to vote approximately 45 per cent of the total amount of the common stock of the Soo Line.

The Commission's original order gave the Canadian Pacific an option to buy 25 per cent of the common stock of the reorganized Soo Line for $2 a share.

The Commission has increased the amount of the option stock to 33 per cent.

This, plus stock issued to the Canadian Pacific for bond holdings and the payment of interest on certain bond issues which it had guaranteed would give the Canadian Pacific slightly more than 45 per cent of the total common stock.

The reorganization plan provides for an eight-year extension from Jan. 1, 1951, of a traffic agreement between the Canadian Pacific and the Soo Line. The Commission said it regarded a traffic agreement with the Canadian Pacific as necessary to a continued profitable operation of the Soo Line.

Stocks Slightly Lower in London

LONDON, June 24 (AP) — The stock market closed at slightly lower levels today. Trading was quiet in the absence of comprehensive war news.

British funds held at earlier prices. Egyptian issues were lower in the foreign list.

Industrials generally were lower. Home rails, coppers and diamonds were fractionally easier. Oils steadied at lower levels while development shares in kaffirs ended slightly easier.

Curtiss-Wright Stops Quarterly Income Reports

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Curtiss-Wright Corp., huge airplane manufacturing concern, announced that at the request of the War Department the company had discontinued quarterly earnings report.

"The company's shipments of airplanes, engines and propellers have shown a consistent increase since the declaration of war on Dec. 8, 1941, as is the case for the entire aviation industry," Curtiss-Wright said.

"The War Department, however, has requested the company to refrain from disclosing any information which might be a key to its present rate of production and therefore helpful to the enemy."

New Inland Steel Record

CHICAGO (AP)—Inland Steel Company has set a new record in the production of steel ship plate, A. P. Miller, assistant general superintendent of the company's Indiana Harbor plant, announced. The company rolled 3,515 net tons of plate in a single 24-hour run, equal, Mr. Miller said, to seven tenths of the plate needed to build one Liberty ship of 10,000 tons capacity.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
10	2s 50-48 Mch	101.12	101.12	101.12
1	2½s 72-67	101.6	101.6	101.6

Home Owners Loan

2	3s 52-44	103.25	103.25	103.25

New York City Bonds

8	3s 80	103	102⅞	103

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000		High	Low	2:00
20	Alleghany 5s 44 Mod	85	84½	84½
5	Alleghany 5s 49 Mod	70½	70½	70½
5	Alleghany Inc 5s 50	43¼	43¼	43¼
8	Allied Strs 4½s 51	100¼	100¼	100¼
1	Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	107	107	107
5	Am&For P 5s 2030	64	64¼	64¼
3	Am T&T 3¼s 61	107¼	107¼	107¼
9	Am T&T 3s 56	107⅜	107⅛	107¼
26	Am Tobacco 3s 62	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2	Arm Del 4s 57	105⅝	105½	105½
4	AT&SF 4s 95	105¾	105¾	105¾

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Tex & Pac 5s 79 C	58⅛	57¾	57¾
2	TexP-MP Ter 5½s 64	103⅜	103¼	103¼
9	Third Ave 4s 60	49¼	49⅛	49⅛
1	T St L & W 4s 50	86	86	86
6	Union Oil Cal 3s 67	97½	97½	97½

Over-the-Counter Securities

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association under the supervision of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	6⅝	8
American Barge Line Co	9½	10⅞
American Hardware Co	19	21
American Manufacturing	21¾	24¾
American Manufac 5 pf	79¾	..
American Wringer Co	3¼	4¼
†Amoskeag Company	19¼	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	62¾	..
Appleton Company	26¼	29
Appleton Company 7 pf	107½	..
Applied Arts Corp	2½	3⅜
Arlington Mills	37¼	40¼
Arnold Print Works	14⅛	15¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	22¼	24¾
Automobile Banking Corp A	1	1¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	11⅜	13
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	17¼	19¾
*Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	101	..
Berkshire Fine Spinning	7⅞	9⅛
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	58	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	98	102
Boston Wharf Company	16⅜	18¼
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	28¾	31¼
Brown Co vtc	1	1½
Brown Co pf	19¾	22½
Campbell A S Co Inc	3¼	4¼
Central Railway Signal A	40	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	26¼	29

	Bid	Asked
United States Trust (.50)	5⅞	7¼
United States Trust pf (.80)	11⅛	13
Webster & Atlas (2)	43	48

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSF (2.40)	27⅝	30⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	68¾	72⅞
Pensylvania Co (1.60)	23⅝	25⅞

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas (4a)	117	121
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	47¼	49¼
Aetna Life (1.20a)	25¼	26¾
American Equitable (1)	16½	18
American Insurance Newark	11⅝	12⅝
American Re-Insurance (1.60a)	40¾	42¾
American Reserve	9⅞	10⅞
American Surety (2½)	48¾	50¾
Automobile (1a)	31½	33½
Baltimore American (.20a)	6¼	7¼
Boston (16a)	492	512
Camden Fire (1)	17¾	19¼

	Bid	Asked
N EPublicServ $7 prln	47¾	51¾
N E Public Serc $6 pr ln	43¾	47¾
N E Public Serv $7 pf	7⅞	9¾
N E Public $6 pf	6⅞	8¾
Newport Electric	15¼	17¾
Providence Gas	6¾	7½
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	98½	103½
R I Pub Serv pf	27⅛	29⅝
Rockland Light & Power	5⅜	6⅜
Springfield Gas Light	13	14½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	102½	
Western Mass Companies	16¾	18¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80)	13⅝	14⅝
Bank of New York (14)	275	285
Bankers Trust (1.40)	34⅝	36⅝
Brooklyn Trust (4)	51¼	55¼
Central Hanover Bk&Tr (4)	62⅛	64⅝
Chase National (1.40)	23⅜	24⅞
Chemical Bk & Tr (1.80)	34½	36½
Commercial (8)	139	147
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	10¼	11½
Corn Exchange Bk&Tr (2.40)	29⅛	30⅛
Empire Trust (3)	36½	39½
First National (80)	1020	1050
Guaranty Trust 12)	205	210
Irving Trust (.60)	9¼	10¼
Manufacturers Tr (2)	30	31½
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	52¼	54¼
National City (1)	23	24½
New York Trust (3½)	62¼	64¾
Public (1½)	26⅜	27⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	2⅞	3⅜

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	‡300	—
First National (2)	32⅛	34⅛
Merchants National (12)	265	290
†New England Trust (30)	‡400	—
National Rockland (2)	39	47
National Shawmut (1)	17½	19⅛
Pilgrim Trust (8)	175	195
Second National (4)	114	24
†State Street Trust (8)	215	240

	Bid	Asked
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	1.98	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	3.30	....
Diversified Tr C	2.55	....
Diversified Tr D	3.85	4.40
Foundation Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	2.70	3.20
Nation Wide Sec	2.45	..
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	36.375	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	1.53	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	1.85	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	1.81	..
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	1.43	..
Super of Am Tr AA	1.75	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "A"	10.25	..
U S Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.00	..

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	.25	.40
First Boston Corp	8.75	10.125

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% les sif not held 3 years.

Aviation Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Airlines pf	90	95
Liberty Aircraft	7¾	8⅞
Piper Aircraft	3⅞	5
Pollak Manufacturing Co	5⅝	6⅝

Dividend Declarations

Torrington Nat Bk & Tr Co (Conn.)	$2.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Union Mfg Co	50c	Q	June 30	June 18
Union National Bank (Pittsburgh)	$1.50	..	June 30	June 26
Un Fuel Invest Ltd 6% Class A pf	75c	Q	July 2	June 24
United States Hold	20c	S	July 20	July 10
U S Tr (Boston)	25c	S	July 1	June 23
Do 8% conv pf	40c	S	July 1	June 23
Wash Title Ins	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 26
Do 6% non-cum A pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 24
Washburn Wire Co	25c	..	June 15	June 4
Western Assur Co Toronto, Ont.) 12% pf	$1.20	S	July 2	June 30
Weston (George) Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Aug. 1	July 15
Wichita Un Stkyds	$1.50	..	June 30	June 20
Winters Nat Bk & Tr Co (Dayton)	$2	..	June 30	June 20

*Initial dividend covering period from Jan. 1, 1941, to Dec. 31, 1941.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, June 24

Europe†

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables‡	$4.04	$4.04	$4.03
Switz'l'd—franc	.2332	.2332	§
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Port'gal—escudo	.0401x	.0401x	.0748
South America			
Arg'tina—peso¶‡	.2351	.2356	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶‡	.0520	.0520	.2052
Chile—peso‡	.0400	.0400	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.5350	.5350	.6583
Far East			
India—rupee	.3037	.3037	.6180
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9000	.9000	1.693
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	§

†Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed, new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. xNominal.

Mass. Investors Second Fund

Mass. Investors Second Fund, Inc., reports net assets of $6,150,365, based on market values of investments owned on May 31, 1942, equal to $6.85 per share on 897,932 shares outstanding. This compares with net assets of $6,574,516 on Feb. 28, 1942, amounting to $7.22 per share on the shares then outstanding. Earnings per share were approximately the same as in the corresponding quarter of 1941. The 38th quarterly report notes that during the quarter ended May 31, 1942, the fund purchased additional blocks of Curtiss-Wright "A," and National City Bank of New York stock; and sold part of its holdings of American Can and Kennecott Copper stocks.

Building Material Restrictions Eased

WASHINGTON (AP)—Inventory limitations were lifted by the War Production Board from a large group of slow-moving, non-critical building materials.

The order provided that dealers holding stocks of the materials need no longer include them in records and reports called for under the inventory limitation order, although they remain subject to the basic priority regulation requiring a "minimum practicable working" inventory.

The materials affected are Portland and natural cement, lime, gypsum products, bituminous roofing materials, concrete pipe, cut stone, sand and gravel, crushed stone, clay products, insulation board, acoustical materials, mineral wool, paving materials, concrete products, brass, lumber, wooden millwork.

Venezuela to Develop Cattle Raising Again

CARACAS, Venezuela,—Legislation designed to encourage the development of cattle raising in this country, once one of the leading meat producers in the world, is being discussed by the Venezuelan Congress.

Among the measures which may be passed is a law prohibiting state and federal taxes of any kind on cattle on-the-hoof. This applies to sub-products too.

The bill especially prohibits tariffs on cattle moving from one state to another. It was these taxes, during the regime of Dictator Juan Vicente Gomez, which in a large measure discouraged cattle raising and ruined the industry here.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
700	Air Way El Ap	1¼	1⅛	1⅛
200	Alum Co Am pf (6)	101½	101	101
100	Alum Ltd (h8)	75¼	75¼	75¼
25	Am C P&LA	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛
400	Am Gas & El (1.60s)	17	16½	16½
500	Am Light & T (1.20)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	AOm Writ Pap	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100	Ang-Wupp (.05e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
60	Appal El Pow pf(4½)	97¼	96¾	97
500	Ark N Gas pf (.55k)	7½	7½	7½

Cuba Seen Having Big Unused Supply Of Needed Molasses

NEW YORK (AP)—A representative of Cuba's distilleries said the United States was permitting to lie unused in the island's storage tanks enough molasses to make 125,000,000 gallons of alcohol, a major necessity for smokeless powder, synthetic rubber and other war materials.

Raul Lesteiro, President of the Cuban Alcohol Export Corp., said the companies which form that concern could make 20,000,000 gallons of alcohol a year from part of the molasses but could find no U. S. war agency which would agree to take it.

Whisky distillers in America have been ordered to turn out 240,000,000 gallons of alcohol for next year as part of the goal of 540,000,000 the war program will need.

"I have offered the Cuban alcohol to the War Production Board, to the Lend-Lease Administration, to the Defense Supplies Corp. and to the Board of Economic Warfare," Mr. Lesteiro said in a statement.

"In addition to this, my government has requested the American State Department to define the right of the Cuban producers of alcohol under the trade agreement between the United States and Cuba to bring this alcohol into the United States, pay the duty on it and have it treated as domestic alcohol is treated in the United States—a right which I think is clearly given by the trade treaty.

"We have no answer from the State Department or any of these agencies," he said.

The United States, he added, had between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000 tied up in the molasses now in storage.

Ships haven't been available to take all the molasses to the United States, he commented, but the facilities by which Cuba has been supplied with certain products had been returning empty and could be used to ship alcohol.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.18⅝	1.17⅞	1.18⅝	1.18⅜
Minneapolis	1.11½	1.10½	1.11½	1.10¾
Kansas City	1.11¼	1.10¾	1.11	1.11⅛
Winnipeg			.80⅜	.80⅜
September Wheat				
Chicago	1.21⅜	1.20½	1.21¼	1.21
Minneapolis	1.14¼	1.13¼	1.14¼	1.13½
Kansas City	1.13⅜	1.12⅞	1.13⅛	1.13¼
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.24¾	1.24	1.24⅝	1.24¼
Minneapolis	1.17¼	1.16⅜	1.17¼	1.16½
Kansas City	1.16¼	1.15⅞	1.16	1.16
July Corn				
Chicago	86⅝	86¼	86⅜	86⅜
Kansas City	83⅜	82¾	83⅛	83
Sept. Corn				
Kansas City	89¼	89	89⅛	89⅛
Kansas City	86	85½	85¾	85⅝
July oats				
Chicago	.48½	.48¼	.48½	.48¼
Minneapolis	.44¼	.44	.44¼	.44⅛
Winnipeg	..	..	.51½	.51½
Rye				
July	.65¾	.64¾	.65⅜	.65⅝
Sept.	.68¾	.67⅝	.68½	.68½
Dec.	72½	.71½	.72⅜	.72¼

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	....	....	....	17.75	12.77
Sept.	12.85	....	....	12.85	12.82
Oct.	....	....	....	12.80	12.80
Dec.	....	....	....	.....	12.82

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July old	1.77	1.78⅝	1.77	1.78½	1.76⅞
new	.....	.....	.....	1.80¼	1.78⅝
Oct.	1.76	1.76¾	1.75½	1.76¾	1.75¾
Dec.	1.78	1.78¼	1.78	1.78¼	1.77¼

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	...	...	...	95.5b	95.5
October	...	...	...	95.5b	96.0
December	...	...	...	95.5b	96.0
March	...	...	...	95.5b	95.5

Tops

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	119.9	119.9	118.5	118.5	120.0
October	121.3	121.3	120.4	120.3b	121.2
December	121.7	121.7	121.3	121.0b	122.0
March	122.5	122.5	121.5	121.5	122.7
May	123.0	123.0	122.6	121.8	123.0

b—Bid.

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	18.31	18.43	18.17	18.22	18.33
October	18.67	18.79	18.56	18.62	18.69
December	18.81	18.94	18.71	18.77	18.84
March	18.99	19.12	18.90	18.95	19.00
May	19.08	19.17	18.99	19.07	19.12

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
July	8.71	8.71	8.71	8.71b	8.71
September				8.76b	8.76

b—Bid.

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
September				6.30b	6.30

b—Bid.

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
*November	37.20	37.25	37.15	37.20	37.15
†June	.....	.....	35.75b	36.25a	37.75

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
‡October	33.85	33.85	33.75	33.85	33.80
‡November	.....	.....	33.75b	33.95a	37.75

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
November	2.51	2.52	2.51	2.52	2.50

bBid. aAsked. *S.s. †F.s. ‡R.s.

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for eggs, butter by J. L. Flagg. All prices at New York unless otherwise noted.

Boston Stocks

June 24

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
8.75	Bos & Albany	79¼	79¼	79¼	79
2.00	Bos Edison	22½	22⅜	22½	22⅜
5.00	Bos Elevated	55⅛	55	55⅛	55
.64	Bos Pers Prop	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
.50a	Copper Range	4⅜	4¼	4¼	4⅜
..	E Bos Land	90c	90c	90c	90c
1.25b	Emplyrs Group	23½	23½	23½	23¼
N	Maine Cent	3	3	3	3
.50d	Narr Rac A	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜
3.25d	N E Tel & Tel	85	84½	84½	84
.30d	*Shawmut Assoc	7¾	7¾	7¾	8⅛
1.40d	Torrington	24	24	24	24¾
4.00b	Unit Shoe M	57¼	57⅛	57⅛	57½
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	43	43	43	41⅝

* Ex-dividend. † Ex-rights. a Paid in 1941, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1942 on account of accumulations. d Paid or payable in 1942, no regular rate.

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
3	Shaw W&P 4½s '70D	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛
4	So Cal Ed 3s '65	101	100¾	101
2	So Ind 4s '51	51	51	51
8	Stand G&E 6s '48 st	54¾	54⅝	54⅝
1	Stand G&E 6s '57	55	55	55
1	Stand G&E 6s '66	54⅞	54⅞	54⅞
6	Stand P&L 6s '57	54½	54¼	54¼
2	Tex El S 5s '60	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2	Tex P&L 5s 56	107¼	107¼	107
2	Tide Wat P25s 79 A	94	94	94
1	Utah P&L 4½s 44	94½	94½	94½

Total bond sales today (estimated): 375,000; year ago, 999,000.

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted," on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted, special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (ur) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

General Mills Dividend

MINNEAPOLIS (AP)—Directors of General Mills, Inc., has announced declaration of the regular quarterly dividend of $1 a share on common stock, payable Aug. 1 to stockholders of record July 10.

Single Master Questionnaire Urged for U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The National Association of Cost Accountants at the Palmer House, in annual conference, proposed a scheme to have a single federal agency issue a "master" questionnaire to all of the nation's industrial and business firms, then make the information available to all other government departments.

Roscoe Seybold, vice-president and controller of Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co., made the suggestion and asserted that some such plan was desperately needed to relieve private companies from the present burden of filling out hundreds of forms and questionnaires demanded by various government agencies.

Questionnaire Nuisance

The current wave of governmental questionnaires, Mr. Seybold charged, was an "unnecessary nuisance" for all companies and was actually interfering with war production of some, particularly smaller, firms whose executives must give a large part of their time to finding the answer to these questions.

Westinghouse, he said, has a permanent staff of eight men who devote all their time to filling out government questionnaires and at times has as many as 100 employees engaged in this task.

Another speaker at the convention, Maurice E. Peloubet, assistant chief of the accounting advisory branch of the War Production Board, joined Mr. Seybold in criticizing the excessive use of questionnaires by government bureaus for research purposes.

Mr. Peloubet specifically questioned the necessity for the Office of Price Administration's latest questionnaries known as forms A and B(on which every manufacturer with assets of more than $250,000 must make annual and quarterly reports of volume, profits and other business factors.

These forms, he said, represented an attempt by the OPA to force small companies to prepare reports similar to those required from larger corporations by the Securities and Exchange Commission. Although it will take weeks of work by executives of the smaller companies to compile this information, the OPA has not yet shown the need or value of these reports for other than general research, he said.

Issu eWarning

Warning was issued by both Mr. Seybold and Mr. Peloubet of the possible danger facing the war contractors as a result of a "broad and vague" powers granted to the Army and Navy under Public Law 528 to re-negotiate war contracts to eliminate excessive profits.

It might even be possible under the law, Mr. Peloubet noted, for the Army and Navy to penalize a corporation for using a more expensibe method of production than a competitor, even though the first contractor had no knowledge of the cheaper production method.

Professor of accounting at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Wyman P. Fiske was elected president of the association.

Other officers chosen were John H. De Vitt, of Hammermill Paper Company, and Martin A. Moore, controller of the Hyatt bearing division of General Motors, of Harrison, N. J., vice-presidents, and Philip J. Warner, president of Ronald Press Company, of New York, treasurer.

Celanese Corp. Plans $35,000,000 Issue

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The Celanese Corporation of America, the largest producer of cellulose acetate yarns in the United States, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering a proposed issue of $35,000,000 of three and one-half per cent debentures, due July 1, 1962.

Proceeds from the sale would be used to redeem $24,700,000 of outstanding three per cent debentures, due 1955, pay off $3,000,000 of bank loans and the balance applied to general funds for plant additions and improvements and other capital expenditures.

Principal underwriters were named as Dillon, Read and Company and Glore, Forgan and Company, both of New York City. The initial offering price and names of other underwriters will be supplied by amendment.

H. J. Heinz Co. to Produce Plane Parts From Plywood

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The H. J. Heinz Company, whose business normally is canning foods, reported today "large-scale" production of airplane parts from plastic bonded plywood will soon be started in some of its plants.

The company said a study of its factories showed that some of the equipment was "adaptable immediately to specialized work—particularly the manufacture of plywood aircraft parts."

"Specific details of the project cannot be disclosed . . . but large-scale production soon will be realized," the firm added.

New Electric Quotation Board

Taking another step in its program to modernize the handling of Odd Lot Business, the Boston Stock Exchange has officially begun its session Tuesday with a new electric quotation board. It is located on the south side of the floor above the order clerks' booths. The board has a present capacity for 280 stocks and can be extended to an unlimited number.

War Housing Program Is Expanded—Real Estate Tax Problem Studied

Building Codes Held Tool For Incompetence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT, June 24—By ignoring outmoded city building codes and using modern construction materials and methods, war housing agencies are proving that many of these codes instead of protecting cities against poor construction are actually maintained to keep the incompetent builder in business, Albert Kahn, prominent industrial architect, told the American Institute of Architects today.

Mr. Kahn's attack upon the wastefulness of city regulations governing the construction of buildings was made just following his acceptance of a special medal by the Institute in recognition of his contributions to the war effort. As an architect accustomed to the ups and downs of the building industry, he predicted that following an interval of readjustment after the war, the United States would experience an era of unprecedented prosperity.

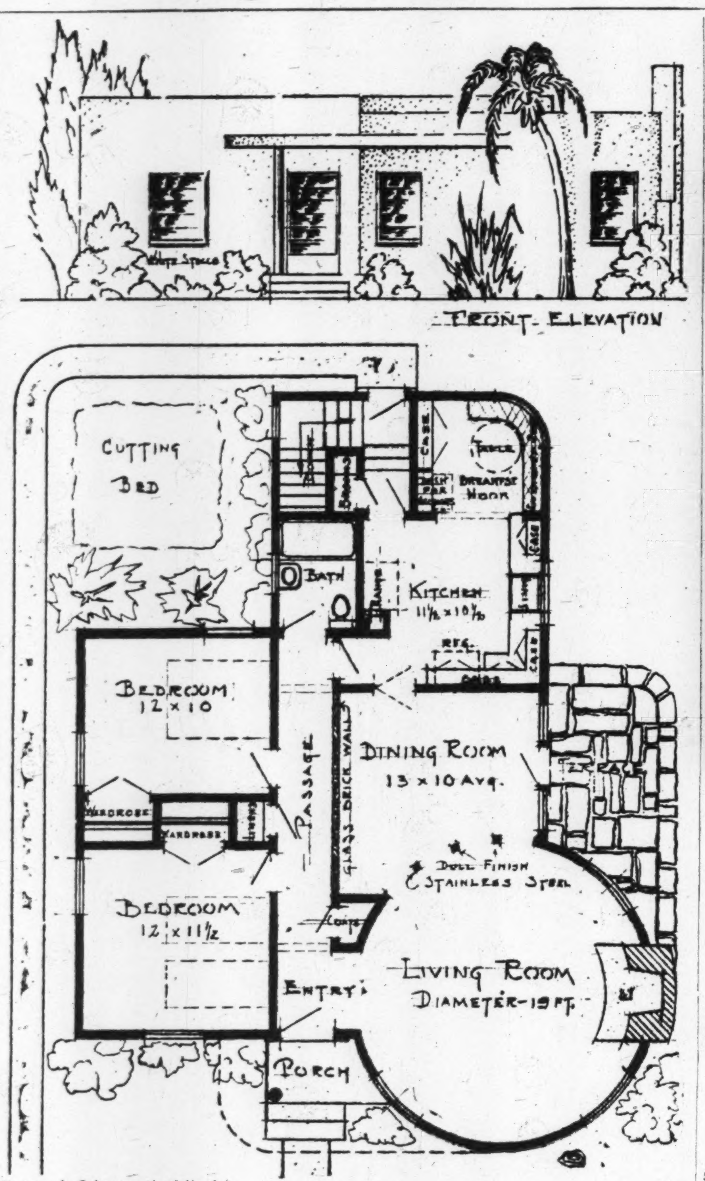
His prediction was based upon the belief that war activities would do away with much of the wastefulness of industry such as outmoded building codes which have "discouraged the exercise of skill and ingenuity."

Instead of setting up minimum requirements as these codes now do, Mr. Kahn said that building regulations should permit the maximum effort "for the competent." There should be special laws, he added, to limit the incompetent builder, instead of blanket regulations that restrict the engineering ability of the skillful craftsman.

"Untold economies," the architect stated, "would be possible in home and factory building if the ability of the designer were depended upon rather than the severity of restrictions. And these lowered building costs would stimulate greater construction."

Under the stimulus of war, he pointed out that stresses have been used for materials in building far in excess of those permitted by municipal restrictions. They have thus proved the waste, he said, caused by obsolete codes from which most cities are suffering. And he added that perhaps the results obtained today would help to revise present-day codes, possibly evolving a uniform code for the entire nation based upon the theory of encouraging inventive ability.

"Proper planning ahead is all essential, and let us hope that this may include far-sighted town planning, for this is one field in which we are sadly lagging."



Roscoe A. Johnson, Architect

Circular Living Room

A house with a circular living room is hard to find because it is hard to design. Not many homes would look right with the living room in circular form. And not many architects will tackle the style. Hence the plan proposed by Roscoe A. Johnson of Portland, Ore. (above), is both stimulating as well as ornamental.

But let Mr. Johnson describe his plan in his own words:

"The exterior of the house is done in the contemporary manner in white stucco, the porch roof is a flat slab of reinforced concrete supported by a circular post of metal with a dull stainless steel finish. Access to the side yard can be had from the dining room onto a terrace of wide flagstones built low to the ground. Window glass is proportioned with wide horizontal lines in keeping with the trend. The roof is flat and should be amply insulated against heat and cold.

"Simplicity is the theme of the exterior which leads toward harmony and softness when embellished with a sympathetic planting of flowers and shrubbery. Judicious planting can be made to cast tracery shadows on the white wall surfaces in weaving and changing patterns that will be a delight to the eye.

"The living room and dining room walls are furnished in fiber board of coral color, ceilings are white. The coral colored wallboard is applied with horizontal lines at about 12-inch intervals. The living room has a wide continuous frieze, above the door height, the frieze being of white plaster with a design in delicate flat relief. No picture mould is used. Floors can be finished with highly compressed wood fiber boards in blue-black or warm tones. These come in 16-inch and 12-inch squares and are cemented to a smooth wood sub floor. They contribute a note of richness and sparkle with their highly glazed surface and are especially well set off by white long-nap scatter rugs.

"Furniture arranging in this room will be a fascinating study. It can be grouped around the room and at the windows, thereby utilizing the maximum of wall space.

Dormitories Are Planned To House War Workers

Wide World-Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 24—Most workers in war industries aren't going to be provided with individual houses after all.

The plan, even a few months ago, was to build hundreds of thousands of small family dwelling units to provide homes for the throngs of workers who are leaving their old homes to settle close to the big new factories making war materials.

Now, however, most of them are going to have to find housing in large dormitories, where children will not be admitted and where wives will be accommodated only if they too are working in a war plant.

The grim necessities of war have forced housing officials to abandon their original plan for pleasant villages and to make the drastic shift to strictly utilitarian lodging centers. Metals and lumber proved too scarce, and too much labor was required for the original projects. If these materials were to be used to build workers' homes, it would mean denying them to war plants which are producing arms and to army builders who are constructing cantonments.

In the war housing program up to now dormitories have been provided for only one-ninth of the workers. Under the program as now conceived, dormitories will house two-thirds of them.

As an example of the economy in materials thereby effected, a dormitory requires only one-fourth as much plumbing as houses would to accommodate an equal number of workers.

"Duration dormitories" is the name given the new projects by the architects of the Federal Public Housing Authority. They are similar to the British "hostels" being built for temporary wartime use.

They are not mere lodging houses, which simply provide sleeping quarters. They have all the community facilities necessary for normal rest and relaxation for the men and women living away from their homes—central dining halls, recreation areas, libraries, writing rooms, lounges, shops, infirmaries and churches. About 1,000 workers will live in each settlement. Double rooms are provided for married couples when both the man and wife are working in the plant.

Each worker living singly has a room to himself—a small cubicle, simply but completely furnished. Each group of sleeping wings has a sanitary center, where residents share showers, toilets and wash basins.

The emphasis in the whole plan is on sleeping arrangements, for in the dormitories will live people working on three shifts, and at all times one-third of the residents will be asleep.

Different shifts of workers are segregated into separate wings. Insulation is used to deaden interior noises. Instead of the customary bright and light colors used in most bedrooms, the walls are painted darker shades, and restful blues and greens are used.

One reason children are not permitted to live in the dormitories is that their playing will wake up sleeping workers. Another consideration is, however, that children should have the freedom that a home would provide and they should not live in congested neighborhoods. Scarce materials can not be spared for homes, however, and war plant communities are bound to be congested—and bringing in the children and their mothers would crowd them still more.

The dormitory villages can be constructed much faster than homes. Housing authority officials point to the new dormitory project at Vancouver, Wash., as an example of the speed which can be achieved in construction. The project is not of the "duration dormitory" type, being only a lodging center with a community dining hall, but lacking the necessary community facilities.

Its construction record is a classic. Work was started on April 11, the first job being to dredge mud out of the Columbia River and raise the ground level six feet, since the only available site was six feet below flood level. The entire job was finished, and 2,000 workers began to move into the buildings at the end of 45 days. Normally, such a job takes 5 or 6 months.

War housing in its present state is a far cry from the defense housing of a year ago, when the effort was to build ideal low-cost communities, embodying as many of the principles of good public housing as available money and time permitted.

Under ideal conditions, sites for public housing are selected with great care. But now any site is chosen which is readily available, is not within a mile of a plant which is likely to be bombed, and is not over two miles away—making it within walking distance.

Under the old program 65 per cent of the homes were permanent buildings. Now only about 10 per cent are permanent. Construction is largely of plywood, and it is lighter and less durable than before.

Where a Motor Coach Goes Through a 'Needle'

One of the thrills of the Black Hills detour, a 250-mile motor side trip through the Black Hills of South Dakota, operated in connection with the Burlington Route, is when the motor coach passes through the "Needle's Eye," a natural tunnel eroded through granite.

Wide World

Furniture for Modern Use

Smaller, compact, double-duty furniture designed to fit into the homes of war workers is displayed in Chicago's National Defense Home Furnishing Show. Gone are the nickel, chromium, and brass fixtures and trimmings. Typical is the above-pictured combination bookcase, china closet, dining table, and cupboard being examined by Miss Eileen Goodman. The many-duty gadget is 59 inches high, 14 inches deep, and 30 inches wide.

Billeting of War Workers Seen in Housing Shortage

DETROIT, June 24 (AP) — Despite the fact that America is now building more war houses every month than it built in the 18 months of American participation in the first World War, William K. Divers, Regional Director for the National Housing Agency, today stated that the housing shortage in Detroit was go great that billeting of war workers in private homes may soon become necessary.

Mr. Divers said a dearth of building materials had caused the government to substitute public appeals to home owners to take in war guests for plans for new construction.

He told James Lucas, Pontiac, Mich., housing commissioner, to "forget about" his city's preference for permanent dwellings.

"That is out for the duration," the Director declared.

Regarding billeting, Mr. Divers said that in England it had been necessary to lodge war workers in only three per cent of the homes.

"At the present time," he said, "we do not think it will come to that here."

He estimated that of an expected influx of 150,000 migrant workers, two-thirds—equally divided between unmarried men and women and young couples with no children—could be housed in private homes. Dwellings would have to be provided for the remaining 50,000 and their families, he said.

Chicago Taxes Bit Eased By DebtReduction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Once again Chicago property owners face the disquieting news, right on top of more of the same kind coming regularly from Washington, that this year's tax rate is likely to be quite a bit higher than last.

Some good news about the generally improved financial condition of the various taxing bodies in Chicago and Cook County may or may not offset the fact that the tax collector will hand out bills next year, covering 1942, asking for contributions at a rate some 23 cents per $100 higher than that for 1941.

The Civic Federation, an independent financial research organization whose predictions in such things are invariably accurate and whose reputation for objectivity is unquestioned, says that Chicago taxpayers may look forward to a rate of at least $10.12, compared with $9.89 for the 1941 tax year.

The 1941 rate was itself an increase of 37 cents, or 3.88 per cent, over 1940, was 8.56 per cent over the 1939 rate, and 52.38 per cent over the 1933 rate.

The Chicago rate is applied on each $100 of assessed valuation, but it must be noted that here the assessed valuation is figured at 37 per cent of full value, whereas usually assessed valuation is 75 per cent of full value.

That is the bad part of the news. And while it hits hard at the pocketbook of the taxpayer just at a time when he's peeling off bills for Federal taxes and for war bonds, it actually is an indication of some favorable underlying conditions in the financial structure here.

For one thing, the net funded debts of all six of Chicago's local governments were reduced in 1941 The gross overall funded debt of the city's major governing units has been cut over 25 per cent in the last five years and was 10.8 per cent less at the close of 1941 than at the start of the decade. The City of Chicago's gross bonded debt has been sliced almost 44 per cent since 1931.

All local governments—and this is an important factor, the tax experts say—including for the first time in a number of years the City of Chicago, had margins of borrowing power at the close of 1941.

Chicago, the Federation reports, appears to rank well down on the list of United States cities of over 500,000 population in respect to per capita funded debt. Over 81 per cent of the gross bonded debt of Chicago governments is now on an optional call basis.

Charles A. Mullenix

Nominated for the presidency of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Mortgage Bankers Offer Presidency To Cleveland Man

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 24—Charles A. Mullenix of Cleveland will be the next President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America succeeding Frederick P. Champ of Logan, Utah, it is announced by Dean R. Hill, chairman of the organization's nominating committee. Nomination, through official channels, is tantamount to election at the Association's twenty ninth annual convention in Chicago, Sept. 30 and Oct. 1 and 2.

Mr. Mullenix is President of the Cuyahoga Estates Company, was the first President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of Cleveland and is a former President of the National Association of Apartment House Owners. He is a member of the Cleveland Real Estate Board, Appraisal Institute of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, a trustee and former President of the Apartment House Owners Association for three years.

He is a native of Ohio, went to Wittenberg College and entered business in the farm machinery manufacturing field. He later became assistant superintendent of buildings for the Cleveland Board of Education and organized his present company in 1924.

Rent Control By OPA July 1 In 60 Areas

WASHINGTON, June 24 (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson has made public a list of 60 defense-rental areas, embracing a population of about 28,000,000 persons, in which he said voluntary efforts had failed to control the rent problem, and in which the Government probably will order rent reductions effective July 1.

The 60 were among 302 such areas designated by the Office of Price Administration April 28 as ones in which rents had been inflated by the war boom. All were ordered to cut back charges for housing accommodations to levels prevailing on various dates in 1941 and 1942.

Included in the 60 areas are such cities as Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Pittsburgh, and Newark, N. J.

Officials said Government control would be imposed in the remaining 242 areas as rapidly as investigation showed such action was necessary. The 60-day period allowed each of the 302 areas in which local action could be taken to put Mr. Henderson's recommendations into effect expires at the end of this month.

"Demands for rental housing are increasing everywhere," Mr. Henderson said, "voluntary efforts—good as they have been to control the rent problem—have not been effective enough. Our defense workers—and that means everyone these days—must be protected from soaring rents and threats of evictions. Our investigations in defense-rental areas are continuous and we will act wherever necessary and whenever necessary."

The 60 areas in which ceilings on rents will be set July 1 and the date to which rents must be restored ,include:

Jan. 1, 1941: Gainesville-Starke, Fla., Alexandria-Leesville, La.; Montgomery-Prince Georges, Md.; Jackson-Milan-Humboldt, and Tullahoma, Tenn.; Alexandria-Arlington, Va.

April 1, 1941: Anniston, Huntsville, Muscle Shoals, and Talladega, Ala.; New Haven and New London, Conn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; Bath, Maine; Biloxi-Pascagoula and Hattiesburg, Miss.; Rolla-Waynesville, Mo.; Massena and Watertown, N. Y.; Fayetteville, N. C.; Radford-Pulaski, Va.

July 1, 1941: Minden, La.

March 1, 1942: Savannah, Ga.; Springfield, Mass; Northeastern New Jersey area; Buffalo, N. Y.; Charleston, S. C.

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60 attractive rooms with club facilities; tiled showers; water in room free tel SOUTH HALL, 196 W 10th Ave UN-9711

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FOR SALE—Large house, 4 acres, slate roof, electricity, spring water piped into house. DENNO, R. F. D. #2, W. Rutland.

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LONDON INSURANCE MARKET—AGENTS ONLY

Libraries Work in War Effort And for Winning the Peace

By Madlyn Jewell

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILWAUKEE, Wis., June 24—"Winning the War and the Peace; How Libraries Can Help" is the subject which some 2,000 librarians from the United States and Canada are considering at the sixty-fourth annual conference of the American Library Association, which is being held in Milwaukee this week.

The days have passed when the library was an academic cloister, a refuge from the world. Today's libraries are very much of the world, as well as in it—working in the front lines and with the production lines, as well as behind the lines, in their immediate war effort; but making perhaps an even more valuable contribution by their planning for building the peace of the future.

Prepare for Peace

Charles H. Brown, President of the Association, speaking Monday night on "The contribution of books to a new world," pointed out the importance of books in this war, in training technicians, in the field of scientific research, as well as in bringing to the people an understanding of the meaning of the war; but he maintained that libraries and other educational agencies, in preparing for the return of peace must adopt a more positive viewpoint toward world planning so that the next opportunity for a lasting peace may not be lost, as was the last opportunity, after the first World War, by public misunderstandings and blindness to the warnings of men like Woodrow Wilson.

Edgar Ansel Mowrer, author and former newspaperman, also addressing the opening session, said, "creating a desire for the right sort of peace is a task that can be perhaps more effectively accomplished by books than by any other medium"; and he held that authors, booksellers, and librarians would have a good deal to say about the kind of peace we shall get—temporary or lasting, foolish, or a peace of discernment; because that peace will be largely determined not only by what books are written, but by what books are most read by the right people. "Here," Mr. Mowrer stated, "is where the handlers of books emerge with unrivalled influence."

Round Table

The relation of the war to school and public libraries, from the viewpoint of the citizen and from that of the library was the subject of the second general session, Tuesday morning; while round table discussions and sectional meetings centered around such subjects as state aid for library development, prison library service, work with the foreign-born, work among Indian young people, government sources of war and defense information and the establishment and work of library war information centers:

A stellar event at each year's conference is the presentation of the Newbery Medal for the previous year's most distinguished contribution to "American literature for children." This medal was awarded today to Walter D. Edmonds, author of "Rome Haul," "Chad Hanna," "Drums Along the Mohawk," and other historical novels, for his first book for children, "The Matchlock Gun," a story of courage and resourcefulness on the part of an eight-year-old boy and his young mother in defending their home against Indians in 1756. Today, when another war does not spare fighter women or children, the book has particular significance for young readers.

"Make Way for Ducklings"

The Caldecott Medal was awarded, at the same meeting, to Robert McCloskey, for his "Make Way for Ducklings," which was adjudged "The most distinguished American picture book for children" published in 1941. "Make Way for Ducklings" describes the hilarious confusion which results when a mother duck leading her brood, single file, across busy intersections to the Public Garden, tangles with intricacies of Boston traffic. Mr. McCloskey is also the author-artist of "Lentil" and the illustrator of Anne Malcolmson's "Yankee Doodle's Cousins."

The donor of both Caldecott and Newbery Medals is Frederic G. Melcher, editor of "Publisher's Weekly," and the awards are made by the section for library work with children, and the school libraries section of the American Library Association.

Walter D. Edmonds

(above) winner of the Newbery Medal for "the most distinguished contribution to juvenile literature published in the United States the preceding year." The medal was awarded for his first children's book, "The Matchlock Gun."

Robert McCloskey

(below) winner of the Caldecott Medal awarded annually for the most distinguished picture book for children published in the United States during the preceding year. Mr. McCloskey's "Make Way for Ducklings" won the award.

Va. Court History Six Years in Making

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Historical Records Survey of the WPA has announced the publication of an inventory of archives in the Federal courts in Virginia. The volume has required more than six years of research to complete.

Published as a part of the work of the Survey of Federal Archives, the 140-page (mimeographed) Virginia book was begun in January, 1936, under the supervision of Terry C. Durham. In September, 1936, Dr. Kathleen Bruce succeeded him, and carried the work through to completion.

An introduction by Dr. Bruce reviews the history of Federal courts in the State from their inception in 1789 under the Judiciary Act to the present day. The volume itself is made up of 955 separate notations on the archives preserved in Virginia's Federal courts, their general content, state of preservation, the frequency of use, and other statistical information.

Army Called Tool In Louisiana Rift

BATON ROUGE, La. (AP)—The Louisiana Senate has adopted a resolution requesting a Congressional investigation of a War Department order recalling Senator W. D. Cotton of Rayville to his duties as a lieutenant in the Army.

The State's Upper Chamber earlier had adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to intercede to have the leave of Mr. Cotton extended so that he might attend the remainder of the session.

Senator Grove Stafford of Alexandria said the leaves of two of Gov. Sam H. Jones' supporters had been canceled during a legislative fight with members of the old Huey Long forces, but leaves of other soldier-legislators had not. Governor Jones said the War Department had been made the unwitting instrument of partisan politics.

Labor Party Leaders Condemn Hamilton Fish

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 24 (AP)—American Labor Party leaders of the 26th New York Congressional District have condemned Representative Hamilton Fish (R) as "the very symbol in this country as well as throughout the world, of confusion, shortsightedness and obstructiveness."

County chairmen of Dutchess, Putnam and Orange counties, comprising the district Mr. Fish has represented 20 years, and committee members adopted a resolution opposing his re-election.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line for one insertion; 65c a line for three insertions within seven days; 60c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Adjacent to The Christian Science Mother Church; furnished housekeeping suites, 1 to 4 rooms, available by day, week or month; rates upon request.
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
15 Norway Street

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

FOR RENT
5-room cottage, beautiful panorama, ideal for rest and study. Earl Wedepohl, Ephraim, Wis.

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SACRED SONGS
The Harmony Music Publishers
64 East Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Ill.
Write for Catalog

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 178 Huntington Avenue, 4th floor—Elevator service; quiet rooms for study; $1-$1.25. MRS. FOX, COM. 8696.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line for one insertion; 30c a line for three insertions within seven days; 25c a line for six consecutive insertions. Average six words to a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, including contract rates.

REAL ESTATE

LONG ISLAND bungalow near beach, 6 rooms, garage, improvements; 30 minutes Penn. Station; sacrifice sale. Klein, 233 W. 99th St., N. Y. C.

REAL ESTATE—APPRAISING—RENTING
LEASING—MANAGEMENT—SALES
689 Mass. Ave. Kir. 2345 GILES Cambridge, Mass.

See also
the Coast-to-Coast
Real Estate Directory
for advertisements
of homes, lots, apartments
ON ANOTHER PAGE
OF THIS ISSUE

REAL ESTATE WANTED

HOUSE WANTED — Responsible married couple seeks 6-room bungalow vicinity of Philadelphia; interested in lease-purchase plan. Box H-1, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Modern, beautifully furnished 2-room, kitchenette apartment; grand piano, private bath, own porch; parking facilities. 86 Washington St.

N. Y. C., 257 W. 86—Large, cool, 2½ studio; piano; July 1st-Oct. 1st; roof and sun deck. ALEXIS SANDERSEN, EN. 2-4700.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

DORSET, VERMONT—Furnished seven-room cottage, bath, fireplace; near golf links; reasonable. GEO. H. SHELDON.

POINT SHIRLEY, WINTHROP, MASS.—For rent, 5-room, comfortably furnished, modern cottage; near water. Ocean 2259-M.

HOUSES FOR SALE

MONTCLAIR, N. J. — Artistic English-type brick; 6 rooms, sun deck, first-floor lavatory, casement windows, oil heat; garage; lot 70x115; $7500. Address ADVERTISER, Apt. 10-C, 310 West 106th St., New York City.

TUXEDO PARK, N. J.—Good buys in one-family homes in fine residential section—where the city and country meet; 5 minutes' walk to stores and transportation.
HENRY J. BUEHLER
107 Mercer Pl., So. Orange, N. J. SO 2-6307

HOUSES TO LET

WESTPORT, CONN. — Furnished or unfurnished 7-room house, 2 baths, in Weston Hills; beautiful spot on Saugatuck River; grill; badminton court; bus transportation. Phone Westport 2-3794.

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N. Y. C., 11 West 42nd Street—Practitioner's office, part time or evenings. Please call Plaza 3-1854.

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Telephone TALbot 2400

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE
STORAGE OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
465 W. 150th St., N. Y. C. Edgecombe 4-1312

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MOUNT PLEASANT FARM, GOFFSTOWN, N. H. Homelike house, individual camps. Beautiful view overlooking the town and the Uncanoonuc Mts. Wide veranda, large rooms, conveniences, fine table. 9 miles from Manchester. Bus service. $15 to $18 weekly. $2.75 to $3. transient. Accommodates 25. Restricted. Booklet. Tel. 98. Miss Anne Merrill.

POCONO MTS. — Quiet farm; brooks, groves; lovely countryside; swimming, tennis; desirable clientele; $19-$23 weekly; cottages for rent by brook, $15-$35 weekly. MRS. C. E. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa.

SEA PINES Guest House and Cottages
Large wooded estate near post office and Christian Science church; busses connecting with trains stop at entrance; entertainment and recreation provided; protected private beach; gardens; golf within walking distance; riding horses; individual instruction in art; excellent cuisine. Address SEA PINES SCHOOL, INC., East Brewster, Mass.

THE LAKENHURST, Oak Hill, Greene Co., N. Y.—Pleasant home, improvements, excellent food. $14-$16. Adults only. Bus stops.

ROOMS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Outside rooms, running water, innerspring mattresses, $1.00 up; near beach, 29 S. New York Ave. E. Schilling.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study; near church and beach; from $1.25 daily, $2.00 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Low rates for comfortable rooms, choice section; bathing facilities. MISS HELEN HALE, 5201 Atlantic Ave.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet, clean, homelike; porch; meals optional; First Church next street; beach near by. 4 N. Stenton, Lesley.

BOSTON, 58 Fenway—Mrs. Wakelin offers nice comfortable home to permanent guests or transients; some meals. Com. 8534.

DORCHESTER, MASS. — Large room in private home, 3 minutes from rapid transit station. 20 Richview St., BLU. 2250.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

PHILADELPHIA, Germantown—Available July 1, attractive room, private bath, overlooking Germantown Academy grounds; private home. 5428 Greene St.; Ger. 2077.

58TH, 127 WEST, N. Y. C.
KELVIN WOMEN'S RESIDENCE CLUB
Excellent opportunity business girls seeking refined, modern home; kitchen privileges, maids, phones; reasonable. Mrs. Muriel White.

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APPLE HILL INN
Outstanding country vacation place overlooking Bantam Lake in Litchfield Hills; 100 miles from New York; altitude 1000 ft.; 25 guests; game room, tennis, lake sports, golf, riding near by; $23-$33; folder.
MR. and MRS. EDWIN F. ENGLE, Mgrs.
Box 200, Lakeside, Connecticut

BROOKSIDE DAIRY, Bennington, Vermont—Old New England homestead, all modern imps.; ideal vacation spot; $15 and $18 weekly.

MT. JOHNSON—Address Circleville, N. Y., P. O. Box 183. Private country home for 2 or 3 adults; ideal for quiet, study. Every modern convenience, wholesome food. Moderate rates. Car meets all transportation.

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Local Classified

(Continued)

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Lake Winnepesaukee, So. Wolfeboro, N. H.
Ideal summer vacation at country home; excellent food and pleasant rooms; swimming, fishing and golf near by; rate $14 per week. For information write MRS. M. L. OLNEY, So. Wolfeboro, N. H., R. F. D. Tel. 304.

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WHY NOT SPEND your vacation on our quiet, comfortable dairy farm? Accommodates 10 persons; rates reasonable. MRS. PHILIP NELSON, West Ridge Farm, Ryegate, Vermont.

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Business Opportunities for
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Employers Service — Worth 2-2080

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PHOTOGRAPHER, expert retoucher, male or female, good on small heads; steady position. Materne Studio, 140 48th St., Union City, N. J.

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WANTED—Managing housekeeper in Christian Scientist's Connecticut summer home. 1 in family; must drive car; only one appreciating beautiful home with modest salary need apply. Ridgefield P. O. 195.

WOMAN chauffeur to drive lady to Washington, D. C., June 27; expenses paid; Christian Scientist preferred. Box A-35, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG man entering college in fall desires summer work of any description; outdoor work preferred; excellent with children; capable tutor. Box 174, Duxbury, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED–WOMEN

CAPABLE Young Woman, business and cultural background, available as executive secretary, head stenographic dept., personnel, other executive capacities; excel. refrs. Write Box P-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

COMPANION to lady living alone or take charge of motherless home; educational background; highest references. Write R. H., 3 Babcock St., Brookline, Mass.

EXPERIENCED nurse or companion (Christian Scientist) desires position. Write (Apt. 1-East) 27 West 11th St., N. Y. C. or Tel. GR 7-8402.

HOUSEKEEPER-COMPANION, Christian Scientist, desires position with a lady; references. Call Asp. 3040 (Mass.)

RADCLIFFE girl desires summer position in Boston as sales girl or waitress. Write N. H., 2 West Hill Place, Boston.

YOUNG woman, exp., desires position as stenographer (executive) or handling creative adv. production. L. M. Harrison, 200 Liberty St., Meriden, Conn.

ANTIQUES WANTED

CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

WILL BUY anything suitable for old-fashioned houses. RICHARD R. FINE, 91 Charles St., Boston. Capitol 3945.

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COMFORTER Recovering Service—Quick, efficient, reasonable. Write for particulars. Greenleaf, 134 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Tel. PL. 6-6597.

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DO-NUTS Homemade—Delicious—Fresh Daily Try a dozen—30c and 35c
PARAMOUNT DO-NUT SHOP, 193 Mass. Ave., Boston

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FURNITURE Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Draperies at a Saving
HOWARD L. PRIOR, 27 Haymarket Sq., Boston

FURNITURE FOR SALE

MUST SACRIFICE. Solid mahogany dining room table. Cost $250—sell $50. No dealers. Kir. 0493 (Cambridge, Mass.).

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HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

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SKILLED FUR CRAFTSMAN with factory in wholesale district offers you exceptionally low rates on remodeling, repairing, cleaning, glazing and custom-made garments. STORAGE. PLEASE ASK FOR MR. ARMAND, 145 West 30th Street, N. Y. C. Armand et Soeur. CH. 4-1424.

FUR STORAGE

FURS NOOBAR BASHIAN
Repaired, Remodeled and Stored
Fur Coats on hand and made to order. Budget if desired.
Custom Tailoring by GEO. L. CURTIS, 12 West Street, Boston. Han. 6971

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KITCHEN-AID WITH ATTACHMENTS suitable for large family or tearoom. Call ASP 9623 before 2 p. m. (Mass.)

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

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FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait. Boston's Finest Pen Shop. We carry a complete stock of all standard makes, pens and pen-pencil sets
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

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ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6600. 24 hours service. Suburban branches.

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STEINWAYS and other standard makes. Bought, Sold, Rented, Reconditioned. All pianos guaranteed. ERNEST DAVIS, 160 W. 56, N. Y. C.

RUG CLEANING & REPAIRING

BEACON RUG CLEANING CO.
Insured Rug Cleaning, Repairing and Storing. 71st St. at Blvd. East, Guttenberg, N. J. UNion 3-3366
We sell domestic rugs and carpets.
"A Complete Rug Service"

RUG CLEANSING BY OUR NEW PROCESS Demoths, Deodorizes and Disinfects.
9x12 Domestics $4.95, Orientals $7.95
Prompt Service. Also Expert Rug Repairing.
ADAMS & SWETT RUG CLEANERS
HIGhlands 4100 Boston, Mass.

RUGS ORIENTAL AND DOMESTIC, WASHED REPAIRED, BOUGHT, SOLD, EXCHANGED
CITY ORIENTAL, 67 CARVER ST., BOSTON. HAN. 4153

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CROSSETT SHOE STORE
Little Building Arcade, Boston
CORRECT FITTING FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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TYPEWRITERS—All makes sold, rented and repaired. HUDSON TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE, 1 Newark Ave., Jersey City, N. J. Berg. 4-8333.

TYPEWRITERS REPAIRED

BOYLSTON TYPEWRITER SERVICE, Little Bldg., Boston Hub. 3564
Expert Repairing, Renting, Typewriter Supplies.

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RED CROSS Canteen, production uniform nurses and maids outfits.
Josephine Foley, 59 Temple Pl., Boston. Lib. 2378

WANTED

WE BUY all makes, ELECTRIC, GAS REFRIGERATORS. Pilgrim Refrigeration Co., 45-33 50th St., Woodside, L. I., N. Y. HA. 9-7200.

WANTED TO BUY

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CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, RUGS, SILVER, BRIC-A-BRAC, ETC.
LEONARD, 335 Mass. Ave., Boston. Ken. 3019.

CASH! FOR LADIES' WORN FUR COATS AND MEN'S USED CLOTHING!
I. M. Fur Co., 1 W. 34, nr. 5th, N. Y., WI. 7-7969.

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ATLANTIC CITY

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Should Be Kept in
Our Modern Air Filtered
COLD STORAGE VAULT
ELDREDGE STORAGE
Since 1886

EAST ORANGE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Moving—Packing—Storage
New and Used Furniture
54 Years Serving Northern N. J.
75-85 Main Street Or. 5-5300

S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.
DRY CLEANERS and LAUNDERERS
For the Quality Minded
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3660—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

ALL
LAUNDRY SERVICES
Personal Attention to Details
BOND LAUNDRIES
We invite your inspection any day.
317 MAIN STREET Or. 4-7575

Charlotte Chari Davis
CORSETIERE
Foundations made to your measure individually fitted
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BLACK, STARR & GORHAM
WEDDING GIFTS
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FUEL OIL
Automatic Heating Equipment with coal or oil
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560 No. Grove St. OR 3-0420

JERSEY CITY

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George Fangmann, Inc.
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

HOLSTE-PLATT CO.
Certified
COAL and FUEL OIL
Also Genuine KOPPERS COKE
908 Newark Avenue, Jersey City
Tel. J. C. 2-1814 Tel. J. C. 2-1815

GRUEN WATCHES
CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
390 CENTRAL AVENUE
NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

KURK'S DRESS SHOP
See Our Summer Line of Dresses
at reasonable prices
H. Kurklian 132 Monticello Avenue

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98 Baker Street SO 2-4714

Always Careful, Courteous Service at
Four Square Esso Station
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
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SO. 2-9792

MILLBURN

SUMMER DRESSES
Kay Dunhill—McKettrick
Queen-Make
MARX DEPT. STORE
315 Millburn Avenue

MONTCLAIR

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Crossword Quiz Answers

N	O	Y	E	S		G	R	A	N	T
I	B	E	X	▨	P	A	U	L	▨	C
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L	▨	L	E	N	T	▨	L	I	N	K
E	M	E	R	Y	▨	P	U	T	T	Y

NEW JERSEY

MONTCLAIR

(Continued)

Dorothy Chadwick
Luncheon Dinner
Telephone Montclair 2-8055 33 Park Street Montclair, N. J.

The Osborne & Marsellis Corporation
UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J.
General Electric Oil Burners
Coal—Oil—Building Materials
MONTCLAIR 2-6400

Fine Jewelry
HENKE'S, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1889
Claridge Theatre Bldg. Montclair N. J

NEWARK

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

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BEAUTY SHOPPE
338 PASSAIC AVENUE, NUTLEY
Machineless Permanents, $5 and $6.50
Partial Permanent, $2.50 up
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Sold exclusively in Orange by
B. Grossman & Co
235 Main Street
$5 to $6.50

SOUTH ORANGE

S. S. ROSS
½ Gal. Johnson's Glo-Coat and Applier $1.59
1 Gal. Johnson's Glo-Coat and Applier $2.98
55 So. Orange Ave. SO. 2-4600

PASSAIC

Meats and Poultry
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
The Best of Everything for the Table
ROSEMAWR
FOOD SHOP
586 BROADWAY
PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PASSAIC 2-2232

SMITH'S
BABY SHOPPE
Passaic's Foremost
Juvenile Department Store
626, 628 Main Avenue

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TEPPER'S
"A Safe Place to Shop"
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

ROSENBAUM'S
Plainfield's
Metropolitan
Complete
Department Store
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

FUEL OIL KOPPERS COKE
GEO. O. STEVENS
COAL
747 WEST FRONT ST.
TEL. PLAINFIELD 6-0642

Route 29, Westbound
North Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. PL. 6-1583
Gates' Highway Furniture Shop Inc.

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

NEW JERSEY

RED BANK

SUPER CREAMY MILK in the modern CREAM TOP BOTTLE
The Cream Actually Whips
PURITAN
MILK COMPANY
Upper Broad St. Call R. B. 686

RIDGEWOOD

Antiques
Nina Walker Robertson
RED MOON SHOP
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

Alfred
HAIRDRESSER
Hair Designs of Quality
15 Sheridan Avenue Ho-Ho-Kus

Invite you to visit their Greenhouses and see their fine display of
Schweinfurth Florist Inc
Blooming Plants and Cut Flowers
63 NO. VAN DIEN AVE. Tel. Ridge 6-4760

AGEL RADIO
Popular—Classical
RECORDS
COLUMBIA VICTOR DECCA OKEH
37 South Broad Street Tel. RI. 6-3566

Come to
JEAN'S MILLINERY
For exclusive styles in
Summer Hats and Bags
28 E. RIDGEWOOD AVENUE

SUMMIT

CORBY'S ENTERPRISE
LAUNDRY, INC.
Laundering, Dry Cleaning,
Rug Cleaning, Fur Storage.
SUMMIT 6-1000

RUG CLEANING
and
EXPERT REPAIRING
PERSIAN RUG COMPANY
364 Springfield Avenue Sum. 6-4023

TEANECK

INSURANCE SERVICE
Be Neighborly
Place your insurance with your home town agent
CLARENCE LOFBERG
363 Cedar Lane TEA. 6-8500

DRY CLEANING RUGS CLEANED
Home Town Laundries, Inc.
Front Street Teaneck 6-8700
A Service to Meet Every Need

WEEHAWKEN

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Fire, Casualty, and Liability
GEORGE S. ALCOTT
35 Eldorado Place, Weehawken, N. J.
Phone—UNion 3-1534

WESTFIELD

Fresh Fruit Cakes & Tarts
For a cool summer dessert waiting for you at your town's bake shop.
SIEVER'S BAKERY
C. WIRTH, Prop.
117 East Broad St. Tel. WE. 2-4189
Westfield, N. J.

Stetson Hats Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
Men's Apparel
Westfield and Plainfield, N. J.
Nunn-Bush Shoes
McGregor Sportswear

GARWOOD COAL CO., Inc.
Geo. M. Steuernagel M. W. Sargent
FUEL Yard and Office
OLD COMPANY'S LEHIGH
SERVICE
517 NORTH AVE., GARWOOD, N. J.
Phone Westfield 2-2102

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-1214, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Klinger's Market, Inc.
70 Elm Street, Westfield, N. J.
Meats, Groceries and Vegetables
Phones:
West. 2-4080—4081—4082—4083
PROMPT DELIVERY SERVICE

Telephone WE 1746
CORONET
BEAUTY SHOP
Specialists in Permanent Waving
264 E. Broad Street, Westfield, N. J.

Paul Allemann
JEWELER WATCHMAKER
Telephone Westfield 2-0736
104 East Broad St., Westfield, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store
BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER
"Outfitters to Men and Boys"
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of
"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

WETHERHOLD & METZGER
The Store of Famous Shoes
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN

Appel
JEWELER
Established 1860
625 Hamilton Street
Allentown, Pa.

Flowers for All Occasions
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN PA

CHESTER

The Prize of the Pastures!
Milk, Cream, Chocolate Milk, Butter. Complete Dairy Service!
BERGDOLL'S DAIRY
Phone Chester 5-2328
BOOTHWYN, PA.

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone W-92-387 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penn.
Vogue, McCall, Simplicity and DuBarry Patterns On Sale in our enlarged Pattern Section.

HARRISBURG

"Be Kind to Your Clothes"
CLEANERS
TAILORS
HATTERS
FURRIERS
Model
1210 No. Third St. Telephone 2-4266

SEE NEXT PAGE

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MC-7

PENNSYLVANIA

HARRISBURG
(Continued)

"Always Reliable"
DOUTRICHS
Clothing
Hats—Furnishings—Shoes
HARRISBURG, PENNA.

Harolds VALETERIA CLEANERS AND DYERS
May We Serve You?
2ND AND WALNUT STREETS
3407 Derry Street Phone 8232

"A Little Finer, a Little More Careful"
Menger's
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

MAIN LINE—Wayne

Phone Wayne 1516-1517
107 N. Wayne Ave. Wayne, Pa.
Fairlawn Food Market
E. J. Mathews—J. D. Malloy, Props.

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

BRODY'S
Established 1905
GLENSIDE'S DEPARTMENT STORE
43 Easton Road, Glenside, Pa.
Open Evenings Phone Ogontz 486
Enna Jettick Shoes, Arrow Shirts, etc.

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes
in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

THE
CEDAR CHEST
Beachwear
414 YORK ROAD OGONTZ 3003

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
WIDE WEDDING RINGS, beautifully hand carved in Saxon, Greek or your own motif.
$20.00 to $30.00
109 SO. 13TH STREET

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
HARRY L. STILWELL & SON
Plumbing and Heating
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

MEYERS DAIRIES
AMBLER, PA.
Milk from Montgomery County Farms

KOPPELMAN'S
Announce the arrival of a beautiful lot of Ladies' Fine French Gingham 2-piece dresses, slack suits, shoes and other merchandise.
All below ceiling prices.
30 SOUTH THIRD STREET

PITTSBURGH—East End

Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
Prompt Delivery Service

READING

A Pennsylvania Institution
ESTABLISHED IN 1876
Serving Berks County for the past 66 years . . .
Quality, Values, Surety, at
POMEROY'S

"More People in Berks County EAT
Maier's
BREAD
Than Any Other Kind"
640 PARK AVENUE

For
Summer Luncheons!
Saylor's Delicious Luncheon Foods and Luncheon Drinks
SAYLOR'S
Fourth and Penn Streets Dial 6253

SCRANTON

Robert Roberts
The Tailor
•
921 South Main Avenue

PENNSYLVANIA

SCRANTON
(Continued)

Henry Kuck
ART STORE
PICTURE FRAMING GIFTS
226 Adams Avenue

This Agency is now studying the
GOVERNMENT'S BOMB INSURANCE PROGRAM
and when policy application forms are received we shall be glad to quote rates and secure application.
Roswell Phillips Agency
Main Office, 1923 North Main Avenue
Branch Office, 609 Brooks Building

LEWIS & REILLY, INC.
"Always Busy"
FOOTWEAR
112-116 WYOMING AVENUE

THE **Boston** Dial Scranton 8366
A complete and very modern cleaning and dyeing service.
Furniture upholstered
Domestic and oriental rugs shampooed and repaired

SEWICKLEY

I always go to HEGNER'S for Garden Supplies

ANN MATHIES
Hair Stylist
For Appointments Call Sewickley 2032
Evening Appointments
532 BEAVER STREET

SELECT FOOD MARKET
Phone 1900
510 Beaver St.

UPPER DARBY

"Famous Brand" Cancellations
Shoes for Men, Women and Children
Not rejects or damaged shoes but "First Quality" from "Famous Makers"
"FINE SHOES FROM FINE SOURCES"
Sheppard's
CANCELLATION FOOTWEAR
6808 Market Street Upper Darby, Pa.
Open Eves. Blvd. 9797

SCHNEIDER'S
Our Own Make
Candies and Ice Cream
23 So. 69th St., Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 2781

Gerlach's
Jewelers
GRADUATION AND WEDDING GIFTS
SKILLED REPAIRING
6915 Market St. Blvd. 0415

The Blackstone Sweater Shop
BATHING SUITS
Sweaters—Knitted Sportswear
Hand Knitting Yarns—Hosiery
29 South 69th Street Blvd. 5312

Shoe Repairing Service
GERBER'S
7019 Garrett Road
Shoes Repaired, "Eased" or Dyed
BOU. 197

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

SUMMER CLEARANCE
All Dresses Reduced to Cost
Closing for Summer
RUTH WILCOX DRESS SHOP
21 N. Lansdowne Ave., Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

Mme. Fenwick's Beauty Salon
PERMANENTS
Wigs, Transformations, Toupees, Bobbing, Marcel Wave, Finger Wave
6 West Market Street, Wilkes-Barre
516 Lackawanna Ave. Scranton
4 S. 7th St. Stroudsburg

WOODLAWN
HOMOGENIZED MILK
It's Great!
WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

WILKINSBURG

CHARLIE PLIES
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
"Particular Service for Particular People"
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

WILKINSBURG FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
PENN-LINCOLN HOTEL BLDG.

YORK

Frisby's
TAILORS
Dry Cleaning and Pressing
Phone 2720
620 W. MARKET ST. YORK, PA.

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics •

Daily Features Page

• *Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

Words of Current Interest

Agnosticism — *Ag-nos′-ti-siz′m* (*a*, *o* and the second *i* short, first *i* clipped-short as in charity).

A convenient modern coinage that has stayed in circulation for some 70 years. A nineteenth-century philosophic doctrine, agnosticism received much support in the decades of the 80's and 90's. It holds that what lies behind material phenomena is "unknowable."

Beatific—*Be′-a-tif′-ik* (*e* long, *a* as in sof*a*, both *i*'s short).

"Making happy." Often met in the phrase "beatific vision," tracing back to an idea expressed in ecclesiastical Latin by Thomas Aquinas. Independent uses of "beatific" commonly have a religious import, though sometimes they seem to intend mere poetic ecstasy and exaltation.

Coeternal — *Ko′-e-tur′-nal* (*o* long, *e* quick-long as in *e*vent, *u* as in *u*rn, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount). By Webster's second choice, the *a* of the last syllable may be elided—*n'l*.

American habits of pronunciation, which tend toward sounding words according to the spelling, would favor a fairly long value for the *e* of the second syllable. The Oxford Dictionary allows this letter to be considerably obscured. An old theological word, Latin-derived, in use from the fourteenth century.

Coexistent — *Ko′-eg-zis′-tent* (*o* long, first *e* and the *i* short, second *e* clipped-short as in sil*e*nt). A sound of *gz* is asked for the *x*, by both Webster's and Oxford. A secondary stress seems claimed by the first syllable, which amounts to an independent word, representing an emphatic sort of Latin *cum*, "with." Known in the seventeenth century.

Discerner (Heb. 4:12)—*Di-zur′-ner* (*i* short, *u* as in *u*rn, *e* as in mak*e*r). By Webster's second choice, the sound of *s* may be substituted for that of *z* in the second syllable.

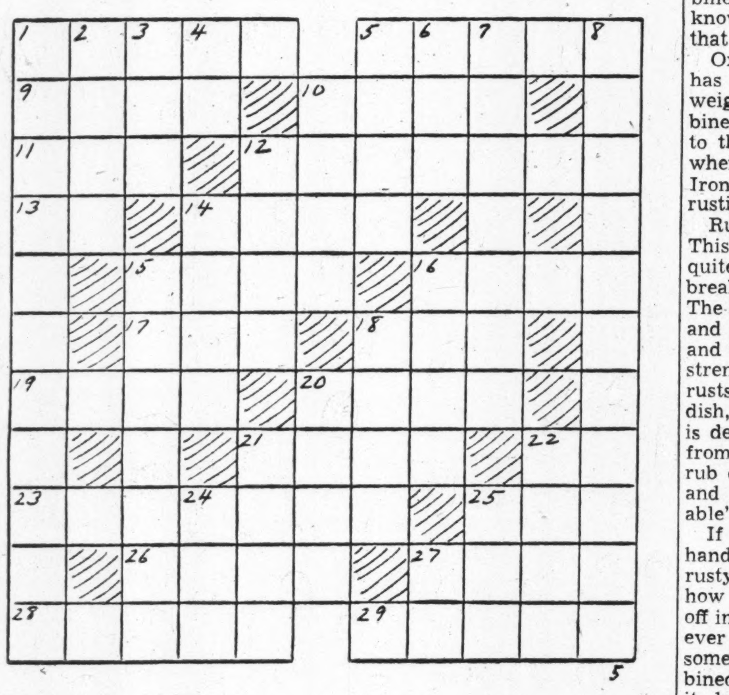
Implies close looking and attentive inspection. The Latin verb *discernere* carries the idea "to separate" and "to hand around" things. Then it comes to mean "distinguish between" pairs of objects. The English verb "discern" keeps up the classic significations with many authors; but with Chaucer it means about the same as "descry" and "perceive," and his use is doubtless the one more generally followed. Regarding the verse in Hebrews, Cranmer (1539) starts rendering the Greek with "discerner," and other old translators follow him. Tyndale, who precedes Cranmer by a few years, turns the Greek with "judgeth," and his choice can hardly be disputed on grounds of correctness. An American Translation goes back to Tyndale with "keen in judging."

Infinitude — *In-fin′-i-tud* (first two *i*'s short, third clipped-short as in charity, *u* long, as in c*u*be).

Defined by Oxford as "boundlessness." Formed on the plan of "multitude" as though from a Latin *infinitudo*. In theological and rhetorical use from the seventeenth century.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—What British poet is author of "The Loom of Years"?
5—What President of U. S. attended West Point?
9—What is a wild goat of the Old World?
10—What was first name of American patriot famous for a midnight ride?
11—Obtained.
12—What is capital of North Carolina?
13—Pronoun.
14—In what place would a Davy lamp be used?
15—The moon is often said to do what?
16—What is a prefix meaning "half"?
17—If you purchased a Kirman for your home, it would be what?
18—What Greek god was identified with the Roman Faunus?
19—What is first name of author of "Tonight at 8:30"?
20—Who is a George Eliot hero?
21—Would you get meat, silk, or a tune from a canun?
22—Avenue (abbr.).
23—What was first name of Wayne, American general?
25—Motor coach is what?
26—What period extends from Ash Wednesday to Easter?
27—What is a torch made of tow and pitch?
28—What is a variety of corundum, used for grinding and polishing?
29—What is a kind of cement made of whiting and boiled linseed oil?

Down

1—What is the "immortal bird" of Keats's poem?
2—What is a wood-wind instrument?
3—Still.
4—What is a prefix denoting "out of"?
5—Mrs. William Breese was better known by what name?
6—What is a plant mentioned in Bible?
7—What do you call the necessaries of life generally?
8—Who composed well-known "Nutcracker Suite"?
10—What is one of divisions of a sheet of stamps?
12—Arena of a circus is what?
14—What is a heavy hammer for driving wedges or piles?
15—To struggle.
16—Auction.
18—What is a cayuse?
20—Middle name of author of "Ramona."
21—What is first name of Beaver, mythical lumberjack?
22—What is Mrs. Peniston's relationship to Lily in "The House of Mirth"?
24—Pronoun.
25—Anything that curbs or restrains is called what?
27—What is symbol for lutecium?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

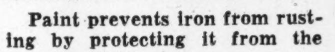
Monitor Camera Club from Ed Arnold, Burlingame, Calif.

"Humph—and No Spare!"

Did You Ever Wonder

How Rust Weakens Iron?

The term rust, unless otherwise indicated by modifier or context, means iron rust. When the surface of iron is exposed to moist air, some of the oxygen in the air combines with the iron in a process known as oxidation and we say that the iron rusts.



Paint prevents iron from rusting by protecting it from the oxygen of the air.

Oxygen, like all other substances, has weight. Consequently, the weight of the oxygen which combines with the iron must be added to the original weight of the iron when the metal becomes rusty. Iron, therefore, becomes heavier on rusting.

Rust, however, weakens iron. This is because unrusted iron is quite strong, resisting wear and breakage to a considerable degree. The brake shoes used to stop trains and trolley cars are made of iron and withstand a great deal of very strenuous rubbing. But when iron rusts or oxidizes, it turns to a reddish, porous, brittle substance that is decidedly friable. Friable comes from the Latin friare, meaning "to rub or crumble into small pieces," and rusted iron is very "crumbleable" or weak.

If you have ever rubbed your hand or clothing across a piece of rusty iron, you will have noticed how very readily the rust rubs off in a fine red powder. And whenever any of the rust is rubbed off, some of the original iron that combined with the oxygen goes with it, leaving the piece of iron in a weaker condition.

The friction of wind, water, or objects makes rust crumble away. As a result, holes sometimes are eaten through sheet iron, and bars and wires are pitted and weakened. To prevent this, iron surfaces are painted carefully and frequently to provide an oxygen-tight protective coating about the susceptible iron.

It is a curious fact that highly purified iron, oxygen, and water will not combine to produce rust on the iron. It is held that an "impurity" must be present in order for the iron to oxidize or rust. Ordinarily, the carbon dioxide in the air or such elements as carbon, sulphur, phosphorus, etc., in the iron serve to provide an "impurity" and make rusting possible.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

The Clearing House: The best place to find a helping hand is at the end of your arm.

St. Louis Star-Times: We don't recall ever having heard the expression, "Well, that's human nature," used with a complimentary connotation.

Portland Oregonian: An eastern paragrapher says, oh, well, we can put flowers in the sugar bowl. How true. But no such charming little subterfuge will work with the coal bin.

Grit: It would seem that the Administration at Washington has decided that people with increased incomes are buying too much, therefore those whose incomes haven't increased are to be taxed some more.

Daily Quotation

THE wicked are always surprised to find ability in the good.—VAUVENARGUES.

How's Your Geography?

J. H. Clifford

A. One of these places formerly mined over 90 per cent of the world's diamonds:
1. Brazil
2. Colombia
3. South Africa
4. India

B. Throughout the world today, the most commonly used illuminant is:
1. Electricity
2. Whale oil
3. Kerosene
4. Gas

C. Most new oil fields are now located by:
1. Wildcatting
2. Seismic soundings
3. Water boring
4. Chemical analysis

D. How many separate trips from Boston to San Francisco and return would just about equal one trip around the world at the equator?
1. 2
2. 4
3. 6
4. 8

Answers Appear Below

How's Your Geography?

Answers

A. South Africa
B. Kerosene
C. Seismic soundings
D. 4

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Thoughtful Public Servant

(Mamaroneck (N. Y.) Daily Times)

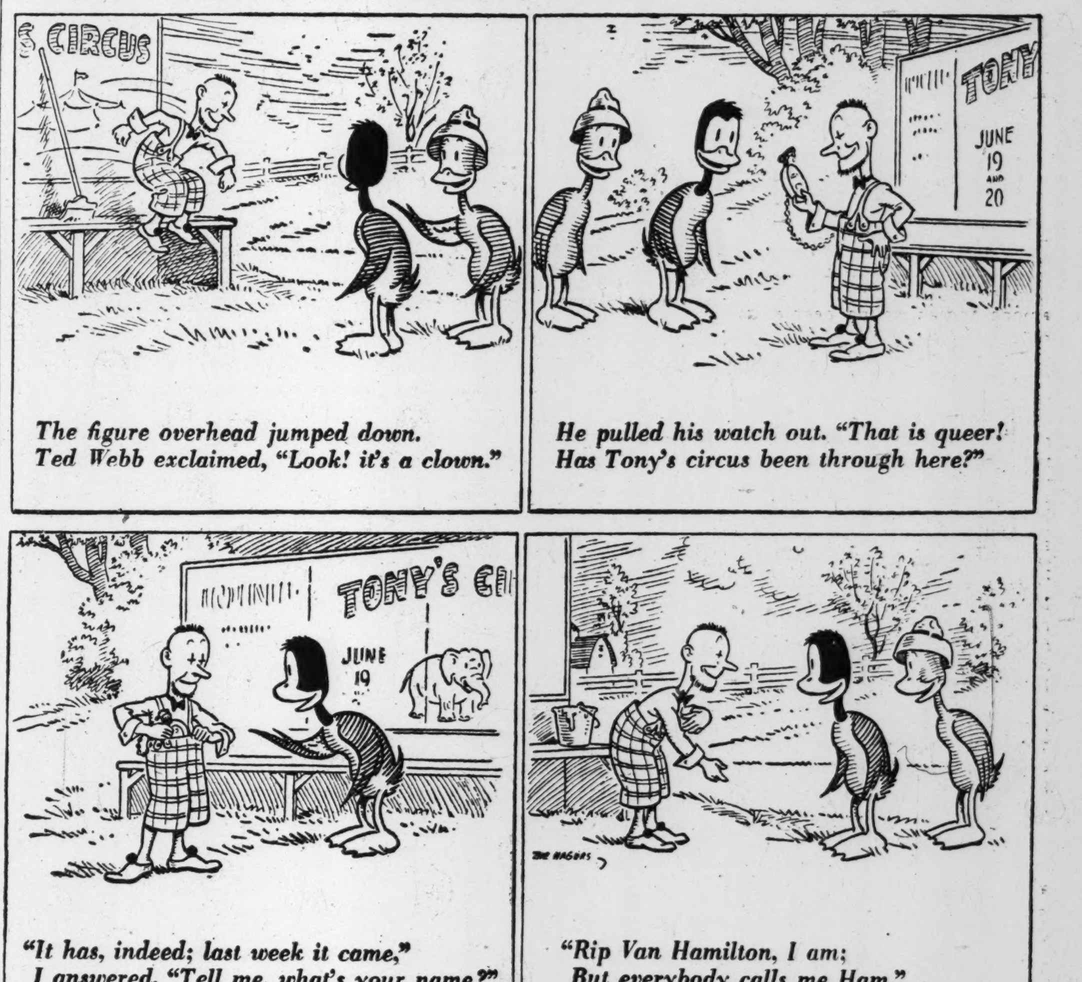
Mamaroneck, N. Y.

Herman Sommerhalder of the North Tarrytown postoffice and a World War veteran, knows what it means to parents to receive letters from the boys in service. Ever since the first draftee left North Tarrytown, Sommerhalder has been collecting letters from service men which arrive too late for delivery on Saturday and delivers them to grateful parents—all on his own time. Ordinarily these letters would not reach the addressee until Monday.

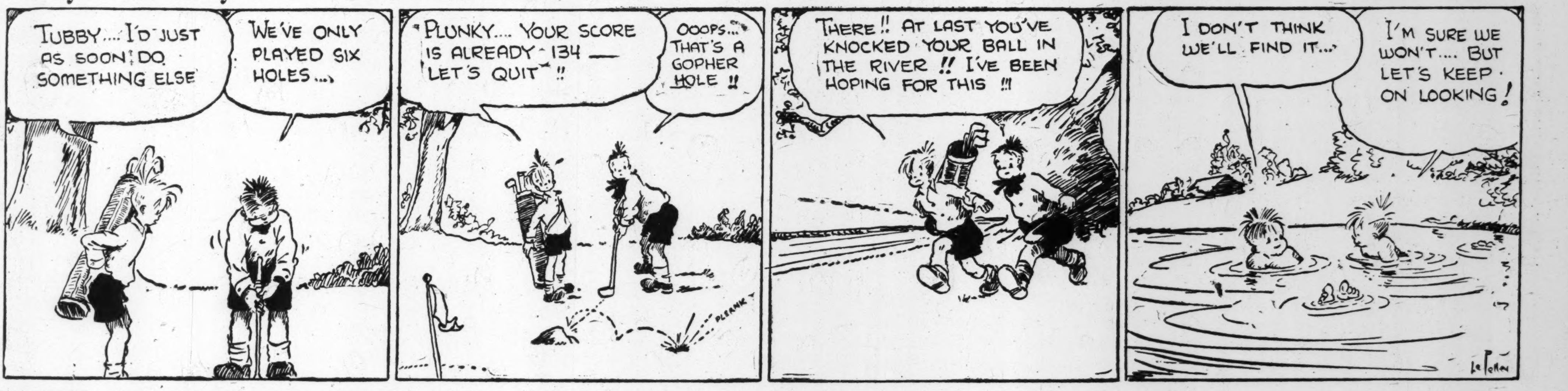
A Verse for Today . . .

Come now, and let us reason together, saith the Lord*: though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool.*—Isa. 1:18

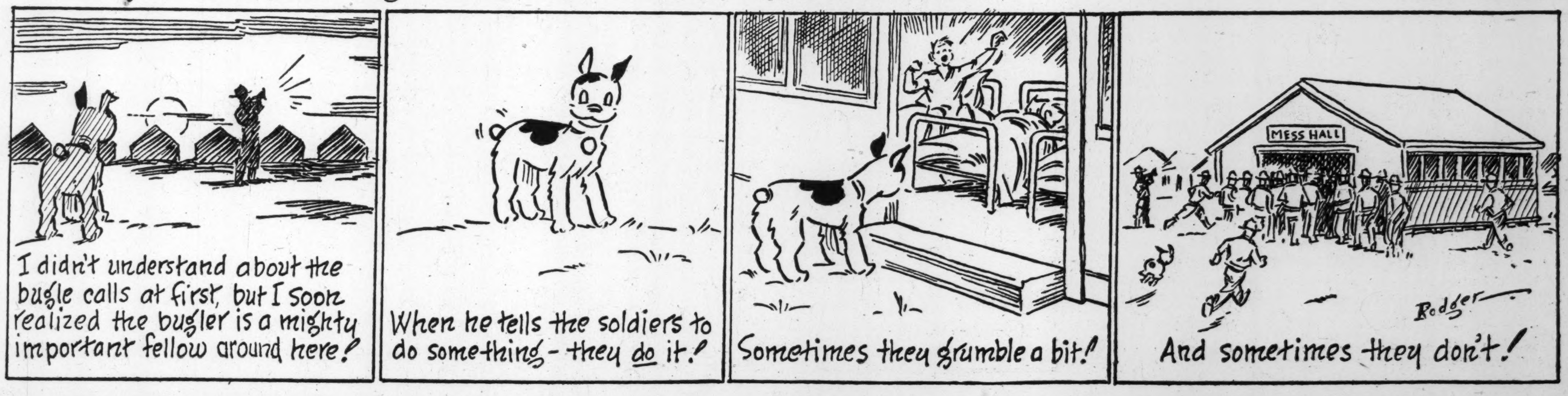
The Adventures of Waddles—*It's About Time* By The Hagers


S CIRCUS
The figure overhead jumped down.
Ted Webb exclaimed, "Look! it's a clown."
TONY
JUNE 19 AND 20
He pulled his watch out. "That is queer!
Has Tony's circus been through here?"
TONY'S CI
JUNE 19
"It has, indeed; last week it came,"
I answered. "Tell me, what's your name?"
THE HAGERS
"Rip Van Hamilton, I am;
But everybody calls me Ham."

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Gone and All Forgotten* By Le Pelley


TUBBY.... I'D JUST AS SOON DO SOMETHING ELSE
WE'VE ONLY PLAYED SIX HOLES....
PLUNKY.... YOUR SCORE IS ALREADY 134 — LET'S QUIT !!
OOOPS...! THAT'S A GOPHER HOLE !!
PLUNK
THERE!! AT LAST YOU'VE KNOCKED YOUR BALL IN THE RIVER !! I'VE BEEN HOPING FOR THIS !!!
I DON'T THINK WE'LL FIND IT....
I'M SURE WE WON'T.... BUT LET'S KEEP ON LOOKING!
Le Pelley

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Bugler Seems to Be Pretty Important Around Here!* By Rodgers


I didn't understand about the bugle calls at first, but I soon realized the bugler is a mighty important fellow around here!
When he tells the soldiers to do something - they do it!
Sometimes they grumble a bit!
MESS HALL
Rodgers
And sometimes they don't!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24, 1942 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Libyan Lessons

One of the advantages of democracy is that freedom of debate and the pressures of opposition tend to correct mistakes and to keep an incumbent Government on its toes. Britain and America are trying to retain this advantage under war conditions. There is always a danger that public discussion, incompletely informed on military positions, will turn in times of adversity to mere angry hunting for scapegoats. But usually the self-corrective functioning of free debate produces new information and deeper thought which force useful changes.

In America such steps as the reorganization of the War Production Board have come about in this way. A few weeks ago British dissatisfaction, brought to a head by the fall of Singapore, produced a needed shakeup in the Churchill Cabinet. Something of the kind is likely to result from the present storm in Britain over Tobruk.

American criticism will do no more good than British complaints about Pearl Harbor—of which there were remarkably few. But Americans will be better prepared for their part in the United Nations' war effort if they understand some of the factors involved in the loss of Libya.

First must be counted the geographical position. Axis supply lines were at most 1,500 miles long, while the Allies had to send most of their men and materials 10,000 miles. The effects of this situation are beyond easy computing.

Second is the defensive position of the United Nations due to the aggressors having built up their war machines in advance. They may still have a preponderance of accumulated weapons, and they have been several steps ahead of the democracies in shaking down and purging their armies.

Third we still find a remnant of complacency and self-indulgence in the United Nations, a failure fully to sense the danger and to meet it with adequate alertness and self-sacrifice.

There is reason to expect improvement in the United Nations strength in all three of these factors. Ire directed at the loss of Tobruk may eventually come to rest on failures to solve the transport problem. Better allocation of British forces, more willingness of the American Navy to use improvised methods and civilian help in dealing with the U-boats might prevent another Tobruk. Indeed one secret of this situation apparently resides in some weakening of British sea and air power in the eastern Mediterranean due quite possibly to the strengthening of other sectors.

There is hope that with Allied production now surpassing the Axis and with American manpower and air power beginning to fill some of the gaps, the United Nations can prevent such a catastrophe as the German and Japanese forces uniting this summer. But too much reliance cannot be placed on production or the merely material aspects of manpower. The big failure in Libya appears to have been one of generalship. Wise but drastic measures to correct such faults should save later losses.

A year ago in these columns it was pointed out that Cairo was badly handicapped by liquor and the old school tie. Today we get reports of British officers at race tracks or clubs in Egypt when the fighting was hottest. While all observers agree that the British soldiers fought with the greatest bravery, there are statements that they felt "there was no mind directing them." This sort of thing manifestly is a mental condition. It was in evidence at Pearl Harbor and Singapore. It will be corrected at the fighting fronts when the home front wakes up completely.

Weather Pilots

Now that the United States Government has included the state of the weather, current and future, in the list of war secrets not to be widely published we are more dependent upon our good friends the elevator pilots for the latest observations and most likely forecasts.

While it is difficult to imagine a group of people less in actual contact with the weather than these knights of vertical travel, it is no less a fact that each is steeped—even at times inundated—in the latest changes. Every stranger, every friend, entering the car brings a report or leaves a prediction. Elevator operators are American clearinghouses for weather news.

This is very convenient especially in a climate such as New England's where, as they say, "if you don't like the weather just wait a minute."

Good Show for a Good Cause

The Army-Navy Relief Fund military and naval display at Braves Field, tomorrow afternoon, is much more than a benefit show; it is an opportunity for New Englanders to view close at hand some of the men and machines that are transforming the United States into a great military power. The gates open at 12:30 o'clock and spectators will see anti-tank guns, anti-aircraft guns—the first showing of the famous 40-millimeter Bofors—trench mortars, infantry war maneuvers, and actual induction of men into military service. Overhead will be service planes in action and their performances will be described by an air corps officer.

Boston's Braves provide the field gratis and the ball game between the Braves and St. Louis Cardinals, a regular league affair, will follow the military exhibition. It is a generous gesture by baseball to aid a worthy cause that is doing, and will continue to do, much good in caring for the families of service men. Public officials and business men have taken the promotion of this affair as a civic matter, devoting their time to ticket selling and other work to organize and put this show across.

Not the least interesting and co-operative part is being taken by purchasers of tickets who have no time to attend. They are subscribing wholeheartedly and are turning their tickets over to service men, family members, and others. There is little time left to promise a sell-out attendance of some 40,000, but New Englanders know a good show—and a good cause—when they see one.

Consumers and Congressmen

Leon Henderson is a specialist in representing the interests of consumers.

He battered his way into the New Deal by attacking the NRA so sharply in behalf of the consumer that he was drafted to do his criticizing from the inside. Before that he had worked for the Russell Sage Foundation trying to keep too ardent consumers out of the hands of loan sharks. Later he went to the SEC to protect investors but meanwhile managed to run the greater part of the TNEC investigations of monopoly. Now, for more than a year, he has had the job of trying to hold down prices, all kinds of prices, for the whole United States in the face of a war.

When Mr. Henderson took this job he knew it would make him unpopular with a great many people. He incurred the hostility of the farm bloc when he said farm prices would have to be controlled along with other prices to prevent inflation. He alienated labor unions when he declared that higher wage demands, too, would have to stop. Some of the rulings of his bureau, whether necessarily or otherwise, have been pretty rough and arbitrary on the delicate machinery of business.

But last week his efforts bore fruit. Figures from the Bureau of Labor Statistics indicated the rise in the cost of living had been at least momentarily checked.

But just then it appeared that Leon Henderson had put his foot in it on another score. Congress loudly complained that his Office of Price Administration had appointed local functionaries without consulting their wishes as to patronage—had even given jobs to their political enemies in some instances.

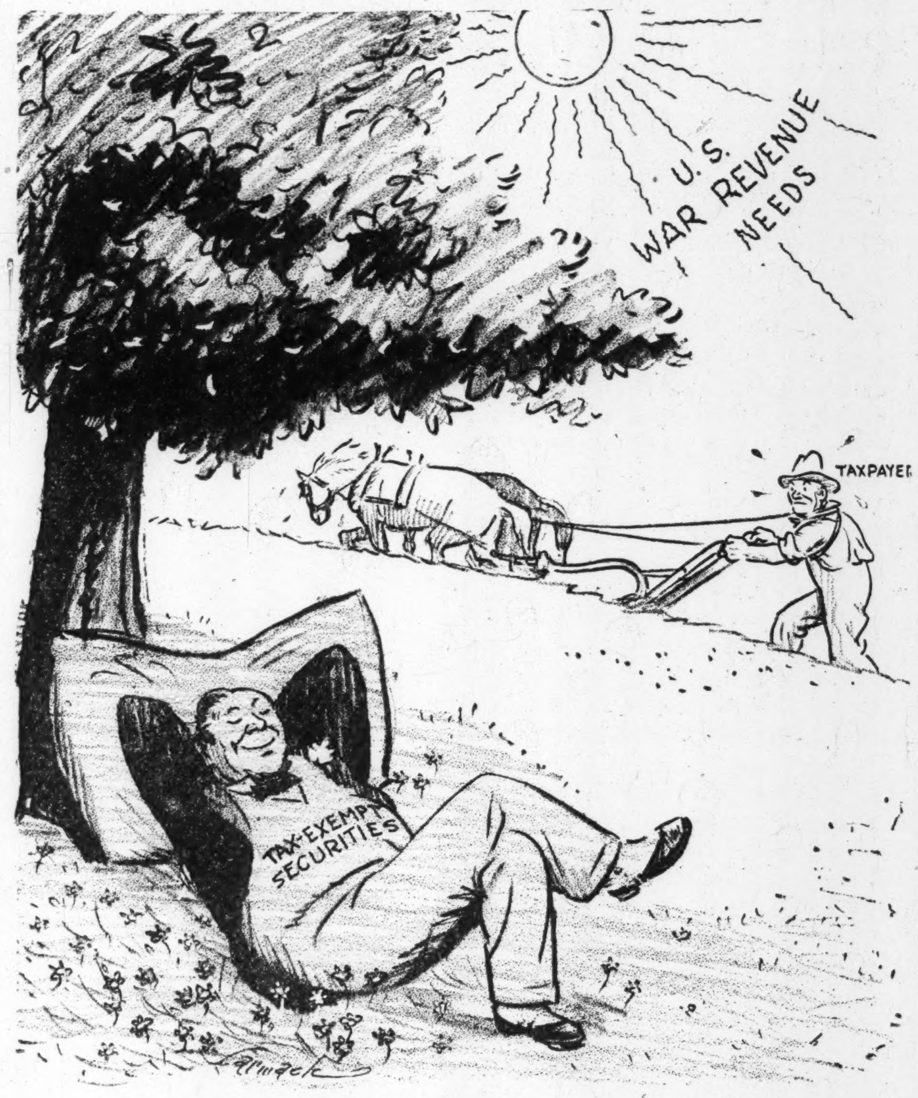
A writer once described Henderson as a man who "looks like a truck driver and talks like a statesman." In recent months he more than once has talked the language of a statesman. He was profoundly right when he said prices would have to be held down to prevent the many injurious effects of inflation. And he is signally right when he avows he will take helpers who are competent to do the job regardless of congressional patronage.

Price control is estimated to have saved $6,000,000,000 already on Government purchases for defense. If that is true, it must have saved some such amount to civilians as consumers.

Senators and Representatives are apt to think in terms of pressure groups. These groups are interested in prices for things they have to sell—bushels of grain, hours of labor, suits of clothes, or engines of war. A great many constituents belong to one or another of these groups. But one point Congressmen might recall before locking their horns too vigorously with Mr. Henderson is this: Every one of those constituents is a consumer.

"Slacks" seem a strange thing to wear while engaged in speeding up production.

The Politician's Pet



Nice Lives in Memory and Hope

NICE, FRANCE

Nice is not dead; it is asleep, dreaming of bygone days. Where are the English? Gone. Where are the Americans? Going. Where is the gaiety, the luxury, the bustle, the cars, the busses? Gone . . . gone. . . . People walk now—the sidewalks are crowded; the avenues and streets can be crossed anywhere, for there are almost no cars and the only taxis for the whole town are 200 horse carriages and about 500 basket-chairs, dragged by tandem bicycles.

These new vehicles are rather picturesque and you have no idea how pleasant, convenient, and popular those swift little *carrioles* are. Everybody has a bike now, as it is for many the only means of transportation, autobusses being rare, especially for those who live far from the center. There are swarms of bicycles, but lately people began to use them only when they cannot do otherwise; for it gets more and more difficult to replace tires or any part that wears out.

So everybody walks. Women walk. They go klop-klop on their wooden shoes, bare legged and smart, notwithstanding their dresses made of any kind of material. They go bareheaded, too, with a flower or a jewel pinned in their curls; few wear hats now.

Yes, women are elegant and gay, though their shoes are made of raffia and wood, their bags of everything except leather, and their tailored suit has been turned over, or possibly it's the suit of a husband or brother prisoner of war, transformed.

It's not for nothing that the Germans say rather wistfully of the French, *les joyeux vaincus,* and *la France est le pays sans regard.*

Because never, never can they catch the eye of French people; they simply are not seen, for they refuse to look at them or acknowledge defeat and weep, but maintain zest in life and confidence in the future.

* * *

Nice goes lean, leaner than any other place in France. It is far from any source of food production, and transportation is only by rail and at that almost nil.

Now if an American who knows Nice were dropped by some miracle into Place Masséna, at first glance he would see no great change, except in the absolute deadness of the whole vista of the avenue. But let him go in the renowned café of the same name; to outward appearance it has remained the same as ever before: jammed, not a seat to be found after 4 o'clock, though you can get next to nothing. Coffee is forbidden after 3. France, the wine country, has gone dry "par force." Perhaps alcoholism will disappear, since the whole production of cognac is sold for the next four years! In the café one drinks bouillon or so-called fruit juice, or sips water ice.

At tea rooms it is almost the same, except that one can get at exorbitant prices a cup of weak tea without milk or sugar or saccharine, or sometimes what is called *l'aliment,* a sort of slightly sugared cocoa, and a piece of toast against a 50 gr. ticket of bread (that's extravagant) and a thimbleful of jam. So when Friday, Saturday, and Sunday afternoon the *pâtisseries* are allowed to open, you see a mob at their doors, and at 3 o'clock there is not a table available.

Men, women and children line up along the walls waiting for a table and chairs, and as soon as a tray of cakes comes up there is a scramble to get at them that instantaneously takes the shape of a queue, so accustomed are the people to that maneuver. It is always a wonder to see the phenomenon, for those cakes are very seldom good. But now anything that looks like a cake is coveted by insatiable appetites.

* * *

The best thing available being the sun, and that gloriously shining, the people with money to spare congregate in their best togs outside the Casino of the Méditerranée, or on the new terrace of the Royal, and drink in the sun, and the music—as there is a very good orchestra and no ticket to dole out. Later some, drawn like moths, flit inside to the gaming tables in those still crowded halls of illusion.

Of course, there is no "season," but there is a serious artistic life going on: Really good music—Paul Paray and his orchestra at the Méditerranée; quiet concerts by great artists, that are well attended; first-class moving pictures, a few good plays of the kind only seen in Paris generally; interesting essays at satiric revues quite out of the ordinary, and showing a genuine spirit of creative invention that should make of Nice a center of real French art in the future.

That is the outward vision, the twilight sleep of fashion, luxury, pleasure, cosmopolitanism; but in homes, between the four walls of one's room, the smile gone, but the spirit undefeated, everyone whatever his walk in life thinks the same thing: "Nice is asleep, but Nice is not dead, and it is, perhaps, for the first time in its history, completely French, instead of a melting pot for the idle rich of the whole world."

MADELEINE DE SCHRYVER

The Bookshelf

Japan Allured by Siberia

Japan must fight Russia, and the Soviets will not be defeated as were the Czarists in 1904-5. Such is the latest prophecy of Maurice Hindus, one of the few who predicted that Hitler's armies would attack Russia, and fail. Much of Mr. Hindus's attention is still focused on Germany in this volume, even though his title is RUSSIA AND JAPAN (New York: Doubleday, Doran. $2).

Siberia shoulders its way to the front in these pages. It is a Siberia of expanding industries and of marching armies rather than of solitude and exile. Popular misconceptions of Siberia go far toward explaining the general underestimate of Soviet strength in the Far East. Mr. Hindus sets the record straight.

Not only does he predict all-out war between Japan and Russia, but he discloses the depth and extent of warfare in process during the past decade. In major tests of strength, the Soviets have given such an account of themselves that Tokyo respects their mettle. There had been no fewer than 2,400 distinct engagements along the 2,000-mile frontier up to 1938, as officially admitted by the Japanese. Others have followed. Three engagements—on the Amur River in July, 1937, on the hills of Changkufeng in August, 1938, and at Lake Nomonhan on the border of Outer Mongolia in May, 1939—reached the "magnitude and ferocity of full-sized battles." This state of undeclared war continues, even under the present non-aggression pact between Tokyo and Moscow.

Mr. Hindus likens this pact in Asia to the one whereby Hitler and Stalin sparred for time in Europe.

Both Japan and Germany were compelled to yield vast tracts of Russia after last war. Mr. Hindus throws new light on Japan's resentment over being deprived of eastern Siberia. Had that region with its untapped resources fallen to Japan twenty years before this war began, Japan today would be even more formidable.

The sprawling expanse of Russia is thus underlined as the decisive factor on the world's largest land mass, Eurasia. So confident is Mr. Hindus of the power of the Soviet idea, of the Soviet machine, of Soviet manhood and emancipated womanhood, and of the Soviet land, that he believes Russia can hold out in Europe and in Asia.

One condition for this result is laid down. It is that the United Nations, outside Russia, continue to fight and begin to win. Since there is no visible indication of British collapse, but rather of growing strength, and the United States is only beginning to make its weight felt, the condition appears likely to be met.

Mr. Hindus, however, indulges no loose optimism. Emulating the new Russia he so greatly admires, his is an outlook of sober realism, toil, and hard thinking. R. H. S.

The Joads Make Warplanes

THE PEOPLE TAKE UP THE FIGHT FOR A FREE WORLD

By R. H. Markham

The Joads won't have to go out to California this year. And for two reasons. One is that the Dust Bowl has disappeared. It is filled up and running over with wheat. The verdure covering those fields and prairies that were once so dry has sewed them to the earth with a myriad stitches and holds them so tightly that even hurricanes could hardly blow them off. The whole Midwest is as a luxuriant park this June. There'll be plenty of food for all the Joads.

Even more important, there is plenty of work. The Joads aren't being shoved around now. They're being coaxed. You'll find "ads" in the paper saying, "Dear Joads, please come and work." You'll hear announcements over the radio saying, "Dear Joads, we've opened up wonderful trade schools to teach mechanics. Please have your boys and girls join up. They'll even get paid for learning. Jobs are guaranteed."

And, of course, the Joads respond. That's all they've wanted. They didn't go traipsing clear out to California in jalopies over those hot deserts just to see the country. They wanted to find a way to make a living. Now they've got it; they're making warplanes.

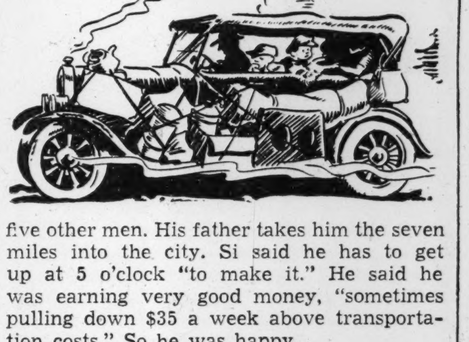
* * *

Oklahoma is throbbing with war activities. It's making bombs. It is making planes to carry the bombs, and training men to pilot the planes. One may point out that Gen. Clarence L. Tinker, late Commander of the Army air fighters who inflicted such damage on the Japanese at Midway, was from Oklahoma. That State is also training gliders, and has made a good record in buying bonds. If you want to convince yourself that America is preparing a total war of tremendous dimensions, just visit Oklahoma. If you do, you'll want to go right back home and start working harder yourself.

Of course, this doesn't mean that the Joads have grown rich and begun riding around in new Buicks. They still use old cars and old tires. Everyone who ever had anything old on wheels has gotten it out. Oklahoma rattles with jalopies and pops with blowouts. A good many of the Joads ride more than eighty miles daily to and from work.

I met one of them called Silas. I rode with him on a bus. He said he was 19 years old, one of four sons on a farm, situated a mile from my highway. We dropped him off at a very dark place at 10 o'clock at night, seven miles from town. And he still had a twenty-minute walk. He said he had worked ten hours that day, under pressure, on a rush job at a war plant.

Si rides to the plant twenty miles from the city each morning in an old car with five other men. His father takes him the seven miles into the city. Si said he has to get up at 5 o'clock "to make it." He said he was earning very good money, "sometimes pulling down $35 a week above transportation costs." So he was happy.



I noticed that his overalls were streaked with dust. "Sometimes it's dust," he said, "sometimes mud." As our bus purred along over the pavement, Si ceased talking, lolled over against me, nodded and went to sleep. The kind driver later woke him up and told him where to get off. I surmise that his father had to shake him pretty hard the next morning to get him up on time.

Ordinarily, however, the Oklahomans are anything but sleepy. They are among the most dynamic, strong-willed, pertinacious people in the country. They are stark men and women in a stark land. The tradition among them is "yea, yea" and "nay, nay." They tend to simplify great problems to an either-or.

I visited one of their cities where a furious debate was raging. It was not about labor unions, or Pacific strategy, or co-operation with the Soviets, but—about Armageddon. Some Oklahomans are much disturbed about the proper attitude toward Armageddon.

That may seem funny to others. But it's not at all funny if you really believe the earth is soon to become a flaming Coventry.

Almost everybody in America who can read and write has vehemently criticized the British for allegedly being indifferent, before the fall of Singapore. "They ought to have foreseen it," Americans shout. "And to have taken measures!" But some Oklahomans foresee an imminent upheaval that will make Singapore seem as an afternoon siesta, in the cool and fragrant shade of a blossoming cherry tree. Being stern, logical, and earnest people they want to get ready for that.

In a single issue of a leading Oklahoma daily, I found three long flaming letters about Armageddon. One, signed by six bold crusaders, said that God had told them to "declare about the great battle of Armageddon, which is very near." And they announced they were going to declare, even though their neighbors had tacked a note on their doors saying, "We are giving you fellows six hours to be out of town."

Another letter, addressed to city officials, said, "This is to inform you that during the next few days a number of persons devoted to the service of Almighty God, will visit the homes in ——, Oklahoma. We are not asking permission, and since Almighty God commands that it must be done, we could not ask permission from men to do this work."

This is a pretty strong statement, but only an introduction. These "heralds" go on to declare: "We expect to hold both city and county officials responsible for any failure on their part to furnish the necessary protection to the persons and property of Jehovah's Witnesses."

Doesn't it seem strange, in the face of our prodigious war effort for some American citizens to be spending their energy in such activity, rousing dissension and fear in many communities? To students of eschatology it is not strange. Those "warners" in Oklahoma or in other States where they may wander, believe this world war is a little sprinkle, announcing an approaching cloudburst. They are not interested in hunting up "pink umbrellas" to keep off the sprinkle; they are rushing frantically from house to house, telling people to leave everything and flee to the hills so as to save themselves from the coming deluge. They consider themselves Noahs, and ask "Was Noah foolish?"

* * *

Aren't we a strange nation? Oklahomans have been called "isolationists," yet in comparison to these stern "Armageddon warners" in Oklahoma the League of Nations is sheer provincialism. These Witnesses rise above all Nations and States, all eras and epochs, leagues and alliances, governors and kings, to proclaim a new cosmic order. They believe they see something so urgent and terrible that it makes Russia seem as a mist of the morning, and the United States as small dust in the balance. Such strength, does belief give men.

However, only a minute part of Oklahoma's stark might is flowing away in that turbulent channel. The same outrightness that moves such "warners" to defy mayors and sheriffs, incites other Oklahomans to defy tyrants, and to fight against dictators.

In Oklahoma life seems very real and makes men act. Indians are fairy tales in most other States; there you have them for neighbors or see them frequently—if you recognize them. In many other States men talked of owning land; in Oklahoma men rushed in on or behind horses and *got* land. They or their sons still live on it. As they harvest their wheat each June, they see the tangible results of action. They see what it means to be master of your fate.

In other States one sees cowboys in the movies; in Oklahoma boys wear cowboy costumes to school. The radio tells the people in other States of the heart of Texas, filling them with strange sentimental yearnings. The heart of Texas daily bubbles over into Oklahoma. That sentimental yearning is a reality.

Most of the gigantic power of this intense defiant, irrepressible Oklahoma individualism has been consecrated unreservedly to America's war efforts. Democracy is not a theory there; it is a throbbing tradition, a warm intuition, a hard fact. Wherever mighty machines are to be made, and stupendous blows to be delivered, Oklahomans will be there.

Indeed they are there already.

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